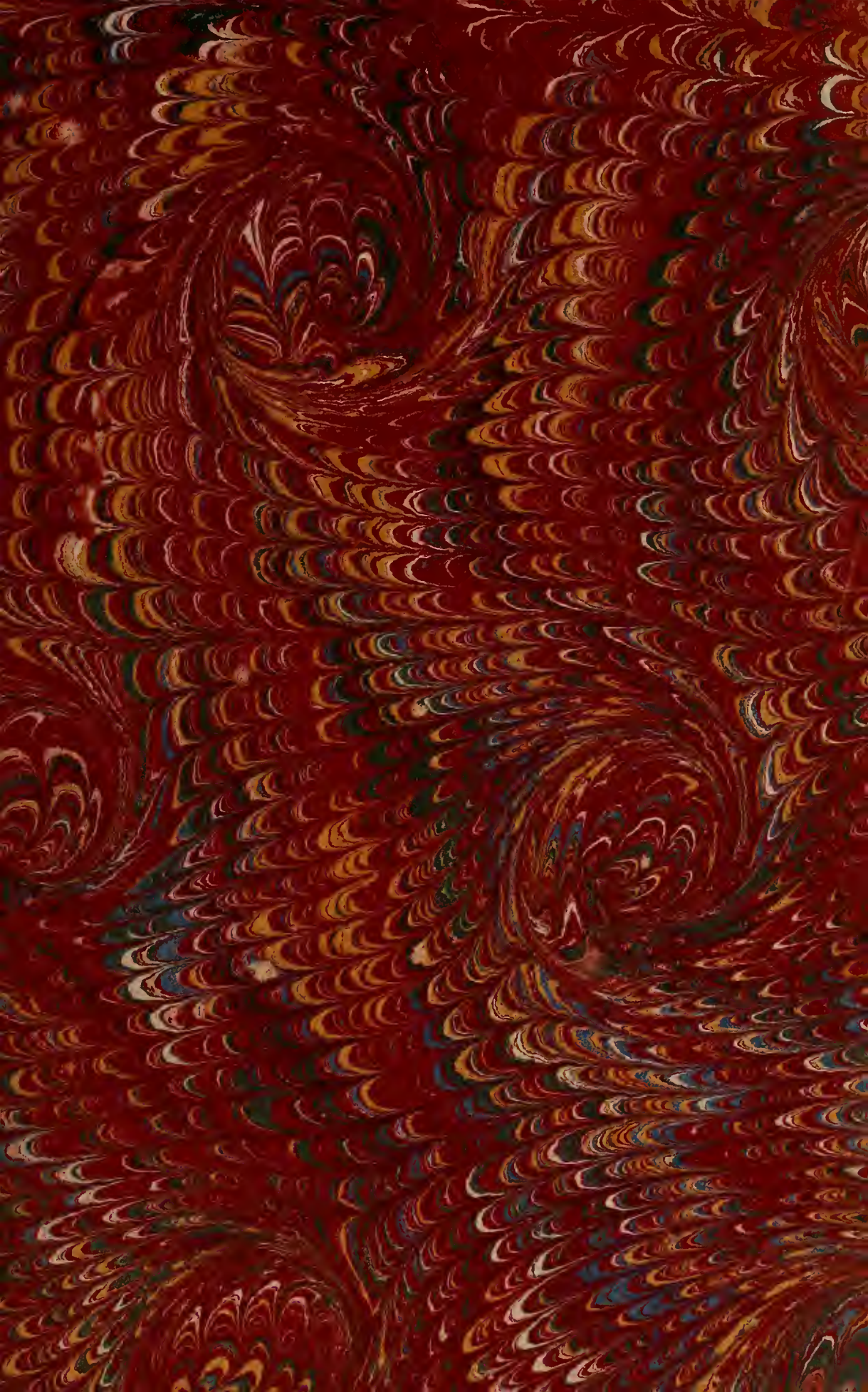




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His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C.

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

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M. P. CASTLE

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

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CONTENTS.

LEADERS.

Auction Descriptions, 271.
Australia and Philatelic Congresses, 299.
Frederick Adolphus Philbrick, 1.
Philatelic Advertisement, 119.
,, Auction at Vienna, 219.
,, Literature, 59.
Suggested Uniform Stamp for the British Empire, 29.
The Catalogue of Philatelic Literature, 87.
The Coronation, 147.
,, ,, Honours for the Royal Philatelic Society, 175, 199.
The Late Mr. F. Breitfuss and the Royal Philatelic Society, 243.

PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.

Brazil, facing pages 60, 251, 272.
His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C., facing page 2.
Uruguay, facing page 88.

ARTICLES.

Automatic Franking Machines of New Zealand, 300.
Australian Congress and Philatelic Exhibition, the First, 304.
Brazil, The Stamps of, 13, 60, 94, 120, 164, 179, 204, 250, 272.
Cape of Good Hope Woodblocks (1861), The, 200.
Cayman Islands, Notes on the Display of Stamps of the, 30, 64.
Congress and Philatelic Exhibition, The First Australian, 304.
Congress at Birmingham, 1911, The Third Philatelic, 130, 148.
Coronation Honour for the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 148.
Exhibition, The Vienna, 97, 220.
Griqualand, The Settings of the Large Red Overprint of the Stamps of Griqualand and the "Puttilla" Error, 184.
Mauritius, Presentation of the Post-PAID Plates to the Royal Philatelic Society by H.M. the King, 177.
Mexico, Notes on the Stamps of, 245, 279, 310.
New Zealand, The Automatic Franking Machines of, 300.
Notes on the Display of Stamps of the Cayman Islands, 30, 64.
,, ,, Royal Philatelic Society, London, 38.
,, ,, Stamps of Mexico, 245, 279, 310.
Presentation of the Post-PAID Plates of Mauritius to the Royal Philatelic Society by H.M. the King, 177.
"Puttilla" Error and the Settings of the Large Red Overprint of the Stamps of Griqualand, 184.
Royal Philatelic Society, London, Coronation Honour for the, 148.
Royal Philatelic Society, London, Notes on the, 38.
Some Comments on the Stamps of Uruguay, 88, 123.
The Stamps of Brazil, 13, 60, 94, 120, 164, 179, 204, 250, 272.
,, ,, Trinidad, Printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., 4.
Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Birmingham, 1911, 130, 148.
Trinidad, The Stamps Printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., 4.
Uruguay, Some Comments on the Stamps of, 88, 123.
Vienna Philatelic Exhibition, The, 97, 220.
Woodblocks, The Cape of Good Hope (1861), 200.

PHILATELIC NOTES.

Collection of the Royal Philatelic Society, 191.
Donations to the Royal Philatelic Society's Collection, 191.
List of Fellows and Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 163.
Programme of the Season 1911-12 of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 232, 283.
Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 154.
Royal Philatelic Society's Collection, 191.
,, ,, Society, London, List of Fellows and Associates of the, 163.

Royal Philatelic Society, London, Programme of the Season 1911–12, 232, 283.
,, ,, ,, London, Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the, 154.
,, ,, ,, London, Summary of Accounts for the Year Ending 31st December, 1910, 162.
Summary of Accounts of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for the Year Ending 31st December, 1910, 162.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

American Philatelic Society, Twenty-fifth Anniversary Stamp Exhibition, 188.
Anniversary Banquet of the Postage Stamp, 70.
Another Postal Irregularity in the U.S., 101.
Articles held over, 17.
Astruc, Dorsan, Death of M., 211.
Bernichon, Jules, Death of M., 165.
Binding Notice, 17, 318.
Birmingham, The Third Philatelic Congress at, 45, 74, 130, 148.
Breitfuss, Death of Mr., 234.
British Guiana Philatelic Exhibition, 211, 321.
,, ,, ,, Society, 164.
Buenos Ayres Philatelic Exhibition, 44.
Cape Errors, The, 284.
Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T., 18.
Collections, Sales of Important, 69.
Commonwealth Stamps of Australia, The Designs of the, 72.
Congress of Australasia, Sydney, 1911, The First Philatelic, 68, 189.
,, The Permanent Committee of the Philatelic, 191, 283.
,, (1912), The Philatelic, 188.
Crete Stamps, Sale of Obsolete, 164.
Death of Consul A. Steudel, 235.
,, Herr Adolf Reinheimer, 44.
,, ,, H. Kropf, 284.
,, ,, Theodor Haas, 188, 213.
,, Mr. Breitfuss, 234.
,, ,, B. W. Warhurst, 101.
,, M. Dorsan Astruc, 211.
,, ,, Jules Bernichon, 165.
,, Sir Thomas De la Rue, 102.
Deferred Articles, 234.
De la Rue, Death of Sir Thomas, 102.
Discovery in Straits Settlements, 319.
Designs for the Commonwealth Stamps of Australia, 72.
Destruction of Mauritius Stamps, 212.
Exhibition, American Philatelic Society's Stamp, 188.
,, British Guiana Philatelic, 211, 321.
,, The Buenos Ayres Philatelic, 44.
,, Turin International, 73, 285.
,, Vienna Philatelic, 46, 97, 211.
Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 164, 233, 255.
First Philatelic Congress of Australasia, Sydney, 1911, 68, 189.
French Stamps, New Forgeries of the, 321.
Further Sale of Turkish Remainders, 189.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Stamps, 285.
Haas, Theodor, Death of Herr, 188, 213.
Hanover Stamps, The Sale of Unused, 46, 69.
King George's Reign, The New Issues of, 46, 71, 104, 134.
Kjellstedt, Mr. Harold, 256.
Knighthood for Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, 320.
Kropf, Herr H., Death of, 284.
Lindenberg Medal, The, 17.
London Philatelist, Subscriptions to the, 1912, 318.
Lord Crawford's Abstracts from Specifications of Patents of U.S. Stamps, 134.
Magazine Postal Rates, 103.
Mauritius Stamps, Destruction of, 212.
Medal, The Lindenberg, 17.
Meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 17, 42, 68, 101, 133, 255, 283, 318.
Missing Southern Nigeria Stamps, 236.
Mulready Envelope, The, 43.
New Forgeries of the French Stamps, 321.
New Hebrides, ½d. and 1s. Single CA Stamps, 105, 142.
,, Issue of King George's Reign, The, 46, 71, 104, 134.
,, Philatelic Journals, 18.
,, South Wales, Part I, by Mr. A. F. Bassett Hull, 68.
,, ,, ,, The 2d. Diadem Retouch, 104.
,, Stamps, The, 255.
,, Zealand Serrated Perforation, 255, 320.
Notice to Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 17, 42, 188, 283, 318.
Permanent Congress Committee of the Philatelic Congress, 191, 283.
Philatelic Congress at Birmingham. Suggested Triennial Congress, 134.
,, ,, 1912, The, 188.
,, ,, The Permanent Committee of the, 191, 283.
,, Exhibition at Walthamstow, 42.
,, Journals, New, 18.
,, Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T., The Catalogue of the, 18.
,, Society, The British Guiana, 164.
,, ,, ,, Turin, 234.
Postal Rates for Magazines, 103.
Postage Stamp Anniversary Banquet, The, 70.
Proposed Philatelic Exhibition in 1915 at San Francisco, 320.
Reinheimer, Death of Herr Adolf, 44.
Royal Philatelic Society, London, Expert Committee of the, 164, 233, 255.
Royal Philatelic Society, London, in the United States, 164.
Royal Philatelic Society, London, Meetings of the, 17, 42, 68, 101, 133, 255, 283, 318.

Royal Philatelic Society, London, Notice to Members, 17, 42, 188, 283, 318.
Royal Philatelic Society, London, Subscriptions to the, 318.
Sales of Important Collections, 69.
Sale of Obsolete Crete Stamps, 164.
,, Unused Hanover Stamps, 46, 69.
San Francisco, Proposed Philatelic Exhibition in 1915 at, 320.
Serrated Perforations of New Zealand, 255, 320.
Southern Nigeria Stamps Missing, 236.
Stamps, The New, 255.
Steudel, Death of Consul, 235.
Subscriptions to the *London Philatelist*, 1912, 318.
Subscriptions to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 318.
Straits Settlements, A Discovery, 319.
Stewart-Wilson, Knighthood for Mr. C., 320.
The Cape Errors, 284.
The 2d. Diadem Retouch of New South Wales, 104.
The 20 centecimos of Uruguay, 1866 (London Printing), 256.
Third Philatelic Congress at Birmingham, The, 45, 74, 130, 148.
Triennial Congress, Suggested, 134.
Turin International Exhibition, 73, 285.
,, Philatelic Society, The, 234.
Turkish Remainders, Further Sale of, 189.
United States, Another Postal Irregularity in the, 101.
,, ,, Patents for Stamps, 134.
,, ,, The Royal Philatelic Society in the, 164.
Uruguay, The 20 centecimos of (London Printing), 256.
Vienna Philatelic Exhibition, The, 46, 97, 211.
Walthamstow, Philatelic Exhibition at, 42.
Warhurst, Death of Mr. B. W., 101.

REVIEWS.

Australian Philately, The Future of, 48.
Bridger and Kay's Catalogue, 210.
Canada, The Stamps of, 74.
Catalogue, Messrs. Bridger and Kay's, 210.
,, ,, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Part 1, 19, 323.
,, ,, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Part 2, 258.
,, ,, Paul Kohl, Ltd., 259.
,, Lord Crawford's Philatelic Library, 106.
,, Messrs. Senf Bros., 261.
,, Messrs. Whitfield King's, 325.
,, Mr. Carl Willadt's, 261.
,, Herr Zumstein's, 326.
Cayman Islands, The, 20.
Ceylon Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps, 287.
Chats on Postage Stamps, 326.
Chili, The Stamps of, 20.
Dâk-Dicta, 210.
Dictionary of Philatelic Terms and Phrases, 49.
Envelopes, United States, 76, 287.
Future of Australian Philately, The, 48.
Gibbons, Stanley, Ltd., Catalogue, Part 1, 19, 323.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2, 258.
Great Britain, 209.
Handbooks (Melville's), 48.
Herts Philatelic Society, The Library of the, 20.
Kohl's Catalogues, 259.
Library of the Herts Philatelic Society, The, 20.
Lord Crawford's Philatelic Library Catalogue, 106.
Melville Handbooks, 48.
More Dâk-Dicta, 210.
New South Wales, The Stamps of, 186.
Philatelic Terms and Phrases, Dictionary of, 49.
Postage Stamps, Chats on, 326.
Post Card, The Invention of the, 288.
Senf Bros., Catalogue, 261.
Stamp Collector's Annual, The, 50.
Stamp Hints, 210.
Stamps of Canada, The, 74.
,, Chili, The, 20.
,, New South Wales, The, 186.
,, Sweden, The, 288.
,, Wonderland of, 326.
Sweden, The Stamps of, 288.
The Invention of the Post Card, 288.
United States Envelopes, 76, 287.
Whitfield King's Catalogue, 325.
Willadt's, Carl, Catalogue, 261.
Wonderland of Stamps, 326.
Zumstein's, Herr, Catalogue, 326.

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

Birmingham, 24, 53, 81, 111, 293.
Herts, 25, 54, 82, 111, 138, 170, 264.
Leeds, 264.
Liverpool, 265.
Liverpool Junior, 239.
Manchester, 238.
Royal Philatelic Society, London, 23, 52, 80, 138, 169, 196, 292, 329.
Victoria, 82, 113, 265.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ceylon Fiscal and Telegraph Stamp, 141.
New Hebrides ½d., Single C.A., 142.
Pack's, Mr., Notes on Uruguay, 171.
The Dickens Stamp, 142.
The Future Philatelic Congress, 267.
Uruguay, Notes on, Mr. Pack's, 171.

CONTRIBUTORS.

Adutt, A. Léon, 30, 64.
Bacon, E. D., 4.
Castle, M. P., 38, 200.
Chapman, S., 245, 279, 310.
Napier, Capt. G. F., 13, 60, 94, 120, 164, 179, 204, 250, 272.

Pack, C. Lathrop, 88, 123.
Reichenheim, Franz, 300.
Smith, Courtenay, 105.

THE MARKET.

Gilbert and Kohler, Messrs., 86, 146, 174, 242, 270.
Harmer, Rooke and Co , Messrs., 28, 86, 118, 146, 198, 242, 298.
Morgenthau, J. C. and Co., Messrs., 27, 58, 85, 117, 145, 173, 218, 298.
Plumridge and Co., Messrs., 27, 57, 84, 116, 145, 172, 198, 218, 241, 269, 296, 333.
Puttick and Simpson, Messrs., 26, 56, 83, 115, 143, 172, 197, 216, 240, 269, 294, 333.
Sale of Old Belgian Stamps, 298.
Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, Messrs., 25, 55, 84, 114, 143, 171, 197, 217, 241, 268, 295, 331.

NEW ISSUES.

British Empire.

Antigua, 236.
Australia, 327.
Bahamas, 236.
Bermuda, 77.
Bhopal, 289.
British Honduras, 262.
British Post Offices in the Levant, 214, 262, 289, 327.
British Somaliland, 289.
Brunei, 21, 167, 327.
Cayman Islands, 108.
Ceylon, 167, 214.
Cochin, 137, 167.
Gibraltar, 50.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 50, 108.
Gold Coast, 214.
Great Britain, 167, 192, 214, 236, 262, 289, 327.
Grenada, 167.
Gwalior, 21, 236, 327.
Hong Kong, 108.
Hyderabad, 167.
India, 21, 108, 137, 167, 214, 236, 262, 289, 327.
Jamaica, 77, 214, 262.
Jaipur, 327.
Johore, 50, 214.
Kelantan, 50.
Leeward Islands, 214.
Levant (British Post Offices in), 214, 262, 289, 327.
Malta, 167, 327.
Newfoundland, 51, 77, 108, 167, 193.
New Hebrides Condominium, 77, 109.
New South Wales, 21.
New Zealand, 167, 193.
North Borneo, 77, 137.
Northern Nigeria, 262.
Orange River Colony, 290.
Papua, 21, 77, 193, 262, 290.
Queensland, 21, 137, 167.
Rhodesia, 21, 77, 236.
St. Helena, 262, 290.
St. Lucia, 109.
St. Vincent, 236.
Sierra Leone, 109.
Solomon Islands Protectorate, 77.
South African Union, 78.
South Australia, 167, 193, 262.
Southern Nigeria, 167.
Straits Settlements, 77, 262.
Sudan, 109, 193.
Tasmania, 21, 77, 109, 168, 236.
Travancore, 214, 262, 289.
Trengganu, 51.
Turks and Caicos Islands, 168.
Victoria, 21, 237.
Western Australia, 168.

Europe.

Austria, 237, 290.
Austrian Post Offices in the Levant, 78, 290.
Bavaria, 51, 78, 193, 262.
Belgium, 137, 193, 262.
Beyrouth, 22.
Bosnia, 137, 237.
British Post Offices in the Levant, 214, 262, 289, 327.
Bulgaria, 78, 109.
Dardanelles, 22.
Finland, 51.
France, 237.
German Empire, 263, 290.
German Post Offices in the Levant, 237.
Greece, 51, 109, 137, 290.
Hungary, 137.
Iceland, 193.
Italy, 21, 51, 168, 290.
Italian Post Offices in the Levant, 21.
Levant, Austrian Post Offices in the, 78, 290.
,, British ,, ,, 214, 262, 289, 327.
,, German ,, ,, 237.
,, Italian ,, ,, 21.
,, Russian ,, ,, 22.
Monaco, 22.
Norway, 51, 109.
Portugal, 22, 51, 79, 263, 290.
Roumania, 22, 193, 327.
Russia, 51, 193, 214, 328.
Russian Post Offices in the Levant, 22.
San Marino, 110, 290.
Servia, 214, 237, 263, 328.
Spain, 137.
Sweden, 22, 137, 168, 194, 215, 237, 263, 290, 328.
Switzerland, 22, 194.
Turkey, 194, 215.

America.

Argentine Republic, 194, 328.
Bolivia, 22, 291.
Brazil, 22, 110.

Chili, 263.
Colombian Republic, 22, 51, 79.
Costa Rica, 110, 168, 194, 215.
Cuba, 237.
Dominican Republic, 237, 263, 291.
Ecuador, 22, 51, 79, 137.
Guatemala, 194, 237.
Honduras, 52, 79, 168, 194, 215, 291.
Medellin, 194.
Mexico, 291.
Nicaragua, 52, 215.
Panama, 79.
Paraguay, 23, 291, 328.
Salvador, 23, 195, 291.
United States, 79, 168, 195, 328.
Uruguay, 23, 52, 137, 195.
Venezuela, 110, 328.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia, 329.
Afghanistan, 79.
Angola, 168, 195.
Azores, 79, 329.
Belgian Congo, 79, 168, 215, 237.
Bengasi, 291.
Cape Verde, 195, 237.
China, 238, 329.
,, French Post Offices in, 291.
,, German ,, ,, 110, 195, 238.
,, Russian ,, ,, 195.
Cuba, 329.
Dutch Indies, 263.
Eritrea, 52.
French Post Offices in China, 291.
Gaboon, 52.
German East Africa, 79.
,, Post Offices in China, 110, 195, 238.
,, ,, ,, Morocco, 79, 110, 168, 215.
,, South-West Africa, 79.
Italian Foreign Post Offices, 110.
Kamerun, 110.
Kiautschou, 110.
Lourenzo Marques, 329.
Macau, 23, 168, 195, 215, 329.
Morocco, German, 79, 110, 168, 215.
Mozambique, 215, 264.
,, Company, 110, 138.
Nyassa (Portuguese), 52, 79.
Persia, 80, 138, 291.
Philippine Islands, 23, 52, 138, 195, 329.
Portuguese Congo, 80, 110, 169, 215.
,, Guinea, 195, 215, 238, 264.
,, India, 80, 138, 195.
Rio de Oro, 264.
Russian Post Offices in China, 195.
St. Thomas and Principé, 196, 238.
Spanish Guinea, 238.
Surinam, 216, 238.
Tibet, 196, 238.
Timor, 196, 329.
Tunis, 169.

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XX. JANUARY, 1911. No. 229.

Frederick Adolphus Philbrick.

BY M. P. CASTLE.

THE ruthless destroyer of all things has removed another link in the historic past of the Royal Philatelic Society, but the memory of Judge Philbrick will always remain as one of the greatest in Philately. The founders of the pursuit have almost all passed away, and F. A. Philbrick has joined the band of celebrated veterans like Sir Daniel Cooper and E. L. Pemberton, who practically created Philately in this country. As one of the founders of the (then) London Philatelic Society, as its first Vice-President and second President, Judge Philbrick's name will always be held in the highest esteem by its Fellows and Associates, and the record of his great services will constitute one of the most cherished traditions of the Royal Philatelic Society.

The death of Judge Philbrick, as briefly announced in the December number of this journal, took place on December 25 after a very brief illness. The Judge had presided as usual at his Court on December 22, and apparently contracted a chill, which rapidly developed into pleuro-pneumonia, and he passed away early on the morning of Christmas Day, leaving two sons and three daughters to mourn his loss.

The funeral took place at the Wimbourne Road Cemetery, Bournemouth, on December 30, and was attended by a large concourse of people, who desired to testify their great respect for the deceased Judge, who had achieved great popularity in Bournemouth and the adjoining parts of Hampshire. Among those present were the Deputy-Mayor and the Town Clerk of Bournemouth, the Registrars and officers of the County Courts in Judge Philbrick's circuit, many solicitors and magistrates, representatives of masonry, and other bodies. The Royal Philatelic Society was officially represented by myself as Vice-President and Mr. E. D. Bacon as member of the Council.

Frederick Adolphus Philbrick was born at Colchester on June 30, 1835, his father being a solicitor in that town. Following the paternal profession

he was articled to the Town Clerk of Colchester, and having taken his B.A. at the London University, was called to the Bar in 1860. In 1870 he was appointed Recorder of his native town, a post he held until his death, and in 1874 he was made a Queen's Counsel. Attached to the Home Circuit, Mr. Philbrick attained a large practice, being engaged in compensation cases at the Parliamentary Bar and before the Royal Commission. He was engaged in many important cases, such as the Thames Embankment litigation, while his connection as leader in the celebrated philatelic case of Bluett v. Pemberton Wilson and Co. will be well remembered. In 1884 he was appointed senior counsel to the Post Office on the South Eastern Circuit, and was for many years examiner in common law to the University of London. On several occasions he acted as Special Commissioner or Judge of Assizes on various circuits. In 1895 Mr. Philbrick was appointed County Court Judge of Circuit No. 55 in the county of Hampshire, which office he held until his decease.

Mr. Philbrick, as he then was, took part in the preliminary steps to found the London Philatelic Society, and when that body was constituted on April 11, 1869, was elected as Vice-President under the presidency of the late Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., succeeding to this post on the retirement of Sir Daniel in 1878. Mr. Philbrick remained President until 1892, when he resigned, and Lord Kingston was elected to the post, the London Philatelic Society evincing their appreciation of the great services rendered by the retiring President in electing him as an Honorary Member for life.

Mr. Philbrick must have begun to form his celebrated collection quite at the commencement of the 'sixties, even if not at an earlier date, and he was the competitor and contemporary of the very earliest known Philatelists, such as Mr. Hughes-Hughes, Sir Daniel Cooper, M. de Saulcis, M. Herpin, and the Rev. F. J. Stainforth, and from the last three collections he was enabled to much enrich his own. Mr. Philbrick possessed to the full the collector's instinct, being very keen on acquiring every possible variety, and speedily becoming well known as a Philatelist, he acquired a marvellous collection. After the retirement of Sir Daniel Cooper, he remained easily the leader of the pursuit, both in point of philatelic possession and knowledge, a position that he fully maintained until the disposal of his collection in 1882. In the opinion of those well capable of forming a judgment hereon, the collection of Judge Philbrick at that time was probably the foremost in the world, and it is a source of satisfaction to know that this splendid result of philatelic labour, begun half a century ago, is still preserved intact.

As I have said, Judge Philbrick belonged to the very pioneers of Philately, and those of us like the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M. V. de Ysasi, Mr. E. D. Bacon, Major E. B. Evans, and myself, only came on the scene towards the close of the career of the veterans. I have still, however, a good recollection of our Vice-President's collection, and well remember the dark leather, medium-sized albums in which it was contained. These books were lined in red at the left for the descriptions and horizontally to mark the rows of specimens, but the leaves not being movable, the spaces gradually became congested, the stamps in many cases being one beneath the other. The collection was, therefore, never finally arranged, and it was difficult to appreciate it at its

full value. Among the most favoured countries were Great Britain, Confederate States of America, Hawaii (complete series of the first issue), Mauritius, with both the Post Office, British Guiana, and the Australian Colonies. Mr. Philbrick had plated the 1862 issue of British Guiana, on which subject he contributed articles to the philatelic press; the Sydneys and Laureated heads of New South Wales were also plated, as were also the first issue of the Philippines, though in many cases completeness had not been achieved. The European section of the collection was also very fine, unused specimens, with rare exceptions, being only taken, as was the rule with the earliest leading collectors—who were good judges and knew what was the best! Mr. Philbrick was catholic in his philatelic proclivities, and his acquisition included essays and proofs, in the British section of which he was remarkably strong, telegraph stamps, and entire envelopes and post cards.

At a later date Mr. Philbrick formed a very fine collection of the stamps of Great Britain, which he disposed of in 1894, but he retained until quite a late period his collections of fiscal stamps and Entires of this country, the latter ultimately passing to the Earl of Crawford.

As a philatelic author Judge Philbrick will be best remembered by the well-known history of the *Post and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, which he wrote in conjunction with the late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, and published in 1881. This splendid work was the foundation of the great and just estimation in which the stamps of our own country are now held and will always be held as a philatelic classic. Beyond this, however, Mr. Philbrick was a frequent contributor of valuable articles to the columns of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* and the *Philatelic Record*, his handiwork in the London Philatelic Society's book in the stamps of Oceania remaining as a further record of his philatelic abilities and acumen.

Judge Philbrick's energies were, however, by no means absorbed by his philatelic proclivities, and beyond his profession he achieved great success in other directions. In Masonry he had served for nearly half a century and attained to high office, being a member of Grand Lodge and Registrar of that body for some years. For his native county of Essex he was also Deputy Provincial Grand Master. Mr. Philbrick was also a Bibliophile, and at one time possessed an extensive and beautiful library, while as a horticulturist he was well known, having been highly successful in the growth and development of orchids.

Possessed of great intellectuality and a prodigious memory, Mr. Philbrick was the most charming of companions, and I can recall many a pleasant hour spent in his society, his conversation, as also his correspondence, being delightfully characteristic of his great abilities and attainments, and he was moreover a fluent and able speaker. His memory will always be cherished not only by those of us who had the privilege of his friendship, but by all future generations of Philatelists as that of the man who, alike by his position and abilities, will always be remembered as the first great Pioneer of Philately in this country.

The Stamps of Trinidad printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on November 17, 1910.

By E. D. BACON.

SOME years ago, more than I care to remember now, I wrote a paper on the early stamps of Trinidad. This paper appeared in the number of the *Philatelic Record* for February, 1890, and was reprinted with additional notes in the Philatelic Society's work on the *Postage Stamps, etc., of the British Colonies in the West Indies*, published in September, 1891. In this paper I gave a list of the dates on which the various stamps were sent to the island by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., commencing with their first consignment of December, 1848, and continued down to and including that of March 24, 1860, but I was unable at that time to add the numbers of the stamps sent out.

A short while since I was permitted, through the kindness of Mr. J. D. Heath, the managing director of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., Limited, to compile a complete list of the stamps sent to Trinidad by the firm, with the exact number of each supply and other details as they appear in their books. The list, especially the latter portion dealing with the perforated stamps, will, I venture to think, be found of particular value, as nothing whatever has hitherto been published concerning the quantities printed of these highly interesting issues. A copy of the list is given in an appendix to these notes, and a few remarks thereon will, I hope, prove acceptable to collectors.

To take the imperforate series first. It is evident the authorities in Trinidad had the intention of issuing postage stamps early in the year 1849, as a supply of "blue" and "lilac" stamps was sent out in December, 1848. For some reason now unknown, this course was not adopted and the introduction of stamps was postponed, as I showed in my previous papers, until April 11, 1851. Previous to this date a second supply had been ordered and received in the island consisting of "blue" and "brown" stamps, so if the first consignment had been preserved the postal authorities had stamps of three different colours on hand when the first issue to the public took place. My old contention that all the various coloured stamps, without expressed value, were sold at One Penny has long since been conceded. If further proof was needed on this point it is furnished in a letter published in *Le Timbre-Poste* for September, 1900, from Mr. William Eversley, a former Postmaster-General of the colony. This letter, which had been filed away and entirely forgotten, was found by Mr. J. B. Moens on going through his papers in 1900, the year when he retired from business. It is dated February 8, 1864, and Mr. Eversley therein states that the grey, blue, and red stamps all had the postal value of One Penny.

The colours, values, and other particulars in the list of the Perkins Bacon stamps, with the exception of the last column headed "Remarks," are given just as they are entered in the printers' books. It will be noticed that the colour grey does not appear against any of the consignments, although used specimens in grey and brownish grey are fairly plentiful. There is no doubt that these come from the 25,000 "lilac" stamps sent out in December, 1848, and that the colour has changed since they were printed. The "lilac" ink used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. was particularly susceptible to change, witness the alterations that have taken place in the colours of the first Six Pence stamps of Tasmania, Mauritius, Bahamas, and Natal, all of which are designated "lilac" in Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s invoice books. The same remark as to alteration in colour applies with equal force to the supply of "purple" stamps on white paper that were sent out in July, 1854, as several different shades are found of this stamp.

No colours are added to the supplies forwarded in September, 1852, December, 1855, and December, 1856. The table of dated specimens of the Perkins Bacon printings I gave in the Philatelic Society's work on the stamps of the West Indies, pages 152–153, does not contain sufficient data to decide the colour of the first of these three parcels, but as regards the other two lots the tabulated list is, I think, quite decisive in enabling us to fix the colour in each instance as "red."

All the stamps sent to the colony previous to the year 1857 were on blued paper, with the sole exception of the lot of "purple" stamps forwarded in July, 1854, the pigment of which did not stain the paper. For the red and blue stamps Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. made use of the same inks as they did for the One Penny and Two Pence stamps of Great Britain current at the same period. The date of the cessation in the blueing of the paper therefore corresponds, and we know that this took place in the case of the One Penny stamp of the parent country in February, 1857, when a change of colour was introduced. It follows from this that the first Trinidad "red" stamps on purely white paper were those sent out in June, 1857, and these and the subsequent supplies were rose-red in colour. No stamps printed in blue were sent out after February, 1853, and consequently none in this colour can have been issued on purely white paper. Any such specimens of the brick-red, brownish red, or blue, must necessarily have had the blueing of the paper discharged. At the same time, it should be remembered that the blueing of the paper on different sheets was very uneven, and consequently it is possible to find individual specimens of all three stamps that show only slight traces of the stain.

A comparison of the list with the table of dated specimens already referred to enables us to give the order of issue of the various coloured stamps without expressed value. The stamps first issued seem to have been those I call reddish-puce, or perhaps a better designation for them is purple-brown; in the list they are simply called "brown." These were followed by the blue, which were succeeded by the grey of various shades, the "lilac" of the list. All these are found used in the year 1851. Then in 1853 there was a re-issue of blue stamps, and at the end of that year the brick-red and brownish red stamps made their first appearance. In 1854 were issued the

purple and grey stamps on white paper, all those previously described being on blued paper. These were succeeded by a further issue of brick-red stamps on blued paper in 1855–7, followed, towards the end of the latter year, by the rose-red stamps on white paper, which continued in use with but little change of shade until the end of the Perkins Bacon contract.

The list is again useful for the indications it affords of the months when locally printed stamps were likely to be wanted in the island. The dates I gave in my previous writings of the periods when the blue and grey lithographed stamps were in use, were :—

1. October, 1852, to June, 1853.
2. April to July, 1855.
3. November, 1856, to February, 1857.
4. Autumn, 1858, to February, 1859.
5. March to July, 1860.

For some years past Mr. M. P. Castle has made a special study of these native printed stamps. His researches have been embodied in a very interesting paper read before the Society in December, 1908, and subsequently published in the *London Philatelist* of September and October, 1909. The writer, with his usual perspicacity, deals exhaustively with his subject, and shows *inter alia* that the stamps of the later printings are capable of being "plated." He has, fortunately, also been able to compile a longer list of dated specimens than I had access to in the years 1890–1, and he divides the stamps into seven printings, as follows :—

1. September, 1852, to April, 1853.
2. March to May, 1853.
3. March to June, 1855.
4. December, 1856, to January, 1857.
5. October, 1858, to June, 1860.
6. March to May, 1860.
7. 1860.

There is in reality very little difference in these two tables, as my No. 1 includes the stamps on bluish card, which Mr. Castle puts under a separate number (No. 2); while his No. 7 (the stamp printed in red) is not included in my summary, which deals only with the blue and grey stamps, and which was simply intended as a statement of the periods when the stamps were in use, and not, as Mr. Castle has taken it, as an account of the printings. Two conspicuous points brought out in Mr. Castle's table prove that the date of the first issue of the lithographs can be put back from October 10, 1852 (the earliest day I was able to give) to September 26, 1852, and that of the same stamps issued in the year 1855 from my date of April 4 to March 25. It is certainly very gratifying to me to know that a student of Mr. Castle's acumen is so closely in agreement as regards the dates of use and the other deductions I came to about the native printed stamps when writing on the same subject more than seventeen years earlier.

If we now turn to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s list of stamps given in the Appendix, we are at once struck with the fact that if the sending of September 30, 1852, had been despatched a month or five weeks earlier, no provisional stamps would have been needed in the island in September of that year, the month in which Mr. Castle has shown they were first issued. But seeing that this consignment could not have reached the colony until the end of October, it is not surprising that the former supplies became exhausted in that month, and that arrangements had to be made for a local issue. A reference once more to the list shows that we might expect further deficiencies of the Perkins Bacon stamps in the island in March, 1855, November, 1856, October, 1858, and March, 1860, which are the dates we know from specimens on letter-sheets that the local stamps were in use. It also appears as if the use of the local stamps issued in March, 1855, must have extended beyond the month of June right up to the end of January, 1856, as there were no Perkins Bacon stamps sent out between July 31, 1854, and December 31, 1855. Another fact brought out by a study of the list is that at some periods when the local stamps were in use they appear to have been issued concurrently with the Perkins Bacon stamps, or at least there was a supply of the latter stamps in stock at certain times when the former were being used. A probable explanation of this overlapping is that the postal authorities decided to use up all the local stamps of each printing, in spite of the fact that a fresh supply of the Perkins Bacon stamps arrived while there was a stock of the former on hand.

Before leaving the imperforate series, I should draw attention to the small numbers of the Four Pence (4000), Six Pence (9000), and One Shilling (7000), issued in May, 1859, which account for the great rarity of the Six Pence in an unused condition, and of the Four Pence and One Shilling in similar state before the remainders of these two values were unearthed some years ago.

I now pass on to consider the perforated series. The first lot of perforated stamps sent out, as will be seen from the list, left London on August 4, 1859. The whole of this lot and those of the next three sendings of November 15, 1859, March 24, and May 14, 1860, consisted of the stamps known as pin-perforated 12½ and 13½, 14. All the four values are found with both gauges, but it is impossible to determine the quantities of each variety, as it is practically certain that both the gauges were used for all, or nearly all, the lot of stamps sent out on the four dates mentioned. Judging from the rarity of specimens at the present day, there was a larger number of each value with the 13½, 14 gauge than with the 12½ gauge. Of the One Shilling there was only one small lot of three thousand stamps, which contained both gauges, and as no remainders of this value have been found, it is not surprising that the stamp is a real rarity with either gauge of the pin-perforation.

The stamps of the next consignment, that of July 5, 1860, consisting of One Penny, Four Pence, and Six Pence values, had the clean-cut machine perforation, measuring 14 to 16½. As Lieut. F. H. Napier and I pointed out in the account we wrote of the Perkins Bacon perforating machines in our

Handbook on Grenada, these Trinidad stamps were the first of all postage stamps to be perforated by the new machine acquired by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. in the summer of 1860. They have clean-cut holes on all four sides, and show that the work of the machine at the outset of its career was as perfect as that of the best machines of the present day.

There now remain the two lots of stamps of 1861, which were despatched from London on April 27 and December 21 of that year. These are the stamps we find with the rough perforation 14 to 16½, which was made by the same machine as that used for the supply of July, 1860, and which shows the remarkable deterioration that so quickly took place in the work of the machine, even after it had been repaired in January, 1861.

I must now proceed to direct attention to certain varieties of the Four Pence, Six Pence, and One Shilling stamps that are found in some of the current catalogues. In the imperforate issue two distinct colours are given of all three values. Now these stamps were printed from plates containing 240 specimens, so if we turn the numbers of stamps sent out to the colony into sheets, we find that there were only 16⅔ sheets of the Four Pence, 37½ sheets of the Six Pence, and 29⅙ sheets of the One Shilling. The quantities being so small, it seems impossible that there can have been two mixings of the colours for any one of these stamps, and, as they were the first supplies of these values to be sent out, the printers had no surplus stock of sheets from a previous printing to make use of, as we know they had at subsequent dates. One must, therefore, search for some other explanation of the three varieties; i.e. the Four Pence, dull purple; the Six Pence, bright yellow-green; and the One Shilling, purple-slate. I have never myself seen satisfactory specimens of any of these three stamps, and as the colours correspond exactly with some of the pin-perforated issue, and the latter stamps are frequently found with good margins between the design and the perforation, I believe that they have been inserted in the catalogues from pin-perforated specimens, which have had the perforations removed. But I shall be told that there is an unused imperforate pair of the Four Pence, dull purple, in the "Tapling Collection." This is undoubtedly so, but the pair in question came, to my knowledge, from an official source. It certainly was never sent to the colony, and can, therefore, have no bearing upon my argument one way or the other.

Of the pin-perforated series the total number of sheets of the Four Pence was 87½, of the Six Pence 158⅓, and of the One Shilling 12½. It is impossible to say for certain how many printings were made for these stamps, but it seems probable that there were three for each of the two lower values. At any rate, we know from the correspondence between Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. and the Agents-General for the Crown Colonies* that the twelve sheets of the Four Pence forwarded on November 15, 1859, were from stock left on hand, that they had not sufficient stamps to complete the order, and had therefore to make a fresh printing of the Four Pence and Six Pence, which did not leave London until March 24, 1860.

In the next issue with the clean-cut perforation there were 37½ sheets of

* *Vide* letters 21, 26, and 27 given in Appendix A of the *Handbook on Grenada*.

the Four Pence and 58⅓ sheets of the Six Pence. A fresh printing was made for both values, but amongst the stamps sent out there were, no doubt, some surplus sheets of the last printing made for the pin-perforated stamps, as the Four Pence is found in exactly the same shade of brown-lilac and the Six Pence in precisely the same shade of bright yellow-green, in both sets. A One Shilling, indigo, has of recent years been added to the catalogue lists of the stamps with clean-cut perforation. Here, again, I can but repeat that I have seen no genuine specimen, although I have examined copies of which the perforation was forged. The list of the Perkins Bacon stamps proves that no supply of the One Shilling was sent out with the three other values in July, 1860, and this is strong evidence against the postal issue of such a variety. Specimens do, however, exist of the One Shilling, indigo, which undoubtedly belong to one of the two consignments that went out to the island in 1861, although they bear a cleaner cut perforation than the majority of those specimens. As I have already mentioned, the perforating machine was repaired in January, 1861, and although for a short time it made clean-cut holes, in a month it worked badly again, and could only produce the form of perforation known as "intermediate between the clean-cut and rough," and then it soon degenerated to such an extent as to be only capable of producing the purely rough perforation. Now the first parcel of stamps sent to the island in 1861 left on April 27, and must therefore have been perforated before that date, so it is not remarkable if a sheet or two out of the lot had the "intermediate" form of perforation. It is to this variety of perforation that these specimens of the One Shilling, indigo, belong.

Of the stamps with rough perforation there were 126 sheets of the Four Pence, 109 sheets of the Six Pence, and 38 sheets of the One Shilling, and no doubt two printings were made of all three values. Some catalogues give no less than four colours for the One Shilling, viz. "indigo, violet-blue, lilac-blue," and "bright blue." In my opinion there are only two true colours to be found of this value with rough perforation, viz. indigo and deep bluish purple, the latter of which appears in the catalogues as "violet-blue." Both these colours are very easily changed, and remembering the small number of sheets that were sent out of each printing, i.e. 17 and 21 respectively, I believe that the "bright blue" is a colour changeling produced from an indigo stamp, and that the "lilac-blue" variety is a colour changeling made from a copy of the One Shilling deep bluish purple. I know no more difficult philatelic problem than that of determining and naming correctly the colours of the Trinidad Four Pence and One Shilling stamps of the different printings of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. I have done my best, with the help of the printers, to simplify the ordinary catalogue list, but I cannot hope, nor do I expect, to at once convert every collector to the opinions I have expressed.

To compensate in some measure for the eliminations I have made, I have an addition to make to the stamps pin-perforated 14 of a One Shilling, indigo, a specimen of which is in the collection of Mr. H. J. Duveen. The existence of this variety proves that in the small sending of 3000 pin-perforated stamps of August, 1859, there were a few printed in indigo, which

almost certainly came from surplus sheets left over from the supply of imperforate stamps sent out in April, 1859.

In conclusion, and to refer to the list of the Perkins Bacon stamps for the last time, it will be seen that the final supply sent out by the firm left London on December 21, 1861. Looking at the increased quantities of stamps that were wanted by the colony in the years 1859–61, clearly shown by the list, and the absence of any issue of provisional stamps in 1862, it appears to be almost a certainty that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. must have forwarded their first printing of Trinidad stamps in that year and not in 1863, which has for many years past been the date assigned for the first De La Rue stamps.

SYNOPSIS.

April 11, 1851–1855.

Printed on white wove unwatermarked paper, blued by the action of the ink. Imperforate.

(1d.) purple-brown (1851).
(1d.) blue to deep blue („ and 1853).
(1d.) grey to dark grey („).
(1d.) brownish grey („).
(1d.) brick-red (1853 and 1855).
(1d.) brownish red („ „).

1854–1857.

Printed on white wove unwatermarked paper. Imperforate.

(1d.) deep purple (1854).
(1d.) dark grey („).
(1d.) rose-red (1857).

May 9, 1859.

Printed on white wove unwatermarked paper. Imperforate.

4d., grey-lilac.
6d., deep yellow-green.
1s., indigo.

September, 1859.

Printed on white wove unwatermarked paper. Pin-perforated.

A. *Pin-perforated* 12½.

(1d.) rose-red.
4d., dull purple.
4d., dull lilac.
4d., brownish lilac.
6d., deep yellow-green.
6d., bright „
1s., purple-slate.

B. *Pin-perforated* 13½–14.

(1d.) rose-red.
4d., dull purple.
4d., dull lilac.
4d., brownish lilac.
6d., deep yellow-green.
6d., bright „
1s., purple-slate.
1s., indigo.

Variety.

Imperforate horizontally.

6d., bright yellow-green.

AUGUST, 1860.

Printed on white wove unwatermarked paper. Clean-cut perforation, gauging from 14 to 16½.

(1d.) rose-red.
4d., brownish lilac.
4d., lilac.
6d., bright yellow-green.
6d., deep green.

Variety.

Imperforate vertically.

(1d.) rose-red.

JUNE, 1861.

Printed on white wove unwatermarked paper. Rough perforation, gauging from 14 to 16½.

(1d.) rose-red.
(1d.) rose.
4d., brownish lilac.
4d., lilac.
4d., dull lilac.
6d., yellow-green.
6d., deep green.
1s., indigo.
1s., deep bluish purple.

Variety.

With the intermediate form of perforation: that is, between the clean-cut and the rough.

1s., indigo.

APPENDIX.

POSTAGE STAMPS FORWARDED TO THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD BY MESSRS. PERKINS BACON AND CO.

Dates Sent.	Quantities, Colours, etc.	Remarks by E. D. Bacon.
1848—Dec 21.	25,000 blue.	Paper blued.
,, ,,	25,000 lilac.	,, ,,
1850—Dec. 4.	5,500 blue.	,, ,,
,, ,,	5,500 brown.	,, ,,
1852—Jan. 10.	5,000 blue.	,, ,,
,, ,,	5,000 brown.	,, ,,
,, Sept. 30.	16,390 1d.	,, ,,
1853—Feb. 2.	33,330 red.	,, ,,
,, ,,	16,720 blue.	,, ,,
,, Sept. 16.	30,000 red.	,, ,,
1854—Feb. 2.	30,000 1d. red.	,, ,,
,, July 31.	50,000 1d. purple.	White paper.
1855—Dec. 31.	50,000	Colour red, paper blued.
1856—Dec. 1.	50,000	,, ,,
1857—June 24.	50,000 1d. red.	Colour rose-red, white paper.
1858—Feb. 17.	50,000 1d. ,,	,, ,,
,, Oct. 26.	50,000 1d. ,,	,, ,,
1859—April 14.	50,000 1d. ,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	4,000 4d. lilac.	White paper.
,, ,,	9,000 6d. green.	,, ,,
,, ,,	7,000 1s. purple.	,, ,,
,, Aug. 4.	75,000 1d. red. Perforated.	Pin perforated.
,, ,,	3,000 4d. lilac. ,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	14,000 6d. green. ,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	3,000 1s. purple. ,,	,, ,,
,, Nov. 15.	2,880 4d. lilac. ,,	,, ,,
1860—March 24.	84,000 1d. red. ,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	9,120 4d. lilac. ,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	18,000 6d. green. ,,	,, ,,
,, May 14.	11,000 1d. red. ,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	6,000 4d. lilac. ,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	6,000 6d. green. ,,	,, ,,
,, July 5.	14,000 6d. green. ,,	Clean-cut perforation.
,, ,,	9,000 4d. lilac. ,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	89,000 1d. red. ,,	,, ,,
1861—April 27.	4,080 1s. purple. ,,	Rough perforation.
,, ,,	18,000 6d. green. ,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	15,120 4d. lilac. ,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	108,020 1d. red. ,,	,, ,,
,, Dec. 21.	5,040 1s. violet. ,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	8,160 6d. green. ,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	15,120 4d. lilac. ,,	,, ,,
,, ,,	72,050 1d. red. ,,	,, ,,

The Stamps of Brazil.

By CAPTAIN G. F. NAPIER.

FROM a philatelic point of view Brazil is one of the most interesting of countries; on the one hand, commemorative issues and surcharges are few in number, and on the other, there is still a vast field open for research. I had not intended to write about such discoveries as I have made for some time to come, as I feel that there is still a great deal to discover, but, as I have been pressed by fellow students to publish a reliable list of the stamps of Brazil, I have decided to do so, so far as lies in my power, in the hope that other collectors may thereby be tempted to supplement these articles.

I should like to preface my remarks by saying that I am anxious to examine entire sheets, large blocks, and blocks and strips with marginal inscriptions of all issues, and *especially* of any of the following stamps, viz. 100 reis, red and blue, of 1891, 100 reis, rose, of 1893, and 100 reis, black and red, of 1894 (any perforations and papers). I shall also be grateful for a sight of specimens of hitherto uncatalogued varieties, proofs, and early postmarks. Any specimens sent to me at Dial House, Bickley, Kent, will be treated with the greatest care and will be returned immediately.

My sincere thanks are especially due to Mr. E. B. S. Benest, of Rio de Janeiro, who has been ever ready to supply me with all information in his power; to Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., who has allowed me to examine the whole of his firm's stock; to Mr. Stanley Mann for notes on the settings of the first issue; to Mr. James Malings, of Manchester, for notes on the spacings and flaw varieties of the 1894 issue, and to many other dealers in England and on the Continent, for the unfailing courtesy which I have experienced at their hands.

Brazil enjoys the distinction of being the first country to copy Great Britain in the use of adhesive postage stamps, for, although those of Zurich appeared about three months earlier, the decree adopting the new system and ordering the production of Brazilian postage stamps appeared on November 29, 1842.

Moens relates the circumstances, which led thereto, as follows: "Mr. J. D. Sturz, Brazilian Consul of a town in Europe, was one of the first to realize all the advantages resulting from the new system; he accordingly exerted all his influence, during 1842, to ensure the adoption by the country, of which he was so worthy a representative, of this innovation, the utility of which became daily more apparent."

The decree of November 29, 1842, was signed by the Minister, C. J. Aranjo Vianna (afterwards Vicomte de Sapucahy). Article 5 stated that "The postage of letters in the Imperial Post will be defrayed in advance by *stamped paper* or *stamps* of the value of 30, 60, and 90 reis."

The original idea was to reproduce, as in England, the portrait of the Sovereign, but, Moens recounts, "a zealous and respectful Director of the Rio de Janeiro Mint, fearing to see a want of respect to his Sovereign in the obliteration of stamps bearing the Imperial effigy, made representations on the subject to the Minister in a letter dated February 13, 1843. The Minister yielded to his reasoning."

Moens further states that the stamps were "engraved by M. M. Carlos Custodio de Azevedo and Guintino José de Faria, engravers to the Mint, and printed, with a machine press, by M. M. Clementino Geraldo de Gonvea and Florentino Rodrigues Prado in the workshops of the National Treasury.*

"We must admit that these stamps were not beautiful, but if they failed in their appearance, they were at least difficult to forge, which is something in their favour. People called them with reason 'Bulls'-eyes.' They were withdrawn on June 30, 1844, in accordance with the notice of February 13 of that year."

He guarantees these dates as well as those which follow; as they were supplied to him by obliging employés of the Treasury and the Mint of Rio de Janeiro.

I have quoted Moens rather fully on account of the doubt† recently cast by Mr. C. J. Phillips, on the belief hitherto held, that the first issue of Brazil was printed in Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. Phillips interviewed several of the oldest employés of the Mint, and states that the consensus of opinion there is that the issues of 1843 and 1844 were printed in New York.

It is apparent that the Mint officials of 1866 (Moens' remarks appeared in March, 1867) were far more likely to know, and remember, the actual facts than officials forty-four years later, all of whom would probably be speaking from hearsay only.

As I shall explain later, there appear to have been a number of plates made, and it seems incredible that they would be necessary for an issue, in use only twelve months, if the stamps had been produced in the United States, where highly skilled labour would have been available. The worn prints, too, of the 1843 issue, and the crude retouches of the 1844 issue (to which I shall allude later) do not look like the work that a United States firm would turn out.

The American Bank Note Company's Agent in Rio de Janeiro made inquiries in New York, on Mr. Benest's behalf, and elicited the information that that Company had done no work for the Brazilian Government prior to 1866. It was then suggested that Waterlows produced this issue, but they informed Mr. Phillips that they had never printed any stamps for Brazil. Mr. Benest has been through all the Brazilian Post Office Official Decrees of 1842–43, but could find no reference at all to stamps. Unfortunately the Rio Mint

* Mr Phillips in his very interesting notes (*Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. XI, page 320) explains that "before 1865 the Mint was an annex to the Treasury, and appears to have been divided into two parts; the one, the Mint proper, was given up to the production of coins and medals, the other section was called *A Casa de Impressaõ de Valores* and was really a government printing office, at which some of the earlier issues of stamps were produced."

† *G.S.W.*, Vol. XI, page 320.

was used for a barracks for troops, during a rebellion in or about the year 1885, and nearly all the documents were then stolen or destroyed.

The strong similarity between the issues of 1843, 1844, and 1850, points indubitably, to my mind, to their having all been produced in the same workshops, and probably by the same engraver or engravers.

It is admitted that the stamps of 1850 (small numerals), were engraved and printed at the Rio Mint, and the last plates of each value are still in existence there. I possess a proof of the background of the 1844 issue, *which came from the Rio de Janeiro Mint*, and I consider that this is proof that the 1844 issue also emanated from there, and I therefore think we may safely assume that Moens was right in his statements, and that the issue of 1843 was also engraved and printed locally, the plates being probably stolen in 1885.

First Issue, July 1, 1843.

DESIGN. Large numerals in an oblong oval, with engine-turned background, within a rectangular single-lined frame. Size 26 to 27 millimetres high, by 29 to 29½ wide. Engraved on copper, and printed on unwatermarked paper, imperforate.

PAPER. At first very thick and soft white paper was used, often yellowed by age and in some of the earliest prints of almost a pale primrose shade, due presumably to something in the composition of the ink. Later the paper was thinner and harder (though still thick), and finally a thin, white to bluish-grey paper was used, which was slightly more surfaced.

GUM. Clear and shiny, white to yellowish.

PROOFS. Mr. Phillips saw blocks of six of each of the three values, in pale violet, in the Mint at Rio.

FORGERIES. The only forgeries I have seen are very crude lithographs, but I am informed that some years ago dangerous engraved forgeries were produced.

COMPOSITION OF THE PLATES. The three values were at first all printed from one plate in nine horizontal rows of six, three rows of each value. The block of eighteen stamps of each value was surrounded by an outer line, and there was an additional line across the plate between the 30 and 60 and between the 60 and 90 reis. A Paris dealer has, or recently had, a vertical pair of the 30 and 60 reis *se tenant.*

It was formerly believed that there were four rows of the 60 reis, making sixty stamps to the sheet, but I possess a photograph of a block of this value, three stamps deep, with outer marginal lines at top and bottom. Mr. Benest has a vertical strip of ten pairs of the 60 reis, with outer line at top and bottom, showing that large sheets of this value existed in addition to the small ones of eighteen stamps. The size of these large sheets is not yet known, but they probably consisted of sixty stamps in ten rows of six. Mr. Mann by plating has discovered that at least two plates or settings of these large sheets existed. From the evidence of corner stamps he has also discovered that there were at least nine plates or settings of eighteen stamps of the 30 reis, four of the 60 reis, and six of the 90 reis, besides the two large sheets of the 60 reis already mentioned.

It seems curious that so many plates should have been necessary in so short a time (twelve months). The only explanation I can think of is that these stamps were engraved on separate clichés, and then clamped together. Some of the pairs and blocks, which I have, show broad vertical and narrow horizontal spacings between the stamps, while in others the spacings are narrow vertically and broad horizontally. Again, I believe that a stamp of 60 reis has been seen showing an outside marginal line on the *right*, and identically the same type in a horizontal pair, with another stamp to the *right* of it. I hope that some reader of the above, with a practical knowledge of the subject, will be able to say whether my theory is feasible.

Many of the worn impressions appear to show traces of retouching, but I do not think that it has been definitely proved that retouching actually took place.

There is, however, still a great deal to learn about this issue, which will well repay study by the earnest philatelist; unfortunately material for study, in the shape of pairs and blocks, is uncommonly hard to acquire.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FIRST ISSUE.

JULY 1, 1843.

Printed from copper plates on white wove paper. Imperforate.

A. Early, clear impressions on very thick, soft paper, sometimes yellowed by age.

30 reis, intense black.
60 „ „
90 „ „

B. Later impressions on thick, white, rather harder paper, also sometimes yellowed by age.

30 reis, black.
60 „ „
90 „ „

C. Worn impressions, sometimes on paper B, but generally on a thin, white to bluish-white, slightly surfaced paper.

30 reis, black to grey-black.
60 „ „ „ „
90 „ „ „ „

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1911 became due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without further delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer,

C. E. McNAUGHTAN,
4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

At the meeting of February 2, Mr. M. P. Castle will give a display of the Stamps of Bahamas and St. Vincent.

Mr. J. A. Tilleard's display of the Stamps of Nevis is unavoidably postponed.

On February 16 there will be a Display, with Notes, of the Stamps of Roumania, by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton.

BINDING—FINAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volumes I to XIX bound, can do so, in stock style, half maroon morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed: Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

ARTICLES HELD OVER.

OWING to the pressure on our space, the "Notes on the Royal Philatelic Society," several Reviews, and various Occasional Notes are unavoidably postponed until next month.

THE LINDENBERG MEDAL.

THE strict impartiality with which this valued distinction has been accorded is evidenced by the large proportion of Philatelists of non-German nationality who have been already recipients. The official announcement from Dr. Justizrat Mannheimer, of the Berlin Philatelic Club, which we have received, that the Lindenberg Medal for this year has been accorded to State Councillor Doctor F. Kalckhoff will therefore be accepted with gratification on all sides. We are confident that the medal could not have been more worthily bestowed. Dr. Kalckhoff's labours in the field of literary Philately have been extensive for many years, and as joint Editor of that important journal *The Deutsche Briefmarken Journal* he has vindicated his fame as a

writer of many articles of high philatelic merit. Dr. Kalckhoff's well-known work on "Reprints" is one of the standard books on that subject, and by his thorough treatment of them he would alone have earned his title to the honour conferred. As President of the Berlin Philatelic Club, Dr. Kalckhoff has, moreover, also rendered great services to German Philately, and we are confident that the grant of the Lindenberg Medal to him will be warmly appreciated throughout all stamp circles of Germany. Dr. Kalckhoff's numerous friends in this country, among whom the writer is glad to acclaim himself, most cordially congratulate him upon the receipt of an honour that he has assuredly earned by his conscientious and valuable labours on behalf of Philately.

NEW PHILATELIC JOURNALS.

WE are glad to note the increasing growth of Philately, as evidenced in the appearance of two new journals devoted to the pursuit. The *Australian Stamp Journal* hails from Sydney, New South Wales, and is published by Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Limited, of 50 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, the well-known dealers. There is plenty of room for more Australian philatelic journalism, and we hope and predict success for our new contemporary. The *Philatelic Gazette* is a journal "published monthly in the interests of stamp collectors" by the Philatelic Publishing Company, 99 Nassau Street, New York, under the editorship of Mr. W. Randall. This journal has the co-operation of a number of the leading American collectors, and, judging by the first four numbers, is destined to occupy an important position in the annals of American philatelic literature, and bids fair to represent that intellectual side of transatlantic Philately that has of late years hidden its light under the proverbial bushel. We cordially wish the success to the *Philatelic Gazette* that its initial numbers so fully deserve.

THE CATALOGUE OF THE PHILATELIC LIBRARY OF THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

WE are glad to be able to announce that this work is now in the press and will shortly be published. We extract the following interesting announcement from the prospectus issued by the Philatelic Literature Society, and we are assured that those who purchase this valuable book will be amply rewarded. This portion of the famous BIBLIOTHECA LINDESIANA is by far the most extensive collection extant of the literature relating to postage stamps, stamp collecting and kindred subjects, and for all practical purposes may be considered as complete. Its formation has occupied its owner for a number of years, and its arrangement, collating and cataloguing have been the assiduous care of Mr. E. D. BACON, President of the PHILATELIC LITERATURE SOCIETY, and the leading authority in the world on philatelic literature. It is by special permission dedicated to HIS MAJESTY THE KING, Patron of the ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY. The Catalogue has been compiled in great detail, and from its extensive scope it can fairly claim to be a complete bibliography of Philately. The original edition is intended for private distribution only, but Lord CRAWFORD has most

generously allowed a further edition to be printed off, and published by the PHILATELIC LITERATURE SOCIETY, so as to make the work available to all students and collectors of philatelic literature, and the Society has undertaken to issue a limited number of copies, the object being to circulate a work of supreme importance, which would otherwise be unobtainable. The initial cost of a work of this kind is so great that its publication would be almost impossible through the ordinary channels, but Lord CRAWFORD'S munificent gift enables the Society to place before collectors an invaluable work of reference, at a price quite incommensurate either with its intrinsic value or its actual cost of production.

The scope of this great catalogue is immense. Every handbook, pamphlet, periodical, catalogue and price-list, whether important or not, relating to stamps and stamp collecting, posts and postal service, and all cognate subjects, comes within its purview, and the Catalogue, besides listing the works contained in the Library also indicates the known omissions. The fullest possible bibliographical details are given as to edition, collating, illustrations, etc., the particulars being often furnished in extensive notes to each entry, and the addition of subject entries for all monographs renders the work especially useful. As a whole the volume will rank as one of the finest contributions to bibliography ever issued.

Only 300 copies will be printed, of which 200 are offered for sale, and the price will be Two Guineas net.

All communications should be addressed to Mr. F. J. PEPLOW, *Hon. Sec.*, Philatelic Literature Society, 185 Barry Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.

Reviews.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE, PART I.*

ALTHOUGH nearly two years have elapsed since the previous edition of this work, so excellent has proved the Catalogue that but very slight modifications have been required in the present instance. In point of fact the interest lies principally in the revision of prices which in many cases of the older colonial issues has led to considerable augmentation of the medium stamps, while the earlier series of the King's Heads have also required upward quotations. Although the stamps of the older and rarer issues in most cases seem to be correctly priced, says the "Introduction," extra fine copies always command much higher prices, so that practically the 1911 British Colonial Catalogue represents a general stiffening of prices.

The only point of novelty lies in the British Guiana list, where the issue of 1855 will be found divided into major and minor varieties, the latter being collated under sub-lettering and in smaller type with a judicious footnote explaining further possibilities of subdivision. We welcome this as "the

* *Stanley Gibbons Priced Catalogue of Stamps of the British Empire:* 1911. 391 Strand, London, W.C.

thin end of the wedge," and an indication that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons will ultimately adopt the only system that can render the catalogue of the future available to all classes of the community. The Catalogue, however, remains, as for many years past, an invaluable guide to all collectors of the stamps of the British Empire.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.*

THIS is a publication of some twenty-four pages in the rather inconvenient quarto size, which relates the last word upon the now celebrated issues of Cayman Islands. The production is the joint work of Messrs. W. B. Armstrong, A. J. Watkin, and C. B. Bostwick, and the authors have successfully portrayed the entire history of these issues. The surcharges seem to have been necessitated in the first instance through the fulfilment of a large order depleting the lower values (which should not have been executed), and as in life generally, one false step leads to others! However, the Cayman Islands issues are properly postally accredited, and they are popular with many collectors, hence the appearance of this work, which is profusely illustrated, will be welcome, and the authors may be congratulated upon the excellent way they have acquitted themselves of their task.

THE LIBRARY OF THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.†

WE must congratulate the above Society upon its enterprise in having acquired such an important Library, as is evidenced in the publication of the catalogue thereof. No less than fifty pages are required to enumerate the volumes possessed by the Herts Society, each book being registered under its proper and complete title, and entered in alphabetical order under the subject or name of the country of the stamps dealt with, enabling any one to find all the books on the same subject at a glance.

To Mr. J. C. Sidebotham, the Hon. Librarian, and Mr. F. Reichenheim, the President, is due the credit of this catalogue, which will be of great value to every member of the Herts Society.

THE STAMPS OF CHILI.‡

THIS, like other works emanating from the same source, consists mainly of compilations, the author whose works are followed in the present instance being Senor Rafael Aginore Mercado. There is a considerable amount of information in this book, which, being accompanied by numerous illustrations, will render it acceptable to students of these interesting stamps, produced in the first instance by Perkins Bacon and Co. Much has, however, been recently discovered as regards the first issue of Chili, and it cannot be contended that the chapters hereon in Mr. Jean's book represent the last work on the subject.

* *The Cayman Islands: Their Stamps and Post Offices.* By W. B. Armstrong, in collaboration with C. B. Bostwick and A. J. Watkin. Published for the Council of the Junior Philatelic Society by H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

† Catalogue of Handbooks, Journals, etc., in the Library of the Herts Philatelic Society, 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.

‡ *The Stamps of Chili*, by Sigismund Jean. Charles Mendel, 118 bis Rue d'Assas, Paris, 1910.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Brunei.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states, on continental authority, that two high values have been supplied, and "specimen" copies have been distributed by the Postal Union.

Adhesives.

$5, red on green; multiple wmk.
$25, black on red ,, ,,

Mr. W. H. Peckitt has sent us the $5 stamp.

India.—*Gwalior.*—We gather from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 2 and 3 rupee King's Head stamps chronicled three years ago have only just been issued.

Adhesives.

Overprinted "Gwalior" in Latin and Hindi characters in two lines, 2¾ mm. apart; "Gwalior," 13 mm.

2 rupees, rose and bistre.
3 ,, brown and green.

New South Wales.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has sent us the 2s. 6d. stamp, perf. 11.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., emerald; Crown and A; perf. 11.

Papua.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write:—

"Please note that the enclosed 2½d. is in quite a new shade, bright violet-blue. We are officially informed that no more stamps punctured or perforated with the letters 'O.S.' will be sold to the public, either used or unused; hitherto they have been supplied at face value, but only in postmarked condition."

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News adds the following values to the set, with "Papua" in larger lettering.

Adhesives.

½d., dull yellow-green and black; Crown and A upright; perf. 12½.
½d., dull green and black; Crown and A upright; perf. 12½.
2½d., bright violet-blue and black; Crown and A upright; perf. 12½.
1s., deep orange and black; Crown and A upright; perf. 12½.

Queensland.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has sent us the 2s. 6d. stamp in a new colour, orange.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., orange; Crown and A wmk.; perf. 12½.

Rhodesia.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the issue of the 5s. and £1 of the Royal set in new shades.

Adhesives.

5s., emerald-green and carmine.
£1, grey and carmine.

Tasmania.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 9d. and 1s. values on Crown and A paper, now perforated 12½, small holes.

Victoria.—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* another value, the 6d., green, has been issued with perforation 11. The variety, it is stated, is of a provisional or accidental nature.

Adhesive.

6d., green; perf. 11 instead of 12½.

EUROPE.

Italy.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write:—

"The enclosed two stamps of 5 c. and 15 c., which are sold to the public at 10 c. and 20 c. respectively, have been issued to commemorate the entry of Garibaldi into Naples in 1860. We understand these stamps are only to be obtained in Naples, the extra 5 c. above face value being given to a fund to defray expenses of the Commemorative Fêtes now being held in Naples."

Adhesives.

Commemorative Issue, inscribed "Plebiscito Meridionale 1860 21 Ottobre 1910", and round the portrait of Count Cavour in the centre "Italia e Vittorio Emmanuele."

5 c., rose (issued at 10 c.); perf. 14.
15 c., green (issued at 20 c.) ,,

Levant.—*Italian Post Offices.*—The new 10 lira Italian stamp has been surcharged "40 Piastre," in black.—*Smith's Monthly.*

Adhesive.

40 piastres on 10 lira, olive-green and red.

DO.—*Russian Post Offices.*—Two new sets are chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesives.

Overprinted in black "Beyrouth."

5 para on 1 kop., yellow.
10 ,, 2 ,, green.
20 ,, 4 ,, rose.
1 piastre on 10 kop., blue.
5 piastres on 50 ,, lilac and green.
7 ,, 70 ,, brown and orange.
10 ,, 1 rbl. ,, ,,
35 ,, 3½ ,, ,, green.
70 ,, 7 ,, rose and ,,

Overprinted in black "Dardanelles."

5 para on 1 kop., yellow.
10 ,, 2 ,, green.
20 ,, 4 ,, rose.
1 piastre on 10 kop., blue.
5 piastres on 50 ,, lilac and green.
7 ,, 70 ,, brown and orange.
10 ,, 1 rbl. ,, ,,
35 ,, 3½ ,, ,, and green.
70 ,, 7 ,, rose and ,,

MONACO.—The following information is taken from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*:—

"Three new Recouvrement stamps have been shown us from this principality, which, by the way, has just been declared a Republic. We understand these stamps are for the collection of fines upon letters illegally sent through the mail as circulars, etc. The design is similar to the current postage stamps, with reading matter in place of the portrait of Prince Albert."

Recouvrement Stamps.

1 c., olive.
10 c., lilac.
30 c., bistre.

PORTUGAL.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 50 reis, blue, King Manuel issue, with the overprint "Republica" inverted.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News states, on continental authority, that the Dom Manoel stamps are now being overprinted "Republica" in *Gothic* characters instead of ordinary capitals.

ROUMANIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* tells us to expect, shortly, a new set of stamps of a Jubilee character.

In addition to the national emblems, the new stamps will bear the inscriptions "Jubileul Universitate Jasi" and "Romania," and the following distinctive subjects:—

1 bani, Prince Couza and Princess Elena.
2 ,, King Charles and Queen Elizabeth.
5 ,, the Prince and Princess of Roumania.
10 ,, the poet Linceani V. Alexandri and the statesman Koga.
15 ,, the Academy of Mihailcanei.
25 ,, Prince Couza signing the decree for the foundation of the University.
40 ,, the old University.
60 ,, the new University.

SWEDEN.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. a 2 öre, orange, Gibbons Type 14, and the 1 öre of the new Official set of which our Ipswich friends have also the 8 öre and 15 öre values.

Adhesive.

2 öre, orange; Type 14; wmk. Crown; perf. 13.

Officials.

1 öre, black; wmk. Crown; perf. 13.
8 öre, claret ,, ,,
15 öre, brown ,, ,,

Mr. W. T. Wilson also sends the 1, 8, 10 and 15 öre of the new Official set.

SWITZERLAND.—We have to thank Mr. W. T Wilson for sending us three new Swiss Government Charity stamps, supplied to charity hospitals for the free transmission of their mails.

These stamps are of a similar type to the recently issued Postage Due stamps, with the addition of the letters "P P" (Poste-Payée) on the value tablet.

Adhesives.

2 r., olive-green and carmine on blue paper; perf. 12.
5 r., olive-green and carmine on blue paper; perf. 12.
10 r., olive-green and carmine on blue paper; perf. 12.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—According to *Mekeel's Weekly*, the 10 c. has appeared with the dates 1825 and 1910 and in new colours.

Adhesive.

10 c., claret and black, dated 1825–1910.

BRAZIL.—It would appear from *Gibbons Weekly* that two new Postage Due stamps have appeared.

Postage Due.

600 reis, purple; Type No. 154; perf. 12.
5000 reis, chocolate ,, ,,

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—To the set chronicled on page 227, Vol. XIX, *Smith's Monthly* adds, on continental authority, a 12 centavos variety.

Adhesive.

12 centavos, blue. Bolivar.

ECUADOR.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles two more "Patriotic" stamps.

Provisionals.

½ c. on 20 c., grey; fiscal of 1901/2.
2 c., lake; fiscal of 1905/6.
Surcharged "Timbre—Patriotico—1910" in three lines in red.

PARAGUAY.—We have received the 2 pesos, orange and black, stamp from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and suppose it is a novelty.

Adhesive.

2 pesos, orange and black; perf. 11½.

SALVADOR.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 c. Postage Due chronicled on page 124, Vol. XIX.

These friends also give a list of the Official set, and we notice that the 1 c. is missing, and a 60 c. is listed instead of 50 c. as per our list on page 124, Vol. XIX.

URUGUAY.—A new set has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and Mr. A. H. Davis sent specimens.

The 5 mils., 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 8 c. and 20 c. bear a portrait of General Artigas, and the 23 c., 50 c. and 1 peso an allegorical design representing Industry and Commerce.

Adhesives.

5 mils, mauve.
1 c., green.
2 c., orange-red.
5 c., blue.
8 c., grey-black.
20 c., brown.
23 c., dark blue.
50 c., orange-yellow.
1 peso, vermilion.
Perf. 14/15.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

MACAU.—Again we have to thank Mr. C. E. Tanant for sending specimens of the three Postage Due stamps converted into postage stamps, and chronicled on page 305, Vol. XIX.

Mr. Tanant also presented these stamps to the Royal Society's Collection.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Further colour changes are announced in *Mekeel's Weekly*, but the first-named was probably chronicled on page 148, Vol. XIX.

Adhesives.

12 c., red-orange.
20 c., yellow.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1910-11.

President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
C. N. BIGGS. T. WICKHAM JONES.
D. C. GRAY F. J. PEPLOW.
T. W. HALL. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE fifth meeting of the season 1910–11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, December 15, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, Thomas William Hall, H. M. Hepworth, J. Chapman, D. C. Gray, Captain C. G. S. Harvey, James Robert Laing, L. W. Fulcher, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. E. Hall (associate). Visitor: John Hall Barron.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on December 1, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

The Vice-President referred to a letter he had received from Mr. E. D. Bacon, who was unable to be present, referring to a communication sent by Mr. Lachlan Gibb, with two proofs of a Newspaper Tax stamp issued in America prior to the War of Independence, and the two proofs were inspected by the members present with interest.

Mr. M. P. Castle then read a paper containing a considerable amount of valuable detailed information relative to the 1853 issue of British Guiana, illustrated by a display of the stamps of this and of the preceding and succeeding issues.

This paper will be published in the *London Philatelist*, and the members will be able at their leisure to consider and appreciate the valuable nature of the information given.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Castle was proposed by the President and carried unanimously.

THE sixth meeting of the season 1910–11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, January 5, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, A. Leon Adutt, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, Thomas William Hall, L. S. Wells, E. W. Mann, Capt. G. F. Napier, H. S. Hodson, L. E. Hall (associate), G. R. T. Upton, D. C. Gray, J. H. Barron, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, Colonel J. Bonhote.

The chair was taken by the President, and

the minutes of the meeting held on December 15, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Secretary reported the death of the late Judge Philbrick, one of the founders and formerly a president of the Society.

Lord Crawford, as President, moved the following resolution :—

"That this meeting has learned with deep regret of the death of Judge Philbrick, their oldest member and a founder of the Society, who was their first Vice-President, and subsequently their President.

"That the Society is desirous of expressing to Miss Philbrick and the other members of the family the assurance of the high esteem ever felt towards their father, and the sincere sympathy all its members offer on this sad occasion."

Lord Crawford referred especially to the many and valuable services which had been rendered by the late Judge Philbrick towards Philately from a scientific point of view, and moved that the preceding resolution be recorded in the minutes of the Society and conveyed to Miss Philbrick.

Mr. Castle, as Vice-President, in seconding both the resolutions, referred to Mr. Philbrick as one of the early leaders with the late Mr. Pemberton, and at that time the most prominent scientific collector, and emphasized the invaluable services he had rendered to Philately.

The resolutions were carried *nem. con.*

The Honorary Secretary reported that two members and Fellows had sent in their resignations, Mr. W. Gaddum and Mr. Malcolm S. Cooke, and the same were accepted with regret.

Mr. Bacon read a letter from Mr. Fritz de Coppet enclosing photographs of various settings of the Pietersburg stamps of the South African Republic, which he presented for the Collection of the Society, and his gift was accepted with the thanks of the members.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, who, after ballot, were declared duly elected Fellows and members of the Society :—

Mr. John J. Terry, proposed by Mr. W. C. Stone, seconded by Mr. C. A. Howes.

Mr. John Skinner, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Harold James Reckitt, proposed by Mr. G. R. T. Upton, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Leon Adutt then read a paper on, and gave a display of, the Stamps of the Cayman Islands, which contained full and detailed information as to the history of the stamps and the reasons for the many surcharges which had taken place.

The paper was ably written, and was listened to with very considerable interest by the members present, and was fully illustrated by sheets, blocks, and single specimens from Mr. Adutt's collection.

Among the specimens shown were the Jamaica stamps first used with the Cayman postmarks in pairs and blocks, including the single and multiple C.A. issues in mint and in used condition.

The provisional issues were practically complete, and included many rare and unique varieties. Among others shown by Mr. Adutt was an entire, with eight of the halfpenny and penny carmine stamps on it; several specimens of the double inverted overprint surcharges, in used and unused condition, of the ½d. on 1d. and 1d. on 5s.; a strip of three of the provisional ½d. on 5s., with the centre stamp unsurcharged.

Of the 2½d. on 4d., a large number of copies were shown, including blocks of 4, some with double overprint, and a unique variety with double surcharges—one being inverted. Also a mint block of 12, with top and side margins and control number.

A pair of the 1d. on 4d. inverted overprint, together with a postally used copy, and a number of the scarce salmon and green 5s. stamps were also shown.

The display also included several original notices written by the postmasters, some envelopes and cards marked as paid by the Postmaster and used during the period when the stock of stamps was practically exhausted, and some original proofs of the Queen's Head and colour trials of the various King's Head values.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Adutt was proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. Castle, and carried unanimously.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President—
R. Hollick, Esq., C.C.

Hon. Sec.—
Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Dec. 1.—Auction: 247 lots were sold at satisfactory prices.

Lady B. Collen and Messrs. W. R. Burrell and J. Hurden were elected members.

Messrs. Humphrey Bennett and F. C. Henderson were thanked for contributions to the permanent collection.

Lots for the next auction on March 2 should reach the Hon. Sec. by February 1.

Dec. 15.—Display: Unused, Great Britain. Mr. J. J. Knowles.

Mr. Knowles was unavoidably absent, but he sent his superb collection of unused stamps of Great Britain to be displayed to the members. Mr. Knowles does not accept "nearly mints." All have to be absolutely mint, with the result that the whole collection was a very great treat to every member present, as had been anticipated by those who had seen it previously.

A few exceptionally interesting items had been added from his "used" collection.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Monthly meetings from October to April inclusive at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ—*Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society*. Free to members.

Entrance fee, 5s.; annual subscription, 5s.; life membership, £2 2s.

Hon. Secretary—

H. A. SLADE, "NINE FIELDS," ST. ALBANS.

THE second general meeting of the session 1910–11 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, November 15, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Haymann (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. A. Boyes, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, W. van Oppen, E. Bounds, J. R. Laing, W. A. Gunner, E. W. Arnold, R. H. Newton, A. J. Séfi, L. Sauvée, J. L. Corser, T. E. Sansom, W. B. Edwards, J. A. Leon, C. Stuart Dudley, Dr. Stewart Adair, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday, October 11, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

The following were duly elected as members of the society:—Life members: Messrs. Fred J. Melville and J. L. Thomas. Ordinary members: Messrs. G. Loverius, W. H. Tarrant, and S. A. Turner.

The Hon. Librarian reported donations for the library from the President, Dr. P. Pirl, Messrs. W. H. Peckitt, A. Montader, Carl Willadt and Co., Whitfield King and Co., and the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

Donations for the Society's collection of stamps, entires and forgeries were received from the President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary, and from Messrs. W. A. Boyes, W. Jacoby, T. H. Harvey, J. R. Laing, W. van Oppen, L. Sauvée, and Weinberg.

All contributions were gratefully received and duly acknowledged.

A general display of rare and interesting stamps (each exhibit being limited to twenty-five pieces) and of philatelic literature was then given by the members present. They included the President, Vice-President, Messrs. E. Bounds, W. A. Boyes, J. L. Corser, C. Stuart Dudley, W. B. Edwards, W. van Oppen, T. E. Sansom, L. Sauvée, A. J. Séfi, and J. C. Sidebotham.

At the conclusion of the displays the President thanked all members who had contributed towards the success of an entertaining and instructive evening, and expressed the hope that similar displays would be included on the programme of every session and would be as well supported.

A most enjoyable meeting terminated at 8.20 p.m.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 17 and 18 November, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 2s., brown, £1 12s., £1 14s., and	2	8	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blued	6	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white, £1 11s, £2, and	2	2	0
Ditto, Govt. Parcels, 1s., brown, Plate 14*	2	0	0
Ionian Islands, set of 3, *used?*	2	2	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 2 gr., on rose	2	2	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, small margins and thinned	4	0	0
Sicily, 5 gr., rose-red, pair, mint	2	10	0
Russia, 1st issue, wmk. fig. 3, 30 k.	2	0	0
Switzerland, Neuchatel, 5 c.	2	0	0
India, 1856–64, 2 a., yellow-green, mint	2	0	8
Mauritius, 1899, 6 c. in red on 18 c., inverted surcharge, mint	2	12	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	4	0	0
British Guiana, 1860, 1 c., brown	2	6	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey*	3	0	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green*	2	0	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	6	2	6
Tobago, 1886–9, ½d. on 2½d., blue, double surcharge	5	0	0
Virgin Islands, 4d., brown, "FOURPENCE"	4	17	6
Brazil, slanting figures, 300 r., close at bottom	2	6	0
Victoria, 1st issue, fine background, 2d., lilac	4	10	0
Collections: 3258, all*, £51; 6408	44	0	0

Sale of 15 and 16 December, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, wmk. Small Crown, 2d., blue, with voided corners, an entire unused sheet of 12	7	10	0
Ditto, 1847–54, proof of the 1s., green, on tinted paper	5	0	0
Ditto, "ADMIRALTY," Type 11, 1½d., lilac and green, mint	1	14	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., bright blue, used, on piece	2	7	6
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen's Head, 1s., green and carmine	2	14	0
Hamburg, 9 sch., yellow, imperf., on pieces . £5 5s. and	5	7	6
Wurtemberg, 1881–3, 2 marks, orange, imperf. pair, mint	2	5	0
Servia, 1866, Vienna print, perf. 12, 10 p., orange, mint	2	5	0
Philippine Islands, 1869–74, overprinted "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," 1 rl., rosy mauve	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 rls., blue, thinned	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, a similar specimen, but with overprint inverted	2	8	0
Ceylon, 9d., imperf.	2	4	0
Natal, 1869, "Postage" 12¾ mm. long, 1s., green	2	16	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 1s., dull purple, strip of 3, types *a*, *b* (occurs once on sheet only), and *d*	2	10	0
Transvaal, 1905–8, error, wmk. Anchor, 1d., carmine	8	8	0
Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., rough perfs., 6d., grey-lilac, mint	2	17	0
Jamaica, 1st issue, wmk. Pine, 4d., brown-orange, block of 4, mint	2	5	0
Colombia, 1861, 2½ c., black*	3	5	0
Tasmania, 1864–9, perf. 10 × 11½, 4d., blue	10	0	0
Western Australia, 1860, 4d., deep blue, *used*	2	14	0
Collection: 7206	102	0	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 22 and 23 November, 1910.

Bavaria, 1862, 1 kr., yellow, an entire sheet, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 9 kr., bistre, ditto, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 18 kr., brick-red, block of 15, mint	6	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, an entire reconstructed plate of 240, including 15 pairs, and strips of 3, 4, 6, and 7	39	0	0
Ditto, 1902, £1, green, strip of 5	3	12	6
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 1s., green and carmine	3	17	6
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green,*	2	17	6
India, Puttialla, Service, 1891–1902, 2 a., blue, with "SERVICE" inverted, one being the error "SERV CE,"* stained at top. This, it is stated, is the pair illustrated in Stewart Wilson and Gordon Jones's work on these stamps, and is believed to be unique.	12	10	0
Straits Settlements, Perak, 1878, overprinted with Crescent, Star, and "P" in oval, 2 c., brown*	5	10	0
Ditto, Selangor, 1891, Two Cents on 24 c., green, an entire sheet, showing all the varieties of type	6	15	0
British Central Africa, 1d., red and blue,* perf.	2	17	6
Cape, Triangular, 6d., lilac, block of 18,* some creased and stained	53	0	0
Cape, Mafeking, set of 19 varieties	8	10	0
Egypt, Suez Canal, 1870, 1 c., black, 5 c., green, 20 c., blue, and 40 c., red, used, all thinned, with Expert Committee's opinion	12	0	0
Transvaal, 1893, 2½ Pence on 1s., green, a vertical strip of 3 with inverted surcharge, the top stamp being the error "2/½." The side margin has been folded over in printing, and a portion of the surcharge appears upon it, causing the two top values to read "2½ Pei" and the lower one "2½ Pen," mint	14	10	0
Barbados, 1873, 5s., rose, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1892, Half-Penny on 4d, brown, surcharged in red and in black, mint	8	10	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., dull blue, late, on piece	3	12	6
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, measuring 37 × 34 mm., damaged in right lower corner	6	0	0
New Zealand, 1860–2, pelure paper, perf. 13, 1d., vermilion, no perfs. at right, small tear	2	15	0
Collections: 4662 (Colonials), £215; 11,000, about	56	0	0

Sale of 6 and 7 December, 1910.

France, 1849, 1 fc., orange	6	10	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown,* part gum, thinned	2	8	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," 1903, 6d., the rare type, mint	2	2	0
Hamburg, 9 sch., yellow, imperf., on piece . £3 10s. and	5	0	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake	2	12	6
Spain, 1850, 6 r., blue, strip of 3	4	10	0
Hong Kong, 4 c., grey, perf. 12½,* no gum	4	2	6
Labuan, 1885, 2 c. on 16 c., blue,* £5 and	5	15	0

* Unused	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange on yellowish, early medium	5	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., bright blue on bluish, ditto	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, medium	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, large fillet	23	10	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., pale red	2	12	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 3d., purple and green, an entire sheet of 60	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 6d., purple and green, ditto	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 1s., purple, ditto	32	0	0
Canada, 10d., blue, thin paper,* with gum	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	10	0
Nevis, litho., 4d., mint	2	12	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf. 14, 6d., yellow-green, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1860, clean-cut perfs., 4d., brown-lilac, strip of 4, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow-green, block of 4	3	5	0
Turks Islands, 1873–9, wmk. Star, 1s., lilac, some perfs clipped	6	0	0
Ditto, 1881, 4 on 1d., red, Type 16	2	15	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., cut round, on entire	6	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green on yellowish	3	10	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, mint	3	12	0
Victoria, 1850, 2d., brown-lilac, fine background	2	12	6
Collections: 2080 in Lallier's, £92; 6000, about	34	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 24 and 25 November, 1910.

French Colonies, Beyrout, Jan., 1905, 1 piastre on 15 c., pale red, Gibbons' T38, pair on entire	2	17	6
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed plate of 240	4	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	2	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., mint	2	4	0
Hamburg, 4 s., green, imperf.	2	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	4	17	6
Cape Triangular, 1s., yellow-green*	2	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., red on blued, early medium state, pair	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish, early medium state, showing vertical lines	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early state	9	0	0
Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., blue	2	4	0
Niger Coast, 1894, ½d. on half 1d., blue, pair on piece	3	7	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen" in red	2	10	0
Ditto, 6d., greenish black	3	5	0
Ditto, 7½d., green,*	3	3	0
Nevis, litho., 4d., orange-yellow, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green	3	0	0
Trinidad, 1856, 1d., indigo-blue	2	14	0
New Zealand, 1860, pelure, perf., 1s., green	2	12	6

Sale of 8 and 9 December, 1910.

Austria, Newspaper Stamp, 1851, 6 k., yellow	3	0	0
France, 1849, 1 fc., deep orange-vermilion, close	2	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed plate of 240	7	15	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., deep blue, pair,* creased	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 7, black postmark	2	4	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blued	6	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 2½d., lilac, block of 4, mint	4	0	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake	2	10	0
Ditto, 1860, ½ t., blue	3	17	6
Switzerland, Geneva, Jan., 1850, 4 c.	12	0	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi . £2 10s. and	3	17	6
Ditto, 60 crazie, corner clipped	5	0	0
Ditto, 80 cents, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 3 lire	25	0	0
Wurtemberg, Dec., 1856, 18 k., blue	2	6	0
Ditto, 70 k., purple	3	7	6
Cape Triangular, 1853, 4d., blue on blued*	3	0	0
Ditto Woodblock, 4d., blue,* part gum	21	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green	2	2	0
Nevis, 1883, 6d., green	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion*	2	16	0
Tobago, 6d., stone*	2	0	0
New South Wales, 1890–8, 20s., blue, perf. 12, mint	2	6	0
Japan, over 10,000 stamps of various issues	44	0	0

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MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of 11, 15, and 16 November, 1910.

		Sterling Ex. 4.87		
New York, 1845, 5 c., black on bluish, signed "R. H. M.", on original, cancelled "PAID" in red	$58[50]	12	0	2
U.S.A., 1847, 10 c., black on greyish blue*	46[00]	9	8	11
Ditto, ditto, diagonal half of 10 c., black, used as 5 c.	41[00]	8	8	5
Ditto, ditto, vertical half ditto	36[00]	7	7	10
Ditto, 1861, August, 3 c., brown-red, sheet of 100, all well centred*	1360[00]	279	5	3
Ditto, 1901, 1 c., green and black, centre inverted*	18[50]	3	16	0

* Unused.		£	s.	d.
U.S.A., 1901, 4 c., chocolate and black, ditto, overprinted "Specimen"*	51∞	10	9	6
Ditto, Navy, 2 c., *green**	44∞	9	0	8
Hawaii, 2 c., black, Plate 8, sheet of 10,* no gum	51∞	10	9	6
Philippine Islands, 1863, 1 r., violet*	22⁵⁰	4	12	5
Cordova, 1859, laid paper, 5 c., blue, sheet of 30,* creased and few stamps damaged	44∞	9	0	8
Azores, 1868, 5 r., black*	52∞	10	13	7
Ditto, ditto, 10 r., yellow*	31∞	6	7	4
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., blue, S.G. 74, without initials*	31∞	6	7	4
Brunswick, 1853, 3 sgr., rose*	26∞	5	6	9
Cape of Good Hope, 1853, 4d., blue, pair*	12⁵⁰	2	11	4
Cauca, 1882, 5 c., violet,* without gum	36⁷⁵	7	10	10
Ditto, another copy,* ditto	26⁵⁰	5	8	9
Dominican Republic, 1865, 1 r., straw,* no gum	30∞	6	3	3
French Colonies, 1876, 4 c., grey, thinned*	37⁵⁰	7	13	11
Great Britain, 1883, three Orbs, £1, brown-violet,* regummed, few pin-holes pressed out	27⁷⁵	5	13	11
Italy, 1851, 40 c., rose, block of 4*	25⁵⁰	5	4	8
Martinique, 1886, 5 c. on 20 c., red*	101∞	20	14	10
Nevis, 1879, litho., sheet of 12, 1s., grey-green*	41∞	8	8	5
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion*	42²⁵	8	13	6
Queensland, 1860, 1d.,* defect at top	21∞	4	6	3
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	40∞	8	4	3
Spain, 1853, 2 reales*	49∞	10	1	3
Tuscany, 1 gr., black on white, block of 9*	21∞	4	6	3
Naples, Cross, ½ t.*	77∞	15	16	2

Total sale, $8495.25 = £1744 8s. 1d.

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 28 November, 1910.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed plate of 240	7	0	0
Ditto, Govt. Parcels, 1901, 1s., green and carmine, block of 4, mint	2	6	0

Sale of 1 December, 1910.

Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 2½d., mint	3	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green on bluish, strip of 3	4	0	0
Zanzibar, 1904, 2½ on 8 a., grey-olive, mint block of 12, containing the variety of overprint serif at foot of £, occurring once only in each sheet	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ a., mauve, an entire mint pane of 30, also containing the variety serif at foot of £	5	0	0

Sale of 6 December, 1910.

Canada, 1858, 6d., grey-purple	2	15	0
Cape of Good Hope, lot of 51, all Triangulars, including De La Rue, 1d., 4d., 6d., 1s., emerald, 1s., dark green, mint pairs, Woodblock, 4d., blue (S.G. 18 and 20), two used blocks of 4, three pairs, blued-paper varieties	30	0	0
Ceylon, 8d., clean-cut perfs.	2	15	0
Great Britain, 1841, worn plate, 1d., red-brown, block of 9, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, Govt. Parcels, 1901, 1s., green and carmine, block of 4, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, 1840, 1d., black, reconstructed plate of 240	7	5	0
Grenada, 1883, 1d. on 8d., inverted surcharge	2	5	0
Virgin Islands, 4d., brown, "PENCF," mint	3	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red	3	0	0

Sale of 20 and 21 December, 1910.

Austrian Italy, 1850, thick paper, 45 cents*	1	10	0
British Honduras, CA, 1s., grey, mint	1	12	0
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., mint	2	5	0
Fiji, Gothic V.R., 6 c. on 3d., green	3	0	0
Ditto, Roman V.R., 6 c. on 3d., green*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d. on 3d. (6 c.), green, with stop between "2" and "d," mint	4	0	0
France, 1849–50, 1 fc., carmine, strip of 4, one *tête-bêche*, creased	6	10	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5d., block of 4	2	12	0
India, 1854, 1 a., red, block of 16,* some creased	3	15	0
Labuan, 8 in black on 12 c., carmine, double surcharge*	2	2	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red on bluish, early state	3	10	0
Nevis, 1861, 4d., rose on bluish*	2	10	0
Switzerland, Vaud, 4 c., damaged	3	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XX. FEBRUARY, 1911. No. 230.

Suggested Uniform Stamp for the British Empire.



THE statement has been made in the leading journals that among other matters for the consideration of the forthcoming Imperial Conference will be reference to postal affairs, and a uniform stamp for the Empire. The consequences to Philately embodied in the possible adoption of a uniform stamp for the entire British Empire are surprising, not to say alarming. In a word, it would mean that all the component parts of the British Empire would be, from a philatelic point of view, dead States like the defunct duchies and kingdoms of Italy and Germany! The collection of the stamps of "Great Britain and Colonies" would be one of obsolete issues only, while the representative issues of the future of this vast aggregated Empire would require but a single page! On the demise of the Crown—which we pray may be a long-deferred event—a second page might be required, but in the event of the adoption of a national design—a Britannia, a St. George and Dragon, or a Lion and Unicorn—the issue might percolate into future centuries!

We fancy, however, that much water will flow beneath the bridge before this period of absolute British philatelic stagnation shall supervene. The records of the varying units of the British Empire have for many years past clearly shown how sweet are the uses of Philately, and that as a ready means of refilling a depleted local postal exchequer, or as a widespread method of advertising the glories of a colony, the occasional issues of new stamps have much to recommend them. The question of local industries in the preparation and issue of the said stamps would also not be one likely to be ignored by Colonial representation. The very important consideration of varying currencies should alone—for the present and until the adoption of a universal decimal system—be sufficient argument against the adoption of the scheme for uniform postage stamps. Failing a common denomination of coinage the stamps would require their value to be determined solely by the colour—a very difficult and dangerous process where several values were re-

quired. In these days of chemical changelings, it has, moreover, been abundantly shown that the adoption of key-plates and movable tablets of value, alike for low and high values, has opened the door to frauds on the postal revenue.

The quadrennial Imperial Conference will probably find plenty of other important matters to discuss, and we trust that the great questions of binding the Empire together by its fiscal tariffs, and of formulating a world-wide system of mutual defence on sea and land, will absorb all the energies of the Colonial Premiers and relegate the uniform British Empire stamp to the dim and distant future.

Notes on the Display of Stamps of the Cayman Islands.

By A. LÉON ADUTT,
President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

A Paper read at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on January 5, 1911.

THE Cayman Islands are a British possession administratively attached to Jamaica, being 178 miles W.N.W. of Negril Point and about equal distance from Cuba. The largest is Grand Cayman, seventeen miles in length. Georgetown, the principal port, has a population of about 2000; Bodden Town, near, about 1000; and other smaller towns in the island number a further 1800, there being in 1907 5000 people in the island. The Lesser Caymans consist of Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, about sixty miles distant. The word Cayman is generally considered to have been derived from the Carib word "Caiman" meaning an "alligator," which the outline of the principal island is supposed to represent.

The islands were discovered by Columbus in 1494, and were named by him "Las Tortugas"—from the number of turtle which were seen on the shores; and to this day turtle fishing forms the staple industry, large quantities being shipped from all parts of the world, first being distributed from Jamaica. The only communication between these islands is by means of sailing vessels, which call at intervals at Georgetown on their way to and from South American ports, Jamaica, and Cuba. The first mailing arrangements with these islands were made by means of schooners plying at intervals between the ports of Kingston, Jamaica, and Georgetown, Grand Cayman, in 1889.

A full and very interesting report of the dependency and the postal affairs and stamps of the Cayman Islands has recently been published in a book written by Mr. D. B. Armstrong, in collaboration with Messrs. C. B. Bostwick and A. J. Watkin, entitled *The Cayman Islands, their Stamps and Post Office*, published at 2s. nett. This work must always remain a standard one for reference, and is of great interest to collector and specialist alike, and I am greatly indebted to the same for many of my notes in this paper.

Early in 1907 an inland postal system was started in Grand Cayman. This service has from time to time been extended, and for one year, from 1908 to 1909, a special monthly service of steamships was maintained, the company receiving a subsidy from the Governments of £500. Unfortunately the contract was not renewed, although owing to the rapid growth of the islands it is anticipated that in the near future the service will be resumed.

The first stamps used were those of Jamaica as follows:—

Issue 1883–87. Watermark Crown CA. Perf 14.

½d., green; 1d., purple and mauve; 2d., green; 2½d., dull purple and blue; 4d., orange-brown.

Issue 1900. Llandovery Falls.

1d., carmine.

Overprinted "Official."

2d., grey.

These stamps were current for ten years previous to the first separate postage stamp issue of the Cayman Islands, and are postmarked by various cancelling stamps. Jamaica stamps with the word "Official" printed across them were also used for administrative correspondence. Although numbers of these stamps must have been used, they are exceedingly scarce and very difficult to find; so far I have only succeeded in obtaining eight specimens, of the following values: ½d., two; 1d., two; 2d., one; and 2½d., three.

I show in my specialized collection proofs of each value of the colour trials of the first regular postage stamp issue of the Cayman Islands Queen's Head; they are printed in the accepted colours from the general colonial key-plate, and have the name and value tablets filled in by hand with water-colour paint to show the general effect. These are the only proofs of the Cayman Islands stamps that have been so far discovered.

THE FIRST SEPARATE ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Instructions were given early in 1900 to the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London for the preparation of an initial series of two values, and supplies of these were printed in England and shipped to Georgetown, being first placed on sale in September of that year. The stamps were of the face value of ½d. and 1d., and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., at their London works, and were of the manufacture known as typographed or surface printed.

The stamps were printed from the "General Colonial Key-plate" containing 120 impressions embodying a small portrait of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, the word Postage twice repeated; at the top and foot of this design blank tablets existed for the insertion of the name of the colony and denomination of the stamp. These two items were duly printed at a second operation from a plate known as a "duty plate," and, being composed of sixty impressions only, had to be applied twice to sheets of stamps printed from the Key-plate mentioned above.

Sheets of this issue consisted of 120 stamps arranged in two frames of sixty, side by side, each containing ten horizontal rows of six stamps, while in the four corners of the sheet the white numeral "3" appeared on a solid circle of colour, being the number of the key-plate then in use. The paper was white wove, watermarked with the Royal Crown, with the letters C A below, one complete watermark being on each separate stamp; the white margins of the sheets were watermarked also with the inscription "Crown Agents for—the Colonies", the usual De La Rue perforation of 14 being used. The number printed was as follows:—

807⅔ sheets of ½d. = face value of £201 18s. 4d.
816 „ 1d. = „ „ £408 0s. 0d.

722 copies of each value being sent to the Postal Union authorities as "Specimens" to the countries of the Union. Several shades are known of both values, ranging from grey-green to dark green and from pale rose to deep carmine. It is interesting to note that the Cayman Islands were members of the Postal Union as far back as 1877.

At the end of the year 1902 the ½d. stamp was obsolete, but the 1d. value was in use till the following March, when on the appearance of the new King's Head stamps it was withdrawn from sale. The Crown Agents offered the following remainders of this stamp for sale in March, 1908: 279 complete sheets and 168 odd copies.

Neither this nor any issues to date of the postage stamps of these islands have been demonetized, and I have specimens of the Queen's Head issues postally used as late as December, 1910. A minor variety exists of these stamps, and subsequent issues consists of the word *Islands* with the letters all evenly spaced, and on a close examination it is observed with 75 per cent at least the space between the letters S and L is greater than between the remaining letters of the word Islands—thus, IS LANDS. The variety is permanent.

SUMMARY.

1900. Queen's Head. Watermark Crown C A. Perf. 14.
1d., ½d., green (various shades).
2d., 1d., carmine (shades from pale rose to deep carmine).

SECOND ISSUE (KING'S HEAD).

The stamps previously referred to were, late in the following year, supplemented by an issue of three new values, namely, 2½d., 6d., and 1s., which, owing to the death of Queen Victoria, consisted of a new type bearing a small profile of King Edward VII, the difference being that the new head was displayed against a solid background instead of a lined one; which can scarcely be considered an improvement.

These Cayman Islands stamps were actually the first to be printed from the new key-plate, and bear on the margins of their sheets the plate number "1" in place of the figure "3" as in the Queen's Head issue. It is interesting also to note that the two Queen's Head stamps of the Cayman Islands were the last printed from the old general colonial "Postage—Postage" key-plate, and

these King's Head values the first from the new. The numbers printed were as follows:—

2½d., blue, 13,560; 6d., brown, 5400; 1s., orange, 3240.

Not till September 15th, 1902, was the ½d. value of the new King's Head type placed on sale, whilst the 1d. value did not make its appearance until March 6th, 1903. Various shades are found in all the above values. The varieties to be found consist of the IS LANDS before mentioned, and a duty plate variety consisting of a short or damaged first down-stroke of the letter "M" of the word Cayman, thus—M. It occurs in each frame, being numbers 27 and 87 on the sheet. This variety occurs on the 2½d. value only. The lines of shading on the forehead also show signs of variation, probably due to the wearing of the plate or bad inking.

I also show in my collection several experimental trials printed from the King's Head "Postage—Postage" key-plate in conjunction with ½d. and 1s. duty plates, and apparently intended by the printers as suggestions for the colour scheme of the bi-coloured series of 1907. Several of these consist of a very pretty combination, and it is to be regretted none were accepted. The following is a list of the colour trials shown:—

½d., pale mauve; ½d., brown; ½d., brown and mauve; ½d., ultramarine; ½d., French grey and carmine; 1s., French grey; 1s., brown and green; 1s., orange and slate-blue.

SUMMARY.

1901–2. *King's Head. Watermark Crown CA (Single). Perf.* 14.

½d., green (shades).
1d., carmine (shades).
2½d., ultramarine (shades to deep blue).
6d., brown (light and dark shades).
1s., orange (pale and deep shades).

THIRD ISSUE (MULTIPLE WATERMARK CA).

A supply of this issue of all values, with the exception of the 1d., reached the Cayman Islands early in March, 1905, and were immediately placed on sale. The numbers in the first consignment were not considerable, for the numbers on hand at Georgetown a month later with the new multiple watermark were:—

½d., 12,000; 2½d., 10,500; 6d., 1154; 1s., 995.

By June the 6d. and 1s. values were entirely sold out, and a fresh supply of all values, including the new penny, was despatched from London in August, 1905, and placed on sale in the Islands on October 18th. The numbers were as follows:—

½d., 12,600; 1d., 12,000; 2½d., 12,240; 6d., 1440; 1s., 1440.

Remainders of the above were offered for sale by the Crown Agents in March, 1908, very few of the 1d. value being left, as will be shown later.

Shades may be found in all denominations; also plate varieties before described, the arrangement of the sheets in both these last issues being alike.

SUMMARY.

1905. *King's Head. Watermark Multiple Crown CA. Perf.* 14.

½d., green, various shades.
1d., carmine to rose.
2½d., ultramarine, shades varying to deep blue.
6d., brown, shades from pale to very deep.
1s., orange, shades from pale to deep orange.

THE FOURTH OR BI-COLOURED ISSUE.

Owing to new stamp duty law by which a number of new duties were imposed in respect of several instruments and documents, raised for additional revenue purposes, coming into force on November 8th, 1906, which duties ranged from 1d. to two guineas, it was deemed advisable to bring into use a higher facial denomination than the 1s., so accordingly a supply of 5s. stamps were ordered.

At the same time a fresh supply of 6d. and 1s. stamps were made, these latter being printed for the first time in two colours instead of one, and a 4d. stamp in two colours being added to the new series. All of which were first placed on sale on March 13th, 1907.

For 4d. and 5s. values new duty plates had of course to be made. The plate variety of short lines across the King's forehead is especially noticeable on the stamps of this issue, which remained in use for about one year only, when they were superseded by the "Postage and Revenue Issue."

It is generally understood that there were five thousand only printed of the 5s. value, as with the others one printing only was made. This stamp, being used to a great extent for the Provisionals, which followed later, undoubtedly is the most rare of all the Cayman stamps (excluding the Provisionals).

It is generally thought these bi-colour stamps were issued in error, for shortly after being placed on sale instructions were received from the Governor of Jamaica that the remaining stocks of old uni-coloured stamps were to be withdrawn from circulation. This order was carried out, and in addition the whole of the remaining stock of the low value single colour King's Head stamps which were on hand were also withdrawn. This serious depletion of the stock on hand was mainly responsible for the Provisional issues that followed.

SUMMARY.

Bi-coloured. King's Head. Watermark Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14.
Name and value in second colour. Unsurfaced paper.

4d. . . . . brown and blue.
6d. . . . . olive and rose.
1s. . . . . violet and green.
5s. . . . . salmon and emerald.

THE PROVISIONAL ISSUES, 1907.

Owing to a shortage of the halfpenny stamps, caused mainly by a large foreign order, which had reduced the stock to seventeen sheets (2040 stamps), which would probably not last more than a couple of months, the Commissioner of the Cayman Islands despatched to the Governor of Jamaica forty sheets of 1d. stamps with the request that they might be surcharged ½d. In reply to this communication the Colonial Secretary wrote as follows :—

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
26th July, 1907.

"Copy 7223–8212/07.

"Sir,

"I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 143, of the 11th ult. explaining that a large foreign order had reduced your stock of ½d. stamps to seventeen sheets, and forwarding forty sheets of penny stamps with the request that they may be surcharged ½d.

"2. In reply I transmit herewith a copy of the Secretary of State's circular dispatch of the 8th August, 1893,* on the subject of surcharge postage stamps, and to request you to be so good in future as to refuse to supply the speculative demands of dealers until you have got a new stock. Copies of the Secretary of State's circulars of 27th September, 1896, and 19th September, 1905, are also enclosed for your information and guidance.

"3. As the surcharge in this case may be regarded as necessary for the convenience of the public, the Superintendent of the Government Printing Office has been instructed to surcharge the stamps as requested; and I am to request that you will not sell any of these surcharged stamps except across the counter.

"4. In conclusion, I am to add that the Governor is not prepared, without substantial reason, to authorize a new issue of stamps,† and to request you to report on this question as soon as possible. I am to say that if a fresh supply of halfpenny or other stamps is required, a requisition should be sent forward in due time to enable them to be obtained from the Crown Agents before the stock in hand is exhausted.

"I have, etc.,
"H. CLARENCE BOURNE
(*Colonial Secretary*).

"His Honour
"The Commissioner of The Cayman Islands,
"Grand Cayman."

As intimated in paragraph three of this letter, the forty sheets (4800 copies) of penny Cayman Islands postage stamps were duly surcharged at the Government Printing Office, Kingston, Jamaica, in black, with the legend "One Halfpenny" in two lines of long primer type—the word "One" measuring 5¼ and "Halfpenny" 13½ mm. in length.

The stamp selected to receive this overprint was the penny King's Head "Postage—Postage" type with the multiple watermark, the overprint being applied to half-sheets (panes) of sixty at a time. No important varieties of

* Lord Ripon's Memorandum to Colonial Postmasters.

† Probably refers to subsequent "Postage and Revenue" series.

this surcharge have been discovered, which work was carried out with the utmost care. The word "Halfpenny" is to be found without the full stop after same, and I have one or two blocks showing the surcharge out of alignment. This stamp was first placed on sale at Georgetown on August 30th, 1907, and was not supplied to fill wholesale orders from dealers.

The two further Provisionals which were placed on sale towards the end of November, 1907, owed their origin mainly to the irregular communication between the Islands and Jamaica, the parent Colony. Owing to the fact that some 4800 penny stamps were used for the first Provisional a big depletion of the stock resulted; consequently it was found necessary to create a temporary supply pending the arrival of the Postage and Revenue series expected from England. There being no time to obtain any from Jamaica, the Commission issued instructions on November 22nd, 1907, to the Postmistress (Miss Gwendolyn Parsons) to surcharge fifteen sheets of the current 5s. stamp with the figures "1 D", thus providing 1800 Provisional penny stamps to meet the immediate demand. The work was duly executed by the Postmistress at Georgetown by means of a handstamp composed of pieces of metal type fixed in a wooden handle, which was applied separately to each stamp on the sheets, the ordinary post office ink and pad being evidently used for the purpose of obliteration, the reason the 5s. value was selected being that this stamp except for fiscal purposes was in comparatively small demand, and it was considered desirable that the number remaining on hand should be reduced before being re-issued as part of the new "Postage and Revenue" series, expected shortly. As may be expected from handstamped surcharges, many varieties are to be found, all of which are enumerated in the summary later.

The first printing of the 1d. and 5s. was placed on sale at the Georgetown Post Office on November 23rd, 1907, and remained in circulation till December 9th, when, owing to a sudden demand for a large number of penny stamps, principally required for legal receipt purposes, three more sheets were surcharged, making in all eighteen, and a total of 2160 stamps. By this time all ½d. stamps had run very low, and a single sheet only remained for sale; consequently it became necessary to provide a further supply of ½d. stamps, and another fifteen sheets of the 5s. ones were used for this purpose and issued for public use on November 28th, 1907, three days after the appearance of the Provisional. The overprint, although made in the same manner, is noteworthy for the fact of there not being any fraction bar between the "1" and "2" of ½d. The total number of this Provisional being 1800, only one printing took place.

Of the several varieties the most important, of all of which I have a copy, are the "double surcharge," a surcharge inverted, and an unsurcharged stamp *se tenant* with the surcharged copies. Up to a few months ago my copy was considered unique, but I recently discovered another in the bottom row of the right-hand sheet of a frame acquired last October from America. I knew of the existence of this frame abroad for some time, but a considerable interval elapsed before negotiations were eventually settled which resulted in it being sent to England and handed over to me, together with a frame of two sheets of the 1d. and 5s. These are undoubtedly unique,

and it gives me much pleasure to show them publicly for the first time to-night to the members present of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. The two frames with the 1d. and 5s. overprint seem to have been most carefully executed. The only variety which I have not seen before occurs in the third stamp in the second row: the "1" is shown slanting with double the space between it and "D" as compared with any other stamp on the frame; thus "1 D." This variety was evidently caused by the metal front working loose in the rough wooden handle that was made to hold the same, and must have been immediately corrected, for the stamps on either side of the variety are quite normal.

The arrival of the long looked for consignment of ½d. and 1d. stamps (100 sheets of each value) in the new type, on December 27th, 1907, removed for the time being the necessity for issuing any further Provisional.

SUMMARY.

Provisionals, 1907. *Overprinted in black. Watermark Multiple C A.*

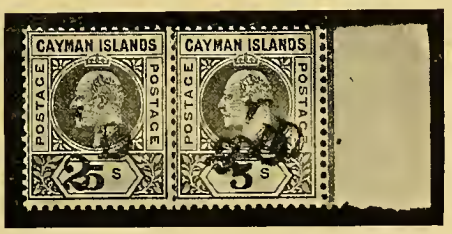
One Halfpenny on 1d., carmine.

½d. on 5s., salmon and emerald-green.

Varieties. 1. Overprint inverted (*Illustration* A).
2. Double overprint („ B).
3. Unsurcharged in pair with normal („ C).



A



B



C

4. Figure "1" of ½d. missing.
5. "d" of ½d. missing.
6. Surcharge above and not touching the value tablet.
7. Figure "2" of ½d. missing.

1d. on 5s., salmon and emerald-green.

Varieties. 1. Double overprint.
2. "1" of 1d. missing.
3. Surcharge not touching value tablet.
4. Slanting figure 1 with wide spacing between it and the "D."

(*To be continued.*)

Notes on the Royal Philatelic Society.

By M. P. CASTLE.



THESE notes are indited—owing to pressure of other demands upon the space of the *London Philatelist*—midway in the season, so they therefore afford a favourable opportunity to glance at the record of work in the first half of the programme of the Society. Two features clearly stand out, i.e. firstly, that the displays of stamps have been of great variety and excellence, and, secondly, that the attendances of Fellows have not evinced a due appreciation of these qualities.

The eight evening sessions of this season that have been held have embraced stamps of the following countries: United States of America, the Australian States, Trinidad, New Zealand, British Guiana, Cayman Islands, New Zealand (Pictorial Issues), St. Vincent, and Bahamas. Every one of these displays has been marked by extremely fine exhibits of the several countries, in the majority of the instances the collections having been practically complete, including alike the greatest rarities and the smallest varieties, and it may safely be said that, in the aggregate, no better series of displays could be shown by any philatelic society in the world.

Now let me turn to the second point. It will be seen that, as on previous occasions, the attendance at the initial meeting far transcends that of any of the subsequent ones, nor is this a matter of surprise. The popularity of the President and the marvellous extent of his philatelic possessions should alone induce the presence of many Fellows, while the palatial dimensions of Lord Crawford's town house, affording room for the simultaneous display of many philatelic objects of interest, practically tends to convert the opening meeting of the season into a conversazione. I am sure anyhow that this feature is very much appreciated by the Fellows of the Royal Society, as it affords opportunities both for philatelic camaraderie and for closer examination of the specimens than at the ordinary meetings, where sheets necessarily follow round in rapid rotation. I hope Lord Crawford will be kind enough to show us his Italian States next year, which have now grown into a marvellous collection. I should add that in addition to the great pleasure experienced in renewing acquaintance with the President's unrivalled collection of U.S, members were much interested in the inspection of the arrangements made for the permanent housing of the great philatelic library, a considerable portion of which was *in situ*.

The attendances at the several meetings held this session have been as follows (Season 1910–11):—

		Members and Associates.	Visitors.
Meeting	Oct. 20, 1910	32	0
„	Nov. 3, 1910	14	0
„	„ 17, 1910	17	0
„	Dec. 1, 1910	13	1
„	„ 15, 1910	13	1
„	Jan. 5, 1911	20	0
„	„ 19, 1911	22	0
„	Feb. 2, 1911	18	0

It is significant to note that at the two last meetings, at which modern issues have been displayed, the numbers present have been more satisfactory. It is not given to every one to collect on the modern exhaustive lines the older and rarer issues, and the growing interest taken in those of more recent date is therefore to be welcomed as affording philatelic opportunities of study that might be otherwise out of reach. It cannot, however, be said that superb collections of recent issues, such as the Pictorial Issues of New Zealand shown by Mr. A. H. Stamford, or the Cayman Islands shown by Mr. A. Léon Adutt, both of which were remarkable for completeness and numbers of specimens, will be found easy examples to follow! The fact remains, however, that modern issues are distinctly popular, and I trust that the success that has attended these two displays will lead to others of a like nature.

I think, however, it can hardly be maintained that the attendances at the displays of Australian States by Dr. James (14), Trinidad by E. D. Bacon (17), New Zealand by Mr. C. L. Pack (13), or British Guiana by myself (13), evince the due appreciation that might be reasonably expected from the Fellows of a Royal Society. There have been naturally many abstentions from ill-health—notably that of our Hon. Sec., which we all deplore—while the climatic conditions of a London winter and other social engagements will account for many absentees. These reasons, however, apply to all corporate bodies alike, and looking to the attendances at the meetings of other Philatelic Societies, and at the large number of Fellows of the Royal Society, I frankly confess to both discouragement and disappointment. Nor can it be urged that a good example is not set by the officers of the Society, as an analysis of the relative proportionate attendance of members of the Council and that of Fellows would afford convincing proof! The members of the Programme Committee of the Royal Society are at great pains to build up a good philatelic feast for each season, and I certainly think that their task will hardly be capable of satisfactory fulfilment in the future unless Fellows and members support their Council, and evince their interest in the Royal Philatelic Society by a more constant attendance at its meetings!

Dr. James's collection, as on previous occasions, was much appreciated by those present at the second meeting of the season. A general collection of this magnitude and completeness is a *rara avis* in these days, and I trust that the as yet unseen portions will form philatelic entertainment for several evenings. I may say that personally I consider Dr. James's style of collecting as exactly the happy medium between one stamp to a printed space and "bloating," e.g. it is what Mr. Oldfield once advocated as "limited specialism." In cases of separately hand-engraved issues the Doctor launches out so as to include all prominent varieties, and he also includes all leading shades, surcharges, and perforations, but he never exhausts the possibilities of the subject, and by thus limiting his endeavours he is enabled to present a sound representation of every country in the world. Such a collection presents the enormous advantages of infinite variety, and the example might well be followed by many in the cases of collections, say, of one continent, or Great Britain and Colonies. The only point on which my own appreciation of Dr. James's collection is not at high-water mark is as to his albums.

These are, to my mind, too large, and the specimens far too crowded up to permit of a due appreciation of their condition or rarity, and I feel confident that its transplantation into, say, thirty or forty Oriel albums would enormously increase the attractiveness of the collection.

In Dr. James's display of the stamps of the Australian Colonies I noted (with the kind help of Mr. Hausburg) the following varieties—the unused specimens being distinguished by an asterisk:—

New South Wales.

2d., Sydney, Plate I,* a very fine copy, early state; 3d.*; 3d., Laureated wmk. ②; 3d., Diadem wmk. ②; several of the important retouches of the 2d., Diadem, and Plate II, the large retouch; 1d., Diadem, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, $13 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 12; De La Rue plates, almost complete in all the perfs. of both watermarks; long stamps surcharged "POSTAGE"; 5s., perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13; 10s.* and £1,* perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12; in the O.S., 5d., imperf.; long 10s., perf. $11\frac{1}{4}$, 12; 1888 square stamps, 5s., red* O.S; £1.*

Queensland.

1d., large star, imperf.*; 1d., no wmk., Indian red*; 1d., small star, square perf., in yellow; 3d., truncated star, perf. 12, but in the *olive*-brown shade; green, 1d., 2d., 4d., compound perfs.; 1879, halfpenny on 1d., Q.O. (specimen), all the later stamps being represented by reconstructed blocks of the four types.

South Australia.

1s., purple-brown, imperf. (not issued); 2d., printed both sides, imperf. and perf.; 2d., orange-vermilion, rouletted, pair imperf. between; 1s., Prussian blue, rouletted, unused*; 10d., with inverted surcharge; 10d., printed both sides; 10d., wmk. SA; 2d., orange-vermilion, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$; 3d. on 4d., Prussian blue, but perf. 10; as well as perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, and most of the rare varieties of perforation; 9d., perf. and roulette, four varieties; 3d. on 4d., broad-pointed star, double surcharge; 8d., "EIGNT," etc.

Victoria.

A fine lot of the first issue, including several unused, and a fine copy in the deep shade of the 3d., perforated*; 2d., lithographed, Queen on Throne, with variety "TVO" and broken stamps; emblems; 1d., star, rouletted; 6d., laureated, wmk. ②.

W. A. 4d., inverted centre, and many examples of the early issues.

Mr. C. L. Pack's New Zealands are a remarkably strong lot—as, indeed, are all the countries collected by that gentleman. The collection also presented the advantage of having been recently rearranged, written up, and remounted. As regards "writing up" a collection, I think, however, that any remarks on the rarity or appraisement of individual specimens are best confined to the hinges, leaving apparent only such inscriptions as affect the philatelic history or description of the stamps. Among the many rarities exhibited I noticed the following: First issue, 1d., carmine (two), 2d., and 1s.; used pair and several specimens of the 1d., blue paper, 1d., 2d., and 1s.;

used pair of 1s., 1856, thick paper, all values in shades, unused, inclusive of three of the 1s., used, pin-perf.; 1d. and 2d., serrated perf.; rouletted, all values but the 1d. Pelure paper, all values, unused, in shades, but only one of the 1s.; used, rouletted 6d. and 1s.; perf. 1d.* and all values used; serrated perf. 6d. (used); 1862, watermark Star, imperf., unused; numerous shades and blocks, including two of the slate-blue, 2d.; rouletted; a very strong lot, including fine varieties on entires, and 2d., slate-blue; serrated perf. 1d. (two), 2d., 3d., and 6d.; watermark NZ, imperf., unused; all values in shades, including two of the 6d.; perf., 1d., unused (very fine), and 1s.; rouletted, 1d. (two), 1863–6, Star, perf.; a beautiful lot of the 13 and 12½ perf., including in the former the 6d., black-brown, 1s., and all other values, unused, and in the latter a large number with numerous blocks and pairs; 1871, all three values and varieties, unused and used, excepting the lozenge and 1d., brown, watermark NZ, in the former condition. The Retouches, both of the 2d., blue, and the 2d., vermilion, are numerously represented, correctly plated and almost complete, and include a number of unused specimens. The subsequent issues are all complete and strong.

Mr. Bacon's able paper on the Perkins Bacon Issues of Trinidad, published last month in this journal, was of great philatelic interest, and was supplemented by a display of these fine old stamps by Mr. R. B. Yardley, whose collection thereof is exceedingly choice, practically including everything, used and unused. Many of these stamps in unused condition are a rarity little dreamt of by the ordinary collector.

I have occupied the arena on two occasions. On the first, the 1853 issue of British Guiana having been shown, the *raison d'être* of which display will be better appreciated when the accompanying paper read appears in these columns. I may say, however, that a large number of the Waterlow Issues of 1853 were shown, both used and unused, and in unsevered strips, showing types, and that the rarity of some of the types of the one cent is a fact only to be duly appreciated by those who have tried to get them. I showed in addition specimens of the rare early issues, including the 4 c. of 1850 on ordinary and pelure paper, and the 8 c., and specimens of all the others down to 1856, except the three great rarities. I hope to show the succeeding issues next season.

The inability of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, to show Nevis, as announced in the programme, was a great disappointment. It is well known that the Nevis collection that he would have had the privilege of exhibiting has latterly received very important accessions, and that if properly mounted it would represent a specialized collection of these interesting stamps of first-class philatelic importance. I trust, however, that this is only a pleasure deferred until next season. My own display of St. Vincent and Bahamas on February 2 was therefore but a stop-gap, but these old Perkins Bacon Issues, printed by that firm and Messrs. De La Rue and Co., are an unfailing source of delight to the philatelic eye, and my exhibits—though perhaps on the side of limited specialism—were practically complete in all varieties in unused condition. I may say, however, that the unwatermarked stamps of Bahamas, with their rapid changes of printers and perforations, represent one of the

most difficult series to complete in fine, unused condition among the whole range of British Colonial issues.

Appropriately enough, the fixtures for the remainder of this season are occupied by displays of non-colonial issues, and the Royal Society's programme as a whole will therefore be representative of all sections of Philately.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

FOREIGN and Colonial members are reminded that their subscription for the year 1911 became due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without further delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer,

C. E. McNAUGHTAN,
4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of March 2nd there will be a Display of part of Mr. C. L. Pack's collection of Uruguay by Mr. T. W. Hall.

Mr. F. J. Peplow's Display of Japan is unavoidably postponed.

On March 16th there will be read a Paper on the Early Issues of Mexico, with small Display, by Mr. S. Chapman.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT WALTHAMSTOW.

THE newly formed South Essex Philatelic Society has lost no time in celebrating its formation by promoting the Philatelic Exhibition held at Walthamstow from the 4th to the 11th of this month. The desired publicity was fully attained, as not only were the promoters enabled to secure the presence of the Solicitor-General, Sir J. A. Simon, to perform the opening ceremony, but also to announce the inclusion of exhibits by His Gracious Majesty King George. Under these circumstances it is small wonder that considerable notice was taken of the Exhibition in the organs of the daily press, and that the attendances were satisfactorily numerous.

The exhibits shown by His Majesty were as follows—the descriptions of Nos. 1 and 2 being those given by Mr. F. J. Melville in the *Daily Telegraph* of February 6th :—

(1) The original water-colour sketch, by Rowland Hill, showing the proposed scheme for the first adhesive postage stamps of Great Britain. This is, from its nature, unique. "In the early part of 1840 Sir Rowland Hill sent this rough sketch to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Francis Baring, to illustrate very crudely the form which the stamps were to take. This step was preparatory to the engraving of the dies for printing, and the design was shown in black and repeated in blue. Across the black one Hill pencilled '1d.' and across the blue one '2d.', and

these were the colours ultimately adopted for the first adhesive postage stamps." The sketch was shown by His Majesty on a former occasion, when the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society were privileged to inspect it at one of their meetings.

THE MULREADY ENVELOPE.

(2) An original sketch by William Mulready, R.A., for the envelope issued concurrently with the first adhesive postage stamps in 1840.

"The original sketch of His Majesty differs but little from the work as shown in the finished envelope. The chief point of difference is the absence of the four-winged messengers, who are shown in the completed design being despatched by Britannia to the four points of the compass. The omission in the King's sketch is the more interesting as in all the printed envelopes one of these winged messengers is depicted with only one leg, a deformity that was seized upon with eagerness by the caricaturists of the period."

(3) A signed photographic proof of the penny stamp of the King Edward series. This bears a note in the hand of an official, "Head leaning too far forward," and also the abbreviated note of approval in King Edward's writing, "Appd. E.R." The defect of the head leaning too far forward was corrected before the dies were engraved. His Majesty's studies on the stamps of King Edward's reign were embodied in a paper read by the King at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, on March 4, 1904, and published in the *London Philatelist*, page 55, of that year.

(4) The 2d., magenta, stamp, prepared for use during His Majesty's reign, but never issued. Two copies were shown unused and one that was obliterated—obviously a *griffe de complaisance*. These exhibits, which are of high historical and philatelic interest, naturally constituted the greatest attraction in the Exhibition.

Among other exhibits were specimens of the early issues on Dickinson paper, etc., by the Earl of Crawford; Cayman Islands, by Mr. Léon Adutt; British New Guinea (unsurcharged), by Mr. A. Ashby; Ionian Islands, by Mr. Owen Fearnley; Cape of Good Hope, by Mrs. Field; Sarawak, by Mr. A. Grellier; Great Britain, by Mr. W. V. Morten; Great Britain, proofs and essays, by Mr. C. Nissen; Proofs, Colour Trials, and Essays, by the Philatelic Students' Fellowship; Great Britain, line-engraved stamps, by Mr. S. R. Turner; Railway Letter Stamps, by Mr. H. L. Ewen; and many other exhibits.

It only remains to be said that the general arrangements seem to have given satisfaction, and that the success of the Exhibition was due to the energy of the members of the South Essex Philatelic Society. It should be mentioned that the conspicuous feature of this Exhibition was the number of items never before displayed in public, and that the Royal Philatelic Society assisted by lending frames required for the Exhibition. Additional prizes were given by Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market and by the Board of Management of the *Stamp Lover* on behalf of the Junior Philatelic Society.

DEATH OF HERR ADOLF REINHEIMER.

WE read with sincere regret of the death of this well-known German Philatelist and author, which took place at Frankfort-on-Main, on the 12th December. Herr Reinheimer was one of the old school of collectors, but at an early period of his philatelic career he developed a profound interest in the minutiæ of the pursuit, writing many articles upon type differences, postmarks, essays and proofs. Among the most important of the works emanating from his pen may be cited that on the trial printings and essays in the well-known collection of Herr Martin Schröder, and that on the obliterations of the old issues of the German States. Herr Reinheimer was a constant contributor to the German philatelic press, and his name will always be remembered as that of an able and conscientious student.

THE BUENOS AYRES PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

INFORMATION as to the results of this important Exhibition has been somewhat scant, nor have any official results—as is usually done—been supplied to the philatelic press. A list of the several classes will be found in the *London Philatelist* for last year, page 10, and a short account of the results on page 245 of the same volume. We also avail ourselves of Mr. C. J. Phillips's notes on the subject in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for January, whose comments thereon are rendered very interesting from his own personal acquaintance with most of the exhibitors and their displays. We are enabled, however, to give a summary from the report in the Journal of the Argentine Philatelic Society (*Revista de la Soc. F. Arg.*).

It is with sincere gratification that we are again able to refer to the *Monthly Journal* as an existing contemporary. Although the discontinuance of this paper was doubtless effected for apparently convincing reasons, its disappearance was a subject of universal regret, and corresponding satisfaction will be felt that it is again with us. This satisfaction is enhanced by the knowledge that Major E. B. Evans is again its Editor, and that, relieved from the arduous task of preparing the lists of new issues, he will be free to use his facile pen in the inditing of philatelic articles. The first number of the revived *Monthly Journal*, appearing in a new cover, and printed upon vastly superior paper to that formerly employed, gives ample evidence by its interesting contents, that our contemporary intends to fully maintain its former high position as a philatelic journal, and we cordially wish alike for Journal and Editor a long and prosperous existence.

In Class 1, Section 1 (General Collections), the Gold Medal was awarded to Señor A. Molteni, and the Silver to Señor E. Udabe. In Section 2 (Unused Stamps) Señor J. E. Rodriguez, who is personally known to many of us in London, carried off the Gold Medal and Cup presented by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., Ltd., his exhibit containing about 35,000 unused specimens, inclusive of many rarities. The Silver Medal was accorded to Señor Las Cazes.

Class II. Argentine. Our friend, Dr. J. Marcó del Pont, gained easy precedence here with his marvellous collection of this country. Mr. Phillips, who knows this collection well, is doubtless justified in giving it the following

high encomium: "I consider that this collection by its extent, its completeness in stamps, essays, and postal documents, and in its historical interest, is worthy of ranking with the finest specialized collections in the world, such as: Great Britain, of the Earl of Crawford; Victoria, of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg; New Zealand, of Mr. W. W. Mann; France, of M. le Comte Durrieu." The second Gold Medal was given to Mr. J. D. Simons, who has also a remarkable collection of Argentines, his Buenos Ayres Ships, according to Mr. Phillips, numbering no less than 260 specimens. A Gold Medal in this class was also given to Señor M. Gambia, who is credited by our informant to have "the finest and most complete collection of the Ship stamps in the world." Señor G. F. Rodriguez also received a Gold Medal for yet another remarkably fine collection of the Argentine issues. The increasing rarity of the Buenos Ayres stamps has been long evident, and the moral conveyed by the enumeration of the collections displayed at this Exhibition is clearly that philatelically a prophet is most honoured in his own country!

In Class IV, Section III, Mr. C. L. Pack's great collection of Uruguay, part of which will be displayed before the Royal Philatelic Society at an early date, was naturally accorded the Gold Medal. The further awards in this class were: a Gold Medal given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in this class was accorded to Dr. J. Marcó del Pont (Uruguay); Señorita S. A. Ferrer, Gold Medal (Uruguay); Mr. E. M. Taylor, Gold Medal (Bolivia), and Señor J. P. Udabe; Gold Medal (Peru), Mons. T. H. Lemaire (Brazil). We have had the pleasure of inspecting Mr. Taylor's Bolivian collection, which, like Aaron's rod, having swallowed up its competitors, is now of truly remarkable dimensions, and must be unique in its diversity and completeness.

The exhibits in the remaining classes do not seem to have equally excited the interests of our Argentine philatelic contemporary, as but little comment is made thereon. Señor R. de Soto has, however, a remarkably fine specialized collection of Spain, beautifully arranged and written up on modern lines. We are certainly of the opinion, which is shared by Mr. C. J. Phillips, that, considering the importance of this Exhibition, its promoters might have been at more pains to follow the example set by European exhibitions in affording the fullest information to collectors in other countries.

THE THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS AT BIRMINGHAM.

We are desired by the Hon. Sec., Mr. G. Johnson, 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham, to publish the following additional announcements as to the forthcoming Congress on June 7 to 9.

In addition to The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., and Messrs. J. Henniker Heaton and M. P. Castle, the following have accepted the position of Patron of the Conference:—

The Right Hon. Herbert L. Samuel, M.P., His Majesty's P.M.G.
" " " Austen Chamberlain, M.P., late P.M.G.
" " " Sydney Buxton, M.P., late P.M.G.

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the first and second Philatelic Conferences and Mr. W. T. Wilson have been added to the Executive Committee.

A tentative programme has been drawn up, and delegates and visitors will be interested to know that among the entertainments provided will be included a Bourse, an Exhibition, an Auction, a Banquet, the Reading of Papers, and Garden Parties.

We shall be glad to know the names of delegates as soon as the Societies can elect them. We have received particulars in some cases, but only a few.

Messrs. I. Groom and W. F. Wadams were thanked for stamps sent for sale at the Conference Auction for the benefit of same. Mr. W. H. Peckitt has sent £10; Messrs. G. B. Barrington, W. Scott, H. L. Hayman, Harvey R. G. Clarke, E. D. Bacon, J. N. Keynes, £1 1s. each; Major E. B. Evans, £2 2s.; Christ's Hospital Stamp Exchange Society, 15s.; E. H. Atchley, 10s. 6d.; H. Fiddian and Rev. W. N. Usher, 5s. each.

THE NEW ISSUE OF KING GEORGE'S REIGN.

THE paragraph following has been widely circulated in the daily press, and we give it without reserve. It is:—

"Two innovations in the designs of the new stamps, which have been executed under the supervision of the Master of the Mint and approved by the King, are exceedingly interesting. One is uniformity in conspicuously denoting the value in figures, when figures are used—in the new three-half-penny stamp, for instance, the figures '1½d.' appear in each of the top corners. The other is a dolphin, which makes its appearance in each bottom corner. Exactly what it is intended to convey is not stated, but it suggests at once both our maritime supremacy and King George's association with the Navy."

THE VIENNA PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE have received a communication from Herr Adolf Passer, the Hon. Secretary of this Exhibition, Müllnergrasse 4, Vienna IX, in which he asks us to give publicity to the following announcement, pending the prospective issue of the full prospectus. As the locale of the Exhibition the Artists' Association building has been secured, a well-lit and spacious edifice in a central situation close to the Imperial Opera House. The Exhibition will open on the 7th and close on the 17th September.

The Exhibition enjoys the patronage of members of the Austrian Ministry, and will be further favoured by the donation of three medals from official sources, which will apparently be the great prizes of honour.

Active arrangements are being made for the election of the judges, the grouping of the exhibits, and for the provision of medals and exhibition advertisements, pictures, etc., as to all of which further details will be shortly announced.

THE SALE OF UNUSED HANOVER STAMPS.

THE sale of this unexpected philatelic treasure-trove, of which details were given in the *London Philatelist* of last year, pages 264–5, was held on December 9th, and must have proved eminently satisfactory to the postal authorities of Berlin, as the total amount (including the German

Colonial stamps) realized no less than 105,700 marks, equal to about £5180. The bidders at the sale were chiefly composed of private speculators and of dealers, the latter including representatives of English, French, Austrian, and Danish firms, although the leading amateurs were conspicuous by their absence. The few lots made up of small selections of the different values attained very high prices.

Of the imperforate stamps the best result was naturally attained by that popular favourite in Germany—the 10 groschen, green—which was sold at rather over an average of £1 apiece; the 2 and 3 groschen also fetched a good proportion of their catalogue values, but the 1 groschen, of which there were over 45,000 specimens, naturally realized only a fraction of the hitherto established value. The same remark applies to the like stamps of 1 groschen, *percés en arc*, of which there were 8000 copies, but both the 2 and 3 groschen realized relatively high prices. The 3 pfennige, green, both with white and rose gum, sold less well, but Mr. Hugo Griebert, who was present, informs us that these were all, without exception, so very much off centre that in some cases the roulette went almost through the middle of the stamp.

With regard to the shades of the stamps sold, Mr. Griebert writes us: "As far as I remember, one can easily make six different shades of the 1 gr., imperf., four of the 2 gr., and three of the 1 gr., rouletted, with white gum." We have now seen some of the above specimens, and note the 1 gr., imperf., in four shades—dull dark carmine, carmine, rose, and rose-pink—and we are informed that three sheets were also sold in the rare claret colour. This, and possibly an intermediate shade of rose, would be the six referred to by our correspondent. Of the 2 gr., we have seen the Prussian blue and ultramarine—the shades and colours of this stamp are, however, less marked than in the case of the 1 gr., the same remark applying to the 3 gr., of which, however, we have, as yet, seen no specimens. The shades of all the values *percés en scie* with white gum (which had a short existence) are unimportant, being in effect only caused by more or less depth of colour in printing.

The entire sheets of 120, as is well known, are in twelve rows of ten, bearing the respective numbers of each row on the right and left hand margins and the date of issue below. Mr. C. J. Phillips (vide *Monthly Journal*, January 31) makes the following note, which should be borne in mind by specialists of these stamps: "Every stamp on the sheet of 2 groschen, imperf., has a coloured stop between the 'S' and 'C' of 'GROSCHEN.' No. 27 on the sheet has the head of the 'S' of 'GROSCHEN' half blotted out with a blob of colour. On several occasions collectors have drawn my attention to a so-called variety, in which the bottom stroke of the '2' was supposed to be curved instead of straight. I note that in different sheets this variety occurs in three different positions; it is not, however, really a differently shaped figure, but is one that has been slightly damaged, or a piece of dirt has stuck upon the lower part of it, and has prevented it from printing properly."

Although, as stated by the vendors, a fair proportion of the stamps were damaged, the result has been to place upon the market a beautiful lot of old issues in mint condition, and we are not surprised to learn that there has been an enormous demand for these fine old stamps, and that some holders in Germany are for the present disinclined to unload their purchases.

Reviews.

THE MELVILLE HANDBOOKS.*



THE popularity of any work treating of our own stamps is once more evidenced by the necessity for a second edition of Mr. Melville's book on Great Britain, published in 1909.

It is pointed out that the second edition has undergone considerable revision, in part due to the suggestions contained in the article by Baron Percy de Worms, in the *Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society*, and that other amendments are due to Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall, while the co-operation of Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., in revising the proofs of the present edition, lends the additional weight of this well-known writer on British stamps. Among the new features we notice a new lettering variety is the ½d. with inverted "S", Plate II (see page 86), while the illustrations of dies *I* and *II* (on page 51) replace the sketches used in the first edition.

The stamps of Jamaica worthily find a place in Mr. Melville's growing library of Handbooks, as they represent the straightforward issues of a colony whose stamps are rapidly growing into favour. The appearance of this work fittingly commemorates the jubilee of the establishment of the Colonial Post Office in this island, during the whole period the production of the stamps having been the work of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. In addition to the descriptions of the ordinary issues, a chapter is devoted to the "Official" stamps, with additional plates showing the various settings of the provisional surcharges which will be found extremely useful, and another chapter deals with the well-known postal fiscals, many of which have a greater title to our respect than some stamps of "that ilk." Both volumes bear evidence of the skill in marshalling facts and presenting them in palatable form that Mr. Melville has displayed throughout the production of this charming series of Handbooks.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY.†

THE impression conveyed to the friendly critic of this book is that it is evidently the labour of a man who is honestly devoted to the welfare of stamp collecting, and whose literary tastes enable him to present his case in the pleasant and cultured style of a man of education. The avowed object of this small volume—consisting of but seventy-two pages—is to increase the (assumed) five thousand collectors of Australia by preaching the doctrine of sound Philately to the juniors in the hope that "when they grow up they will not depart from it." With this view the book is to be widely circulated in the various schools, and we can but hope that Mr. Courtenay Smith's laudable ambition may duly fructify. We are not so

* *Great Britain*, second edition: Line-engraved Stamps. *Jamaica.* By F. J. Melville. Melville Stamp Books, 47 Strand, London, W.C.

† *The Future of Australian Philately.* Edited by Courtenay Smith. Published at "Rest Haven," Roseville, Sydney, New South Wales.

sure that the juvenile mind will at once grasp the title of the leading article in Part I designated "The Evolution of a Forecast," nor can we refrain from the expression of our opinion that a chapter devoted to the attractive points of interest—liberally illustrated—of the several Australian States would have further tended to enlist the juvenile recruit.

A sort of referendum to leading Australian collectors has elicited favourable opinions as to the effect of a Commonwealth issue upon collecting, the replies to the several questions being given in detail and discussed, but we think such a verdict could have been given by anticipation. Considerable space is devoted to the consideration of the issues of the smaller islands in the Pacific, which evidently find favour with the author, the volume ending with a special appeal to "Parents, Teachers, and Friends of young Australians and New Zealanders" to incite a "Revolution in Australian Philately" on behalf of the young folk. There is a distinct charm about this little book evoked by the evident sincerity and pleasing phraseology of the author; but the work lacks the practical aspect that the twentieth century demands. We are, however, sincerely glad to learn that the popularity of the work is already assured, as we hear that the small first edition is entirely sold out, and the second—also limited—rapidly following suit. Intending purchasers would therefore be well advised to make early application for copies, which can be obtained through Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, W.C.

THE DICTIONARY OF PHILATELIC TERMS AND PHRASES.*

THE object of this Dictionary, as announced, is to give definitions of the various technical words and phrases used in Philately, the signification of surcharges, the variations of paper, the methods of printing, the geographical situation of stamp-issuing countries and States, the coinages represented by the face values of the stamps, and other like matter of practical value and interest to Philatelists.

It will be seen that this work—practically a species of philatelic encyclopædia—is of an onerous nature, and it can therefore hardly be wondered at that it by no means attains perfection, and it will be seen that many of the "definitions" lack both accuracy and completeness. As examples hereof in "Printing," steel-plate engraving is not referred to, nor are the variations of designs on hand-engraved plates, or the duplication of dies from an original matrix. In "Perforations" the illustrations are by no means representative, and have been reproduced from inferior specimens, nor are the various kinds of perforations adequately explained. The description of "Sydney Views" is also inaccurate, and there are important omissions, e.g. British Empire, Overprint, Serif, etc.

Despite these drawbacks, which with others can be amended in a future edition, the "Dictionary" has much to recommend it as a useful guide to the collector. The typography of the book is excellent, and at its low price of publication it should have a considerable sale.

* *The Dictionary of Philatelic Terms and Phrases.* L. Upcott Gill, Bazaar Buildings, London, W.C. 1911.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.*

MESSRS. NISSEN'S little volume is a hardy annual whose steady growth indicates the vitality of its constitution. The "Year Book" for 1911 will be found fully equal to its predecessors in the amount and variety of the information contained in its pages. Therein will be found some interesting details of the King's Collection, an article upon the stamps of Portugal and Great Britain (by Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun.), and several other items of interest. "The Pioneers of the Stamp Trade," reproduced from an American journal, could, however, have been well dispensed with, as both portraits and matter are alike obsolete and defective. The very useful literary Index for 1909–10 (compiled by Mr. Percy C. Bishop) and the list of the Philatelic Societies of the English-speaking world (which, however, might be usefully extended to those of other countries) will alone repay the purchase of this useful little work of reference.

* *The Stamp Collectors' Annual and Year Book of Philately.* Chas. Nissen and Co., 52 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GIBRALTAR.—*Smith's Monthly* reports a colour change.

Adhesive.

8s., purple and green.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS.—*Smith's Monthly*, on Continental authority, chronicles some stamps of a new definitive type showing what is presumably a palm-tree. The stamps are line-engraved, on paper with "CAC" watermark, and perf. 14.

½ penny, yellow-green.
1 ,, scarlet.
2 pence, grey.
2½ ,, pale blue.

JOHORE.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports having received the following new varieties:—

Wmk. vertical rosette. Chalk-surfaced instead of ordinary paper.

1 c., lilac and green.
2 c. ,, orange.

Wmk. horizontal rosettes, multiple. Chalk-surfaced paper.

3 c., lilac and black.
4 c. ,, carmine.

Wmk. vertical rosette. Printed from new plate (?) with fainter shading. Ordinary paper.

25 c., pale lilac and green.
$1 pale green and lilac.

Issued 20.11.10 or earlier.

KELANTAN.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on Continental authority, chronicles an issue for this Malay State.

Adhesives.

1 c., green.
3 c., purple.
4 c., grey, value in red.
5 c., green on yellow, value in red.
8 c., blue.
10 c., grey, value in lilac.
30 c., lilac ,, carmine.
50 c., grey ,, orange.
$1, green ,, emerald.
$2 ,, ,, carmine.
$5 ,, ,, ultramarine.
$25 ,, ,, orange.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* states that there are perforation varieties of the "Guy" Series; the Two Cents is known perf. 12×14, the normal perforation ganging 12 all round. Mr. W. T. Wilson informs us that he has received the Guy Issue, perf. 14, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 15 c., printed from *Engraved Plates*; the first issue were *Lithographed.*

Adhesive.

2 c., rose; Tercentenary Issue; perf. 12×14.

TRENGGANU.—Messrs. W. T. Wilson, W. H. Peckitt, and Whitfield King and Co. have all sent us specimens of the set chronicled on page 272, Vol XIX.

EUROPE.

BAVARIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that 1, 2, 3, and 5 mark stamps are now printed on paper watermarked with horizontal wavy lines close together.

Adhesives.

1 mark, red violet, wmk. as above.
2 marks, orange ,,
3 ,, brown ,,
5 ,, green ,,

FINLAND.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write:—

"We send you a new set of five values which were issued on the 23rd ultimo. You will note that the designs are identical with some of the current Russian, with the exception of the values, and that the colours of the 40 penni are the same as those of the 15 kopec stamp. These new stamps are for inland use only; letters for places outside Finland still require to be prepaid with Russian stamps."

Adhesives.

2 pen., orange; Type 18 of Russia; without varnish lines.
5 pen., green; Type 18 of Russia; without varnish lines.
10 pen., rose; Type 19 of Russia; without varnish lines.
20 pen., blue; Type 18 of Russia; without varnish lines.
40 pen., claret and pale blue; Type 8 of Russia; with thunderbolts; without varnish lines.

Perf. 14×14½.

Mr. Albert Scheindling also sends specimens.

GREECE.—Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. have discovered a used pair of the 25 lepta, *ultramarine*, of the 1889-99 issue, perforated 11½. The *P.J.G.B.* remarks that this stamp, not having hitherto been chronicled in any other condition than imperforate, while all the other stamps of the set were issued both perforated and imperforate, the discovery of this variety is not surprising.

Adhesive.

25 lepta, ultramarine; Athens print 1889-99; perf. 11½.

ITALY.—It turns out, according to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, that the portrait on the two stamps chronicled on page 21 is that of Garibaldi, and not of Count Cavour.

NORWAY.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on Continental authority, reports the issue of the 50 and 60 öre in the re-engraved type. The date on the margin of the sheets is stated to be August, 1910.

PORTUGAL.—The set of Postage Due stamps overprinted "REPUBLICA," in green, on the 50 reis, and in carmine on the remainder, are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Postage Due.

5 reis, brown.
10 ,, orange.
20 ,, mauve.
30 ,, green.
40 ,, lilac.
50 ,, carmine.
100 ,, blue.

RUSSIA.—Mr. Albert Scheindling tells us he has seen an entire sheet each of the 1910 issue 2 cop., 3 cop., 35 cop., absolutely without safety bars; also a block of 8 of the corner margin of the 3 cop. on which the safety bars are doubly pressed in; so that they are crossing each other, instead of being placed side by side.

Varieties.

1, without safety bars.
2 cop., green.
3 ,, red.
35 ,, green and purple.
2, safety bars doubly pressed in.
3 cop., red.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.—The *S.C.F.* describes variety 111 of the one centavo, green, 1904 type. It is stated to be doubly printed, the letters of "CENTAVO" being very distinctly double, but the rest of the design, being ornamental, very blurred.

Adhesive.

1 c., green; 1904 type; doubly printed.

ECUADOR.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles two values of a new issue for this country. The designs, it is stated, are practically the same as the 1907 issue redrawn.

Adhesives.

2 centesimos, green and black.
5 ,, scarlet and black.

HONDURAS.—From various sources we gather that some provisional stamps have appeared.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that a new set for this country has been issued, but only one value—a 5 centavos—had, so far, come to hand. This stamp is described as extra large, even for this State. The central device in oval represents a river view with steamer in distance. The frame bears the usual inscription and the date "1911."

Provisionals.

"1," in black, on 20 c., ultramarine, of 1907.
"2," ,, ? on 5 c., blue ,,
"5," in green, on 20 c., ultramarine ,,
"10," in red, on 20 c., deep blue ,,

Adhesive.

5 c., red; new design as above.

NICARAGUA.—The 15 centavos, black, surcharged "VALE 10 C.", in *black*, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Provisional.

15 centavos, black; surcharged "VALE 10 C.", in *black*.

URUGUAY.—We have received from Mr. A. H. Davis a specimen of the Commemorative stamp issued on January 8th this year to celebrate the inauguration of the First South American Postal Congress. 200,000 of these stamps have been printed on watermarked paper by the South American Bank Note Company of Buenos Ayres, and will be available for postage to all parts of South America until January 31st, 1910.

This stamp, upright oblong in shape, has a winged figure in black in the centre. "Uruguay" at top, with figures of value in each top corner. "Enero—1911" appears in the centre of the frame, and at foot the inscription reads "1er Congreso Postal Continental," with "Cinco 5 Cents."

Adhesive.

5 c., carmine and black; watermarked; perf, 11½.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ERITREA.—According to the *Monthly Journal*, a 15 c. stamp has been issued in a type similar to that of the permanent 25 c.

Adhesive.

15 c., slate; line-engraved; perf. 14.

GABOON.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that an alteration has been made in the current stamps for this French Colony, consisting of the substitution of the words "Afrique Equatoriale" instead of "Congo Français," and send us the 1 c. value to show the alteration. The designs and colours are as before.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. — Further colour changes are reported in the *Monthly Journal*.

Adhesives.

4 centavos, carmine-lake.
6 ,, bright purple.
10 ,, pale blue.
30 ,, ultramarine.

PORTUGUESE NYASSA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on Continental authority, chronicles the following stamps with "Republica" overprint.

Overprinted "Republica" diagonally in red.

2½ reis, black and lilac.
5 ,, black.
10 ,, black and olive.
20 ,, ,, rose.
25 ,, ,, chocolate.
50 ,, ,, blue.
75 ,, ,, brown.
100 ,, ,, brown on green.
200 ,, ,, olive on flesh.
300 ,, black on blue.
400 ,, black and brown.
500 ,, olive and dark lilac.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1910-11.
President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
C. N. BIGGS. T. WICKHAM JONES.
D. C. GRAY F. J. PEPLOW.
T. W. HALL. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE seventh meeting of the season 1910-11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, January 19, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, Harvie R. G. Clarke, A. H. Stamford, Leicester A. B. Paine, B. Pinner, L. W. Fulcher, A. Leon Adutt, C. Neville Biggs, W. Canning, Franz Reichenheim, M. P. Castle, C. F. Dendy Marshall, A. Chilver, Herbert R. Oldfield, J. R. Laing, T. W. Hall, R. B. Yardley, D. C. Gray, J. H. Barron, C. McNaughtan, E. D. Bacon, Lance E. Hall (associate).

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on January 5, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. A. H. Stamford then read a paper on the coloured prints of the pictorial issue of New Zealand, followed by a display of his very complete and interesting collection.

In the course of his paper Mr. Stamford dealt with the allegations of unnecessary issues that had been made, and justified the action of the Postal Authorities, claiming that the varieties of paper and the changes of plates were not due to the carelessness or indifference of the Authorities, but were owing to the serious endeavours of those who were responsible to obtain the best impressions and most satisfactory paper for what was intended to be, and has, in fact, become a permanent issue.

Mr. Stamford referred to the different papers used, namely, the "Waterlow" paper supplied by Messrs. Waterlow and Son, subsequently the paper supplied by the Basted Mills, and later on the paper supplied by Cowan and Co., and the watermarked papers from the same firm, and indicated the difference in the qualities of such papers.

He also referred to other varieties of paper known as the Lisbon "Superfine" paper, the laid paper, and the unwatermarked and comparatively thin and transparent paper used in 1902.

In dealing with the question of perforations, Mr. Stamford gave full details, and more particularly referred to what he termed mixed perforations arising from the fact that defective stamps in the sheet were taken out and replaced by stamps taken from other sheets and then reperforated.

The question of plates was also dealt with, and special reference made to the Waterlow and Royle plates prepared in 1906, and to the Perkins Bacon and Co. plates prepared in 1907. He also referred to the stamps supplied by the penny-in-the-slot machines and those supplied in booklet form, calling special attention to the three varieties of perforation in the latter.

The reason for the watermark numbers in the corner of the sheets was also dealt with, and was explained to be for the purpose of checking the quantity of the paper and the number of the stamps.

The stamps shown by Mr. Stamford fully illustrated all the points dealt with in his paper, and considerable interest was shown by the members present.

A very hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Castle, and seconded by Mr. Oldfield, and after some remarks by Mr. Reichenheim calling attention to the fact that the replacing of defective stamps was not unknown, but had previously occurred in connection with the Napoleon issue of France, the same was unanimously carried.

Mr. Stamford, in replying, expressed his pleasure at the reception his paper and stamps had met with at the hands of the members, which was an ample recompense to him for any trouble involved in arranging the stamps and coming down from Yorkshire to show them.

THE eighth meeting of the season 1910–11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, February 2, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, Herbert R. Oldfield, Leicester A. B. Paine, H. S. Hodson, J. H. Barron, L. S. Wells, E. D. Bacon, T. W. Hall, Col. J. Bonhote, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. Wickham Jones, G. R. T. Upton, D. C. Gray, L. W. Fulcher, C. Neville Biggs, J. A. Tillcard, F. Ransom.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on January 19, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Secretary reported that he had communicated to Miss Philbrick the resolution passed at the last meeting relative to the death of the late Judge Philbrick, and had received an acknowledgment and thanks.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates who, after ballot, were declared duly elected fellows and members of the Society:—

Mr. Harry Schacke, proposed by Mr. H. M. Hansen, seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon.

Mr. Edward Alexander, proposed by Mr. L. A. B. Paine, seconded by Mr. A. H. Stamford.

Mr. James Anderson, proposed by Mr. L. A. B. Paine, seconded by Mr. A. H. Stamford.

The Honorary Librarian reported the gift by the President to the Society of a pamphlet entitled, "Benjamin Cheverton," a paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on October 20, 1910, reprinted from the *London Philatelist*, and the thanks of the Society were accorded to the President for his gift.

Mr. M. P. Castle, on behalf of the Publication Committee, reported that with regard to the Society's work on Oceania, the first volume relating to a portion of the stamps of New South Wales, comprising Sydney Views, the laureated and the Perkins Bacon issues, would probably be published at an early date.

Mr. Castle then read some notes and gave a display of the stamps of Bahamas and St. Vincent from his collection.

Both countries were practically complete, and consisted very largely of unused specimens in mint condition.

In showing the stamps Mr. Castle specially called attention to those printed by De La Rue and Co. from the plates manufactured by Perkins Bacon and Co., and expressed the opinion that this combination was accountable for the most beautifully executed stamps issued by any of the British Colonies.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Castle for his notes and display was moved by the Earl of Crawford, K.T., seconded by Mr. Bacon, and unanimously carried.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

JAN. 26.—Paper: "Interesting Colonials." Mr. R. Hollick.

Messrs. J. Swabey and F. C. Henderson were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. R. Hollick then gave his paper on "Interesting Colonials," illustrating it by stamps from his own collection. He included a number of bisected stamps used on originals, either alone or in combination with others, to make up, for instance, the 2½d. rate when only 1d. stamps were available. It was suggested that a paper on "bisected stamps" would be very interesting.

FEB. 9th.—Paper: "Iceland." Rev. W. N. Usher.

This most interesting paper was illustrated by his magnificent collection of these stamps. They were not only shown in a profusion of shade, used and unused, but also in complete sheets, so that the actual position of the rare errors and varieties could be seen at a glance. The collection, comprising many thousands of stamps, and the paper, together with the interesting notes on the album leaves, show what a vast amount of philatelic research has been accomplished in the stamps of this country by the Rev. W. N. Usher, to whom a hearty and well-deserved vote of thanks was given for coming so far to give the paper.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Monthly meetings from October to April inclusive at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ: *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.* Free to members.

Entrance fee, 5s.; annual subscription, 5s.; life membership, £2 2s.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. Stade, "Nine Fields" St. Albans.

THE third general meeting of the session 1910–11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, December 20th, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), J. Dunbar Heath (Hon. Vice-President), W. A. Boyes, T. H. Harvey, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, Percy Ashley, T. F. Stafford, A. G. Wane, F. Read, A. J. Séfi, D. Field, T. E. Sansom, D. Thomson, G. Loverius, J. A. Leon, E. W. Arnold, Guy Semple, L. Sauvée, P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, Fred J. Melville, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and four visitors (Mr. Paul King, Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Customs, Mr. P. Defrance, Representative of the Belgium State Railway, Mr. E. F. Crowe, Commercial Attaché to the British Embassy in Tokio, and Mr. J. Samuel).

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on November 15th, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

The following were duly elected as ordinary members of the Society: Messrs. Sham Lal, Constantine Poucet, C. L. Harte Lovelace, H. L. Churchill, G. Lesont, and Jules Chaslesson.

Mr. Ivan Chên (Secretary to the Chinese Legation) notified his return to China, and wished prosperity to the Society. The Hon. Secretary was requested to send a reply to Mr. Ivan Chên wishing him a safe return and informing him that his name would be retained on the list of honorary members.

The Hon. Secretary was further instructed to write a letter to Mr. W. G. Cool expressing the hopes of the members for a speedy recovery from his long illness.

The Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) gave some particulars of the recent auction of Hanoverian Remainders and exhibited several blocks of the different values in various shades.

The Hon. Librarian reported numerous presentations of books, etc., to the Library during last month from the President, Messrs. R. E. R. Dalwigk, W. H. Peckitt, Whitfield King and Co., W. T. Wilson, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., A. Friedemann, and Jules Bernichon.

Mr. E. W. Arnold presented a Japanese Entire with special postmark, "Port Arthur, September 1st, 1909," commemorating the termination of military regulations for that town. Only used for one day.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

At the conclusion of formal business the Vice-President, Mr. H. L. Hayman, gave a display, accompanied by instructive notes, of his wonderful specialized collection of the stamps of the Belgian Congo. Practically complete in every detail, none of the great varieties were missing, while all the puzzling minor varieties were present in bewildering profusion. Mr. Hayman again demonstrated his wonderful ability in specializing in little-known countries and in making his collection both instructive and interesting to the average collector.

The display was followed by a paper delivered by Mr. Percy Ashley on the discovery and development of the Congo. Carefully and intelligently compiled, it surpassed in merit and value all former papers that Mr. Ashley has given to the members, and as such was duly appreciated by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

Messrs. Hayman and Ashley entirely deserved the encomiums lavished upon them by Mr. A. J. Séfi in proposing a vote of thanks, and by Mr. W. A. Boyes, who seconded the vote, which, needless to say, was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Paul King, on behalf of the visitors, thanked the Chairman for the opportunity afforded them in meeting such a progressive society as the Herts, and Mr. Dunbar Heath, in returning thanks for his appointment as Hon. Vice-President, gave some useful "inside" information as to certain printings of Sarawak and Congo stamps.

The recipients of the votes of thanks modestly acknowledged the sincere appreciation of the members, and a "red-letter" evening terminated at 8.30 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec.*

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 1 and 2 December, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., red, Plate 225, block of 4, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1872, 6d., chestnut, Plate 11, reconstructed plate of 240	5	0	0
Ditto, 1877, 1s., green, Plate 13, block of 7, mint	2	2	0
France, first issue, 1 fr., carmine, strip of 4, including the *tête-bêche* variety, creased, and partly broken through	7	5	0
British Central Africa, 1895, £25, blue-green	11	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, pair*	4	10	0
Ditto, 1863–4, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1s, deep green, pair*	4	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine,* clipped into	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, on entire	2	4	0
Lagos, 1884–6, 2s. 6d., olive-black	2	2	0
Natal, first issue, 9d., blue, 32 × 27 mm.	3	12	6
Niger Coast, ½d., in blue; fancy caps, on 2d.	2	0	0
Northern Nigeria, first issue, 10s.	2	15	0
Zanzibar, on Indian, 6as., "Zanibar," pair, mint	3	0	0
Zululand, Postal Fiscal, £1, green, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, green and red, ditto	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, £20, green and black, ditto	10	0	0
Canada, 12d., black, wove paper,* defective.	12	5	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion, cut close	5	15	0
Fiji, 1876, 3d., green, without the surcharge "Two Pence," a mint sheet of 50	14	10	0
Ditto, 1877, laid paper, 2d. on 3d., green, imperforate, a mint sheet of 50	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., rose, sheet of 50, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar mint sheet, but imperforate	2	12	6
New Zealand, 1862, serrated perfs., 3d., lilac, torn at one corner	8	0	0
Collections: 838, in plain album, £35; 1903	30	0	0

Sale of 5 and 6 January, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Triangular, 1853–64, 6d., lilac, pair	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s, emerald, mint	2	8	0
United States, 1857, 90 c., blue	2	10	0
Queensland, 1868–74, Truncated Star, perf. 13 × 12, 2d., blue,* part gum	2	8	0
Griqualand West, Gibbons No. 61, mint	2	18	0
Transvaal, 1869, 1d., brown-lake, imperf., Gibbons No. 1*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1870, ditto No. 53, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1875, ditto No. 86*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1876, ditto No. 97	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto No. 102	2	10	0
Ditto, 1877, ditto No. 132, slight tear	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto No. 147	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto No. 192	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto No. 222	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto No. 224	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto No. 246, thinned	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto No. 240*a*	2	12	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue	2	4	0
Collections: 2778 (Colonials), £47: 3950 (Colonials), £88; 6514 (Foreign), £50; Oppen's, 1527	17	0	0

Sale of 20 January, 1911.

Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.*	2	0	0
Ditto, Gibbons No. 180*a*, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto No. 180*b*, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto No. 188	3	7	6
Maldive Islands, first issue, set 6, mint	2	8	0
India, 1882–8, 2 a., ultramarine, twice printed	2	17	6
British East Africa, 1891, provisional, handstamped in dull violet, and initialled in black, ½ a. on 2 a., vermilion ("A D"), Gibbons No. 36	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, value and initials in MS. in black, 1 a. on 4 a., brown ("A B"), Gibbons No. 39	3	5	0
Dittto, ditto, ½ a. on 3 a., black on dull red ("A B"), Gibbons No. 40	11	15	0
Uganda, March, 1895, wide stamps, 50 cowries, black, horizontal pair*	2	8	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Uganda, November, 1896, 1 a., black (thin "1"), 2 a., black (small "o"), 8 a., black, and 1 r., black (overprinted with "L" in black), all*	2	0	0
Zanzibar, 1 r., grey, the variety "p" with tail broken off for "n," uncatalogued	3	10	0
British Guiana, 1866, perf. 10, 6 c., blue, 24 c., green, and 48 c., red, all mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1888–9, 4 dols., green, variety, larger figure "4," mint	2	15	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 3 January, 1911.

Benin, 1892, 75 c., in red, on 15 c., blue, block of 4	4	2	6
Tuscany, 9 crazie, grey-lilac on white	2	0	0
Chamba, 1886–95, 1 a., "Chmaba," mint	2	2	0
Jhind, 1885, 1 a., overprint inverted	2	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1863, 2 r., blue,* with gum	2	2	0
Shanghai, 1873, 3 c., in blue, on 16 c., green, double overprint, defective	2	0	0
British Central Africa, 1898, 1d., red and blue, perf.,* slight tear	2	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., worn impression	3	5	0
Ditto, Small Fillet, 2d., early, thinned	2	2	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., Type A, mint	2	16	0
Transvaal, 1870, 6d., deep ultramarine, printed from over-inked plate	2	15	0
Fiji, 1874, Gothic "V.R.," 6 c. on 3d., green, pin-holed	3	2	6
Ditto, ditto, Roman "V.R.," ditto, ditto, defective	2	6	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose-red on yellowish, Plate 1	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 1, slight tear	2	15	0
Papua, 2s. 6d., black and brown, thick paper, hor. wmk., mint	2	5	0
Collections: 5834, £52; 1002 (Colonial), £29; and about 4300	27	0	0

Sale of 17 and 18 January, 1911.

Bergedorf, 1861, 1 sch. and 1½ sch.	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 4 sch., thinned	2	0	0
Brunswick, 1852, 2 sgr.,* with gum, no margins	2	5	0
Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue, a strip of 6,* creased between, two and three are a little close at the bottom	4	10	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, octagonal, 1s., green,* pair full gum, but right-hand stamp has a small crack at bottom along one thread	9	0	0
Ditto, 1872–3, 6d., chestnut, Plate 11, 240	4	10	0
Ditto, 1882–3, wmk. Anchor, 5s., rose,* part gum	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, orange	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, another, Accounts cancellation	2	2	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d., pair, on entire	16	0	0
Hamburg, 9 sch., yellow, creased	2	7	6
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro.,* small margins and thinned	4	5	0
Ditto, 1861, ¼ gro.	4	7	6
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red	9	10	0
Tuscany, 3 lire, cut close	20	0	0
Würtemberg, 70 k., purple	4	5	0
India, 1854, 1 a., red, die 1, block of 20,* a little creased, and one corner stamp is slightly damaged	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., blue and pale red, a block of 4, with blue dividing lines and rosettes from the corner of the sheet, with margins and inscriptions,* a few creases and a small tear at right	70	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 r., pale blue, pair	2	4	0
Ditto, 1859, 10 c., dull rose, an entire sheet, a few are thinned, 56	6	10	0
Straits Settlements, 1906–10, multiple CA, $25, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, $100, mint	12	10	0
British East Africa, 1891, "½ anna A.B." in MS. on 2 a., red, used with a 4 a., on entire original	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., deep green, block of 4, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single, ditto	2	2	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, cracked in corner	4	10	0
Ditto, 1d., scarlet,* defective	2	12	6
Ditto, 4d., full blue, torn into	3	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 1d., carmine, block of 4	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, ditto, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve, ditto, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s, emerald, ditto, ditto	9	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, ditto	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single, ditto	2	5	0
Cape, Mafeking, set of 19	7	10	0
Lagos, single CA, 10s., mint	6	0	0
Natal, 1859, 6d., green	2	17	6
Ditto, 1875, 6d., violet, double overprint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1902–3, single CA, £5, mint	5	10	0

* Unused	£	s.	d.
Natal, ditto, ditto, £10, ditto	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £20, ditto	19	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, single CA, £1, mint	3	2	6
Transvaal, 1872, thickish paper, 6d., milky blue, pair*	4	0	0
Ditto, 1877, "V.R.," etc., in red, 3d., lilac, close	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on blue, defective	2	15	0
Ditto, 1879, "V.R.," etc., 3d., mauve on blue	3	5	0
Ditto, 1885, "Halve Penny" on 1s., green, reading upwards, a block of 4, one stamp is *tête-bêche*, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1902–3, single CA, £5, mint	8	5	0
United States, Justice, 90 c.* £2 2s. and	3	0	0
Turks Islands, 4d. on 1s., lilac, Type 16, mint	2	7	6
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, pair, repaired	5	10	0
Mexico, 1884, 1 c., *blue*,* no perfs. at left	2	6	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 1, retouched	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on bluish, without Whip, used with a pair of 1853 6d., brown, one of which is the error "Walls," on piece of original	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on bluish, on piece of original	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Diadem, 1854, 5d., imperf.*	2	17	6
Samoa, 1877, 1d., blue, an entire sheet of 20	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep blue, ditto	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., vermilion, an entire sheet of 10	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, different shade, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., violet, ditto	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, different shade, ditto	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., yellow-brown, ditto	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow, ditto	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., green, ditto	22	0	0
Collections: 9865, £72; 5478, £45; 8946	36	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 12 and 13 January, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bremen, 1861, percé, 10 grote	2	2	0
Great Britain, 1870, ½d., rose, Plates 1 to 20, imperf.*	9	0	0
Ditto, 1858, 2d., blue, 7 plate numbers, imperf.	4	17	6
Ditto, 1873, 4d., green, Plate 17, imperf.*	6	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	2	12	6
Ditto, Anchor, on blued, £1, brown-lilac	2	10	0
Ditto, Levant, 1884, on blued, 2s. 6d., mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1908, 1 p. on 2d.	7	10	0
Greece, 10 lept., inverted "0" in "10"	2	0	0
Lubeck, ½ s., lilac, with watermark	2	17	6
Philippine Islands, 1854, 2 r., dull green, pair	2	6	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, perf., mint	3	3	0
Hong Kong, C C, 12½, 4 c., grey*	2	4	0
Gwalior Service, 1895, 4 as., "Sersiv," mint	3	10	0
Labuan, C A sideways, 2 c., blue-green*	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., carmine	3	10	0
Ditto, 1885, 2 c. on 16 c., blue, Gibbons No. 25*	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto No. 26*a*	8	5	0
Ditto, 1893, 2 c. inverted on 40 c., ditto No. 53*a*, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1891, 6 on 8 c., "Cents" omitted, ditto No. 44, ditto	3	17	6
Straits Settlements, 1892, One Cent on 6 c., lilac, double surcharge	2	10	0
Perak, 1878, 2 c., brown, Star, Crescent, and P, in oval	2	2	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., deep green, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, ditto	3	7	6
Cape, Mafeking, set of 19	8	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, earliest state, thinned	6	5	0
Ditto, Large Fillet, 2d., blue, defect in centre	6	15	0
Niger Coast, Half Penny, in black, on 2½d., Gibbons No 14, mint	10	0	0
St. Helena, C C, 12½, tall letters, 1d., S.G. 26, *blue* surcharge*	4	7	6
Swazieland, 5s., with inverted surcharge, mint	3	12	6
British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., olive-yellow, mint	2	10	0
British Honduras, 1882, 1s., grey, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, 1888, 50 c. on 1s., grey, S.G. 30, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, 1891, 6, in red, inverted, on 10 c. on 4d.	3	17	6
Grenada, 1881, ½d., mauve, double surcharge, mint	2	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d., claret, Broad Star	2	4	0
Ditto, 1883, postage diagonally on half 1d., pair, Gibbons No. 29	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto No. 30	2	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., on yellowish, Plate 1	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on yellowish, Plate 2, distinct double impression	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on yellowish laid, variety no trees on hill	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on yellowish laid	2	15	0
Ditto, 9d. on 10d., variety surcharged in black and in blue, Gibbons No. 193	3	7	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Victoria, 1850, 2d., lilac, fine background and border, thinned	2	15	0
Ditto, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	5	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., gold, on piece	2	15	0
Ditto, 1854, 1d., black, pair, rouletted	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., brown, ditto	2	8	0

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MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of 8, 9, and 12 December, 1910.

* Unused.	$	Sterling. Ex. 4.87.		
U.S.A. Navy, 2 c., green,* perfs. close top and left	30[50]	6	5	3
British Honduras, 5 c. on 1s., grey,* small tear	41[00]	8	8	5
Ditto, 5 c. on 3 c., brown, double sur.,* o.g.	26[00]	5	6	9
Bulgaria, 1882, 5 s., rose,* o.g.	55[50]	11	7	11
Congo, 1895, 10 c., pale blue, centre inverted,* o.g.	16[50]	3	7	8
Finland, 1866, 10 p., brown on lilac	27[00]	5	10	10
Ditto, 1891, 3½ r., *black and yellow*	205[00]	42	1	11
France, 1871, 15 c., bistre on rose, *se tenant* with the 10 c.,* o.g.	60[50]	12	8	5
Hawaii, 1893, 5 c., ult., inverted sur.,* o.g.	26[00]	5	6	9
Mexico, 1868, 12 c., brown,* o.g.	17[75]	3	12	10
Peru, 1858, ½ p., rose	28[00]	5	15	0
Philippines, 1854, 1 r., blue, "Corros,"* o.g.	43[00]	8	16	7
Porto Rico, 1877, 5 c., carmine,* o.g.	30[00]	6	3	3
Servia, 1866, 2 p., green on pale rose,* o.g.	37[00]	7	11	11
South Australia, 8d, ult, block of 4, one stamp, the error "Eignt,"* o.g.	65[00]	13	6	11
Spain, 1855, 2 r., *blue*	42[00]	8	12	6
Straits Settlements, 1894, 32 c., rose, without the surcharge of "Three Cents,"* o.g., creased	53[00]	10	17	8
Sweden, "Tretio" öre, vermilion, on piece with a 5 öre	65[50]	13	9	0
Transvaal, 1877, 1 p., vermilion, inverted sur.,* o.g.	43[00]	8	16	7
Virgin Islands, 1899, 4d., "Pencf,"* o.g.	22[25]	4	11	4
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose	56[00]	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 c., blue, pair	2,[50]	4	8	3
British Honduras, 3 c. on 3 p., brown, CC	55[00]	10	17	8
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, ¼ sch., red, rouletted*	51[50]	10	11	6
Würtemberg, 1858, 18 k., blue, pair	18[75]	3	16	11
Great Britain, 1876, 8d., brown-lilac,* o.g.	21[00]	4	6	3
Mexico, 1892, 5 pesos, blue-green,* o.g.	23[75]	4	17	6
Nevis, litho., 6d., olive-grey	17[75]	3	12	10
Ditto, CA, 6d., green,* o.g.	16[50]	3	7	8
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, pair on piece	44[00]	9	0	8
Ditto, 1s., bright red-violet,* close two sides	53[50]	10	19	8
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, pair,* full gum	27[00]	5	10	10
Ditto, 6d., yellow-green,* thinned	16[50]	3	7	8
Ditto, 6d., dark green,* full gum	67[00]	13	15	2
Ditto, 1s., purple,* cut into and torn	51[00]	10	9	6
Ditto, 1s., purple, close at corners	41[00]	8	8	5
Ditto, 1s., purple, 2 diagonal halves, used as 1s, on piece	51[00]	10	9	6
Philippines, 1854, 10c., rose,* o.g.	35[00]	7	3	9
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., blue, block of 4	36[50]	7	9	10
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., ult.,* thinned	26[00]	5	6	9
Ditto, 1868, 2 r., blue, pair	46[00]	9	8	11
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k.	27[75]	5	13	10
Ditto, ditto, 20 k.,* o.g., thinned	28[50]	5	17	0
Trinidad, 1852, 1d., blue, early impression	25[00]	5	2	8
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep blue, ditto	25[50]	5	4	8
Stamps on Entires.				
Hawaii, 1859, 2 c, blue on bluish white, No 7 in Plate 1 B	51[00]	10	9	6
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, and diagonal half of 3d. =7½d.	36[00]	7	7	10
Ditto, 1s., red-violet	67[00]	13	15	2
Ditto, 1s., bright violet	76[00]	15	12	0
Ditto, diagonal half of 1s., red-violet, used as 6d.	176[00]	36	2	10
Nova Scotia, 1s., reddish violet, and 3d., dark blue	71[25]	14	12	7
Ditto, 1s., dull violet, and 3d., dark blue	81[00]	16	12	8
Ditto, half of 1s., red-violet, and half 3d, blue=7½d.	205[00]	42	1	11

Total sale $77;6[50]=£1596 16s. 3d.

THE

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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XX. MARCH, 1911. No. 231.

Philatelic Literature.



THE amazing vitality of Philately in this twentieth century is largely due to two causes—the formation and expansion of Philatelic Societies, and the publication of Philatelic Literature. The remarkable growth of the Societies has been frequently commented upon in this and other journals, and their powerful influence for good has been universally acknowledged. The importance of earnest endeavours to make stamp collecting a scientific pursuit through the publication of works on the subject has, however, hardly been recognized at its full value until recent years.

The formation of the very successful Philatelic Literature Society has undoubtedly helped to bring into due prominence and a more just recognition the voluminous records of work devoted to the study of postage stamps. The journal issued by the forenamed Society is further rendering excellent service to the cause of Philatelic Literature in urging the formation of libraries by every Philatelic Society. Beyond this, the remarkably comprehensive and ably edited bibliographies of articles upon several of the important stamp-issuing countries compiled by Mr. E. D. Bacon—the President of the Philatelic Literature Society—is giving a great stimulus alike to the study of the stamps treated on and the acquisition of the journals and volumes containing the articles tabulated. It is clearly evident that in the future the library is going to play an increasingly important rôle on the philatelic stage.

It is fortunately not only the quantity but the quality of modern authorship as regards stamp-collecting that is so eminently satisfactory. The present number of this journal contains, for instance, notices of two very important works, both issued in the United States, reflecting the highest credit upon their authors—and, may we add, their enterprising publishers. The intimation is also now given of the issuing of the first part of the long-expected work upon the stamps of New South Wales—the forerunner of other volumes to follow on the postal issues of the other Australian States. An examination of the literary work and illustration in any of these volumes should convince the most sceptical of the great progress that has been made in the scientific study and elucidation of the many complex problems connected with the manufacture, history, and issue of postage stamps.

The Stamps of Brazil.

By CAPTAIN G. F. NAPIER.

(*Continued from page* 16.)

I MENTIONED on page 14 that the first issue was withdrawn on June 30, 1844, in accordance with the notice of February 13 of that year. These stamps were apparently withdrawn from sale on that date, but as they were not demonetized, we find many postmarked copies dated 1845.

The postmarks of this issue are generally in black, although vermilion, carmine, and violet obliterating inks were also used.

The most usual cancellation consists of two circles, one within the other, with the word "Correio" and the office name between and the date in the centre; another cancellation is in the form of a shield; a third consists of large straight block letters about 9 mm. high; and a fourth of a large oblong, with straight top and bottom and rounded at the sides. The specimens of this last in my collection read "CIDADE DE NICTHEROY"* in three lines without date.

The Sloping-Figure Series.

The first printings of these stamps were on very thick paper, but a thin paper was substituted some months later. Mr. Phillips informs me that this change was made in consequence of numerous complaints, owing to the liability of the stamps to peel off the letters.

The thick-paper stamps are always very clear and sharply printed, whereas clear, early prints on thin paper are scarce, and are probably from later plates.

I have never come across any reference to the retouching of the stamps of this type, but I have found retouches of all the four lower values. In the case of the 10 and 30 reis very marked retouches may be found.

Although the 30, 60, and 90 reis, with sloping figures, appeared on the 1st July, 1844, Moens states that the decree substituting them for the first issue was signed by the Minister J. C. P. d'Almeida Torres (subsequently Vicomte de Macahé) on December 21, 1844.

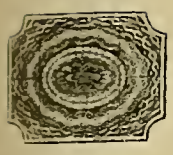
Article 190 reserves the right to issue other values in addition to the 30, 60, and 90 reis.

Article 192 states that the stamps will be printed on very thin† paper and affixed to letters by means of a gummy substance, in order that it may be impossible to detach them without tearing them.

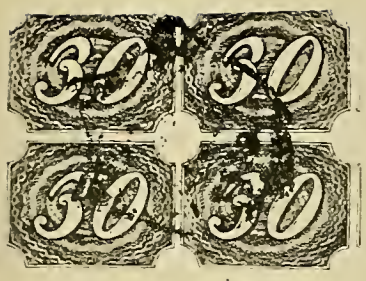
The postmarks of the sloping-figure issues are similar to those of the first issue, in black, vermilion, carmine, blue, and yellow.

* A small town on the opposite side of the harbour, facing Rio de Janeiro.

† These words were probably introduced in consequence of the complaints caused by the thickness of the paper used in the first printings.



1



2



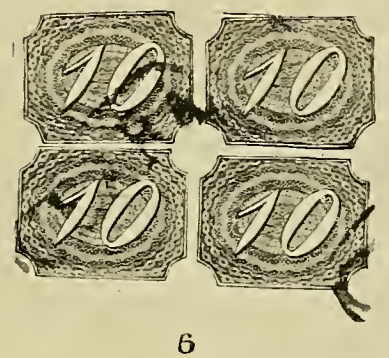
3



4



5

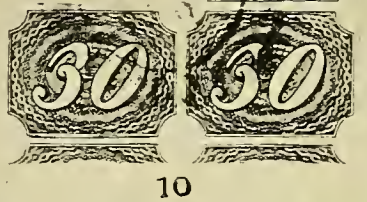


6



7





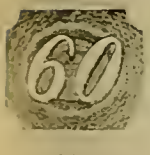
10



8



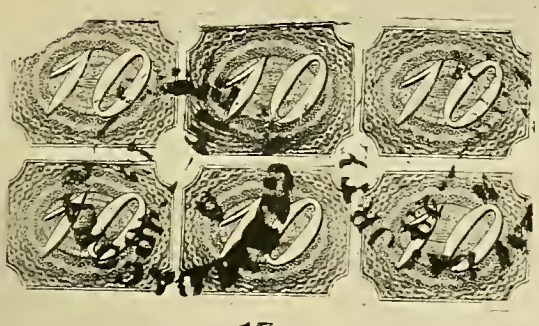
9



11



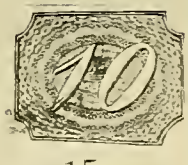
12



13



14



15



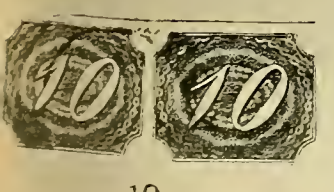
16



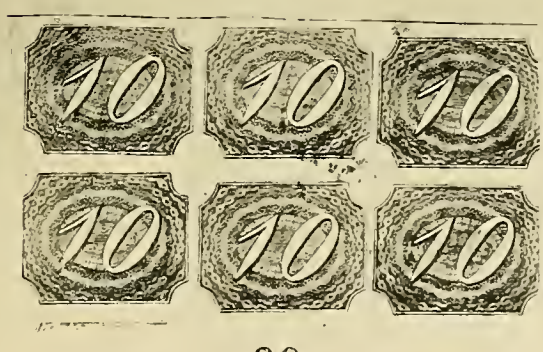
17



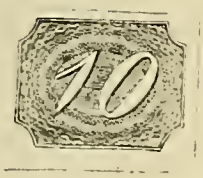
18



19



20



21

Proof of background.
30 reis, Plate 3.
30 reis, Plate 4.
90 reis retouched at top and 1 mm. higher than the normal stamp.
30 reis retouched.
10 reis retouched. The right top stamp shows the retouching most clearly. This is from a late plate with sheet frame line 4 mm. distant at bottom.
30 reis, Plate 1.

8. 60 reis retouched.
9. 90 reis retouched, double frame on left.
10. 30 reis, Plate 2.
11. 60 reis, Plate 2.
12. 60 reis, Plate 1.
13. 10 reis. Centre top stamp has been entirely redrawn and is 1 mm. higher on right than left. Note faint cross (guide mark?) in margin above it.
14. 30 reis retouched.
15. 10 reis retouched.
16. 60 reis, Plate 3.
17. 10 reis retouched.
18. 10 reis, showing sheet frame line 1 mm distant at bottom.
19. Early plate of 10 reis, showing shee frame line on 2 sides.
20. Plate of 10 reis with wavy, carelessly drawn sheet frame line.
21. 10 reis, showing sheet frame line a right and bottom. This stamp show retouching at right bottom corner.

Second Issue, 1st July, 1844. Three values, 30, 60, and 90 reis.

DESIGN. Sloping numerals, on an oblong engine-turned background, with the four corners bowed inwards. Size 16 mm. high by 22 mm. wide. Engraved at the Rio de Janeiro Mint, and printed in the workshops of the Treasury, on wove paper, imperforate.

PAPER. Very thick, yellowish, generally hard, but occasionally soft and spongy.

GUM. Clear and yellowish.

PROOFS. I have an essay of the background of this issue without figures on it. *Vide* fig. 1.

FORGERIES. I have only seen crude lithographs.

COMPOSITION OF THE PLATES. Moens states that the sheets consisted of 200 stamps. This would probably be twenty rows of ten, as was the case with the small-figure stamps. I have copies of the 60 reis, on thick paper, showing a very faint outer frame-line to the sheet, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. away from the stamps. As there are no type varieties, I think we may conclude that these stamps were printed from steel plates.

Third Issue, early in 1845 (?). Three values, 30, 60, and 90 reis.

DESIGN. As before.

PAPER. Two kinds of paper were used :—

(*a*) Thin yellowish to toned white.

(*b*) Pelure paper, slightly more surfaced, and of a bluish to greyish tint.

GUM. As before.

PLATES. There were evidently several plates of each value, and so far I have been able to identify the following :—

30 reis, 1st Plate, as used for the last issue, frame round stamp faint. Presumably with outer frame-line to sheet. *Vide* fig. 7.

2nd Plate. The frame round the stamp is deeper and more distinct. Sheet frame-line about 1 mm. distant from the stamps. There may have been more than one plate with these characteristics. *Vide* fig. 10.

3rd Plate. As last, but with sheet frame-line about $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. distant from the stamps. I have a very early block of this plate, which is as clear and sharp as the first prints on thick paper; it is on paper (*b*) and is postmarked 1848. *Vide* fig. 2.

4th Plate (?). I possess a very worn block of four, on bluish paper, with a plain margin to the right $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide, and no vestige of a sheet frame-line. *Vide* fig. 3.

60 reis. 1st Plate, as used for last issue, frame round stamp very faint. Sheet frame-line about $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. distant from the stamps. *Vide* fig. 12.

2nd Plate. Frame round stamp faint. Sheet frame-line about 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. distant. *Vide* fig. 11.

3rd Plate. Frame round stamp deeper. Sheet frame-line about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. distant at side, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 mm. at bottom. *Vide* fig. 16.

90 reis. Sheet frame-line 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. distant.

RETOUCHES. Retouches, mainly to the frame of the stamp, may be found of all three values (*vide* figs. 4, 5, 8, 9, 14). Of the 30 reis very marked retouches may be found in which the frame stands out clear and black, while the rest of the stamp is worn and grey. *Vide* figs. 5 and 14.

Of the 90 reis, I have a stamp, from the right bottom corner of the sheet, with sheet frame-lines on two sides, which is 1 mm. higher than the normal, the whole top of the stamp having been retouched. I also have specimens showing double frame-lines on left of stamp. *Vide* figs. 4 and 9.

Fourth Issue, May 23, 1845.* *Three values,* 180, 300, *and* 600 *reis.*

DESIGN. As before, but the figures are outlined by an extra line a little distance away. The figures also are smaller.

PAPER. (*a*) and (*b*) as in third issue.

GUM. As before.

COMPOSITION OF THE PLATES. Nothing is known as to the composition of the plates, but if I am correct in my assumption that the other values were printed in sheets of 200, it is probable that these were also. I have specimens of the 600 reis showing an outer frame-line to the sheet 2 mm. distant from the left of the stamps.

FORGERIES. I was recently offered a very dangerous engraved forgery of the 180 reis. It differed in the background and also in the absence of the outer line to the figures. It appeared to have been printed from a *worn* plate, which increased its plausibility, but when put beside a genuine specimen the difference was at once apparent. There are also crude lithographic forgeries of all three values.

Fifth Issue, September 26, 1846. *One value,* 10 *reis.*

DESIGN. As in second and third issues.

PAPER. (*a*) and (*b*) as before.

GUM. As before.

PLATES. Probably the plate consisted of 200 stamps, in twenty rows of ten. How many plates were made is not known, but there must have been several. Figs. 6, 18, 19, 20, and 21 illustrate the most marked sheet frame-line differences usually met with.

I have an early impression of this stamp showing a distinct double print.

RETOUCHES. This value was also extensively retouched. These retouches generally take the form of a slight deepening of the frame of the stamp where necessary, but, as in the case of the 30 reis, very marked retouches may be found, with the whole frame-line recut (*vide* figs. 6, 13, 15, 17, and 21). The top centre stamp of fig. 13 is especially interesting, as it has been entirely redrawn, and is 1 mm. higher on the right than on the left. There is a faint cross above it which was probably a guide-mark.

* This is the date given by Moens.

SYNOPSIS.

Second Issue. July 1, 1844.

Printed from steel plates on very thick yellowish to toned white wove paper.

30 reis, black.
60 „ „
90 „ „

Third Issue. Early in 1845 (?).

I. Printed from steel plates in their original state.

(*a*) On thin yellowish to toned white wove paper.

30 reis, black.
60 „ „
90 „ „

(*b*) On bluish to greyish pelure paper.

30 reis, black to grey-black.
60 „ „ „
90 „ „ „

II. Printed from retouched plates, on paper (*b*).

30 reis, black to grey-black.
60 „ „ „
90 „ „ „

Fourth Issue. May 23, 1845.

Printed from steel plates.

(*a*) On thin yellowish to toned white wove paper.

180 reis, black.
300 „ „
600 „ „

(*b*) On bluish to greyish pelure paper.

180 reis, grey-brown to brownish black.
300 „ „ „
600 „ „ „

Fifth Issue. September 26, 1846.

I. Printed from steel plates in their original state.

(*a*) On thin yellowish to toned white paper.

10 reis, black to grey-black.

(*b*) On bluish to greyish pelure paper.

10 reis, black, grey-black, brownish black.

II. Printed from retouched plates on paper (*b*).

10 reis, black, grey-black, brownish black.

Notes on the Display of Stamps of the Cayman Islands.

By A. LÉON ADUTT,
President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

A Paper read at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on January 5, 1911.

(*Continued from page* 37.)

THE 2½D. *ON* 4D. *PROVISIONAL.*

THE steam yacht *Zenaida*, with Sir Frederick Johnson and the Countess of Wilton on board, touched at Georgetown on February 12th, 1908, and offered before leaving to carry a mail to Cienfuegos, Cuba. The local authorities gladly availed themselves of the offer, as in the ordinary course no mail was due till the end of the month. But owing to a large number of letters being consigned as usual to the United States, a big quantity of 2½d. stamps were required. Unfortunately the stock was quite exhausted, a supply being expected by the vessel which would take off the next outward mail. It being deemed advisable to keep intact the rapidly declining stock of ½d. and 1d. stamps, instructions were issued for a sufficient number of 4d. "Postage—Postage" stamps to be overprinted "2½d." in order to supply the public demand for this outgoing mail.

Four sheets (480 stamps) of the current 4d. stamp were therefore surcharged by the Inspector of the Police, Mr. J. H. O'Sullivan, in a similar manner as before, with a metal handstamp.

Two sheets of these were actually sold over the counter and used in the ordinary course of business, but the other two sheets were bought by a local speculator. Only six of these stamps were sold to each applicant at the Post Office, but in spite of this precaution all had been sold out in two days, namely, by the 14th of the month. The metal handstamp used for the overprinting was destroyed on the same day. The figures used were as before, all the same size and no fraction-bar shown, but the type used was a little smaller fount than the previous surcharges. The principal and only variety generally known is the double impression; but I have in my collection a stamp showing the double surcharge, one of which is inverted, used on entire.

This Provisional appears to be the only one that has attracted the forger, and I have seen some dangerous ones which evidently emanate from Paris.



SUMMARY.

1908. *Surcharged in black.*

2½d. on 4d., brown and blue.

Varieties. 1. Double overprint.
2. Double overprint, one inverted.

THE 1D. *ON* 4D. *PROVISIONAL.*

In May, 1908, the Georgetown Post Office ran quite out of the low-value stamps, and pending the arrival of a fresh supply expected about June 1st, postage for small amounts on letters had to be paid for in cash over the counter, the letters, and post cards, being marked "Postage Paid" by the Postmistress, and a number were done in this manner. I have several examples written in red and black ink, and blue chalk, and some with the initials under of the Postmaster, then being postmarked in the ordinary way as if the stamp existed, in its usual place (see illustration).

It was during this shortage that an American, requiring a number of penny stamps for receipt purposes, on being informed there were not any available, lodged a complaint, with the result that the Commissioner ordered a small quantity of 4d. stamps to be overprinted 1d., and used for fiscal purposes only.

Two printings were made on May 12th and 14th of 396 stamps (three complete sheets and 36 odd copies) by the Postmistress at Georgetown, this being the only office where these stamps were sold. One complete sheet was sold to the American applicant, and the remaining 276 were nearly all sold in single copies. I have a specimen which some one has endeavoured to pass through the post, but the Postmaster, Mr. W. G. McCausland, detected it, and has written across it the words "Fiscal only" in red ink. Another copy is illustrated which has successfully passed through the post, and is undoubtedly very rare, as most stringent instructions were made to prevent this stamp being used for anything but fiscal purposes. The following is a copy of an original notice written by the Postmaster and attached to the letter mentioned above, and is now in my collection :—

"The Provisional 1d. on 4d. on the envelope was issued for Fiscal purposes only, and may not be used for Postage."

"(Signed) W. G. McC., P.M."

SUMMARY.

Provisional. Issued for Fiscal purposes. Overprinted in black.

1d. on 4d., red and black on yellow.

Varieties. 1. Inverted surcharge.
2. Double surcharge.

THE "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" SERIES.

The ½d. and 1d. values were received considerably in advance of the others printed from the new plates inscribed "Postage and Revenue," and arrived at Georgetown on December 29th, 1907. The 2½d., 3d., 4d., 1s., 5s., and 10s. were not received till three months later, and were issued to the

public on March 30th, 1908. The 6d. value was added still later, viz. October 2nd, 1908, which completed the series.

This issue was very similar to the previous design, with the exception that the King's Head was enclosed in an octagonal frame instead of a circular one as before, the plate or control number "1" appearing on the sheet margin as before. New duty plates were used for the ½d., 1d., 3d., and 10s. values; the ISLANDS variety not showing in the ½d. and 1d. values (all the letters being evenly spaced) proves conclusively that new duty plates were manufactured for these. The Cayman Islands were again to the fore, being one of the first of the British possessions to adopt the new colour scheme.

Six thousand of the 1s. and three thousand of the 10s. values were printed on a stock of the old green paper watermarked single CA. The 1s. value printed on the multiple paper made its appearance about April 5th, 1909, making a considerable rise in the value of the single-watermarked 1s., black and green stamps, especially in used condition. Another scarce stamp in this series is the 4d., black and red on yellow; only one printing was made of these, viz. twenty sheets, 2400 stamps. Owing to the lack of demand for this value they were withdrawn from circulation. All the stamps above the face value of 2½d. are printed in doubly fugitive inks on chalk-surfaced paper. The 2½d. also still shows these varieties, broken "M" variety, mentioned in the "Postage—Postage" issue, and a break in the top right-hand corner of the frame is also most noticeable in many of the stamps, which is ample evidence of the wearing of the plate.

SUMMARY.

1908. *King's Head. Inscribed "Postage and Revenue." Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.* 14. *Name and value in second colour. Chalk-surfaced paper.*

1s., black and black on green. | 10s., green and red on green.

Design as above, but watermarked "Crown CA Mult." Chalk-surfaced paper; for values above 2½d. Name and value in second colour.

½d., green (shades).
1d., carmine (shades).
2½d., ultramarine (shades). [low).
3d., purple on yellow (and deep yel-
4d., black and red on yellow.
6d., purple on white (shades).
1s., black on green.
5s., green and red on yellow.

THE FARTHING STAMP.

The reduction of inland mail rates caused the necessity of this the latest issue, about the middle of 1908; a notice appeared in the *Colonial Office Journal* as follows:—

"Cayman Islands are about to issue ¼d. stamps for internal postage in Grand Cayman."

There were three printings. The first supply is said to have been 600 sheets, and placed on sale June 30th, 1908, though the enormous number of orders—one dealer alone ordering 72,000 copies—made it necessary to refuse supplies to every one. For this purpose the following notice was issued and sent to applicants:—

"GEORGE TOWN POST OFFICE,
"GRAND CAYMAN, B.W.I.

"No. 27.

"Notice is hereby given that farthing stamps and farthing post cards being provided solely for internal postage in the Cayman Islands Dependency, will only be sold across the counter at a Post Office in the Cayman Islands.

"By Order, "(Signed) G. A. PARSONS."
(*Postmistress.*)

This notice brought considerable ridicule on the Cayman authorities, as owing to a shortage of halfpenny stamps they were compelled to allow the farthing stamps to pay postage on the foreign mail, till at last even the whole of that stock was exhausted, and I have three letters on each of which there are twelve stamps of this value used. The first printing consisted of a red-brown ink, and all three printings were perforated 14. There are four varieties, the most important being No. 19 (1st in 4th row, left pane). A white flaw shows distinctly on the right of the Crown, obliterating some of the leaves. The second and fourth flaws are not so prominent, and consist of a white dot under the "N" of "CAYMAN." The third occurs on stamp No. 76 (4th in 3rd row, right pane), and consists of a hair line running from the top to the bottom of "A" in "POSTAGE." The stamps were evidently transferred in blocks of four. Types 1, 3, and 4 have the feet of the letters "MA" of "CAYMAN" touching, but in Type 2 they are distinctly separated.

The second issue of the farthing stamps was placed on sale November 3rd, 1908, and the printing differed from the first, this one being a medium brown colour; this was followed by a third printing early in 1909, this latter colouring being a deep black-brown.

SUMMARY.

1908. *Figure in Oval. Lithographed by Thos. De La Rue and Co. Watermarked Crown Multiple CA. Perf.* 14.

$\frac{1}{4}$d. 1st printing, red-brown.
2nd „ medium brown.
3rd „ deep black-brown.

Varieties. 1. Feet of letters "MA" in "CAYMAN" separated.
2. Flaw in right-hand top corner.
3. White dot under "N" of "CAYMAN."
4. Hair line through the letter "A."
5. Imperforate down right side of stamp.

In these notes I have endeavoured to prove conclusively that there was a real need for all the "Provisional issues" that caused such a storm of protest, which emanated principally from those who were not successful in obtaining copies, and hope I have somewhat succeeded. One thing is however certain, many a year will elapse before another provisional issue is announced from Grand Cayman.

In conclusion I should like to express my indebtedness to the Council of the Junior Philatelic Society and Mr. Fred J. Melville, the President, for the loan of some of the blocks used to illustrate this article.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of April 6th, there will be a Display of the Portuguese Reprints (presented by H.M. the King of Portugal to the Society) by the Vice-President., who will also exhibit the Stamps of Portugal and the various Reprints of that country and its Colonies, kindly lent by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd.

On April 20th Mr. J. A. Tilleard will give the Display of the Stamps of Nevis, postponed from February 2nd.

"NEW SOUTH WALES," BY MR. A. F. BASSET HULL. PART I.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS LTD. have announced that Part I of this work, which has been long in preparation, will be issued in April, and that Part II will follow later in the year. A prospectus giving all needful information hereon has been sent to all Fellows and Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society, and will also be forwarded to any of our readers on applying to the above firm at 391 Strand, W.C.

THE FIRST PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF AUSTRALASIA, SYDNEY, 1911.

THIS interesting and—as regards Australia—entirely new departure indicates that under the auspices of the Sydney Philatelic Club, a Philatelic Congress in conjunction with an Exhibition of Stamps will be held on Thursday 12th, to Saturday 21st October, 1911, at Sydney. We are confident that this announcement will be welcomed in this country, where so many collectors have a warm corner in their hearts for Australian stamps and collectors, and we anticipate a cheerful co-operation in making the Exhibition and Congress a brilliant success. The following letter has been sent to the writer, and is here reproduced as conveying information that may be of value to those collectors or dealers in this country who may desire to participate in the affair:—

"SYDNEY, 13*th February*, 1911.

"I am directed by my Committee to bring under your notice the fact that the first Australasian Philatelic Congress will be held under the auspices of the Sydney Philatelic Club at the King's Hall, Sydney, from 12th to 21st October, 1911. A Philatelic Exhibition will be one of the functions, the dates of which have been fixed for the 20th and 21st October; a big attendance is anticipated. Several gold and silver medals will be awarded for the best collections shown, subject to conditions which will be included in a special circular to be issued later (a copy of which will be sent to you).

"We shall be glad if you will consider favourably the desirability of sending or bringing a portion of your collection as an exhibit and of assisting the project in any other way you may deem fit. Donations towards the expenses will be duly acknowledged.

"The Committee intends issuing 1000 copies of a catalogue in connection with the Exhibition. The terms for advertising in it will be £1 per full page, 12s. 6d. per half page, and 7s. 6d. per quarter page. Special positions for whole page advertisements may be secured at 50 per cent extra. If you desire to advertise in same, will you kindly let me have a 'Copy' at your earliest convenience, together with amount to cover cost?

"C. F. WILLIAMS,
"*Hon. Secretary.*"

SALES OF IMPORTANT COLLECTIONS.

THE Scott Stamp and Coin Company announce that they have purchased the collection of Mr. John N. Luff, and state that the collection catalogues over $100,000. It consists exclusively of British Colonial stamps and those of the nineteenth century, and are a grand lot.

"It is only once in a lifetime that an opportunity is afforded to acquire such beautiful specimens as those in Mr. Luff's collection," add the purchasers, and from a long acquaintance with Mr. John Luff we are assured that this encomium is fully deserved. Mr. Luff, whose reputation as a Philatelist is universally acknowledged, has now undertaken the position of expert to the Scott Stamp and Coin Company of New York.

Those of us who were enabled to attend the Philatelic Exhibition of Milan of 1906, were much impressed with the fine collection of the stamps of the Italian States belonging to Cav. Cave Bondi, which deservedly secured the grand prize of the Exhibition. This collection, which has been since much extended, has now been acquired by Dr. Achillito Chiesa, of Milan, who was himself one of the most prominent exhibitors at the Exhibition in that city. The amalgamation of the Cave Bondi stamps with the already extensive collection of Dr. Chiesa, must undoubtedly place him either at the head, or very near it, of all holders of Italian stamps. Dr. Chiesa's philatelic energies, which are equalled by his personal qualities, will assuredly be warmly congratulated by all his friends—among whom we are glad to count ourselves—upon the acquisition of this beautiful collection. The 80 c. Parma, used on original cover, which we believe is unique in this collection, is the gem of the Cave Bondi collection.

THE SALE OF UNUSED HANOVER STAMPS.

IN the remarks in our last issue upon this notable sale, we drew attention to the several shades of the values dispersed by auction, stating that four shades of the 1 groschen had been noted by us, and that three sheets were reputed to have been sold of the rare claret colour. We have now been able to inspect some of these beautiful entire sheets through the courtesy of Mr. H. Griebert, who has also kindly forwarded the following list of the shades that he has acquired, as follows:—

1 *groschen, imperforate.*

1861. Bright rose.
1861. Dull rose, thick paper.

1861. Deep rose, slightly transparent.
1862. Carmine, thick paper.
1862. Dull red, thick paper.
1863. Claret, slightly transparent.

2 groschen, imperforate.

1861. Blue, transparent.
1861. Deep blue, transparent.
1862. Bright ultramarine, thick paper.

1 groschen, rouletted, white gum.

1864. Rose.
1865. Pale rose.
1865. Deep rose.

It will be seen that Mr. Griebert is practically in agreement with the colours previously noted in this Journal, but gives a third shade of the rose, or pink, 1 groschen, and two shades of deep or Prussian blue, 2 groschen. The issue rouletted on white gum are, as stated previously, all varying tones of rose.

The dates of issue taken, from the bottom of each sheet, are, however, at once highly interesting and surprising, as they indicate that the early shades were in rose, and that the rare claret, contrary to general opinion, was the last. There were probably but few of this colour actually issued, which would account for its rarity in unused condition. The three beautiful sheets of this claret shade are assuredly the prize of this remarkable find.

THE POSTAGE STAMP ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

WE have pleasure in publishing the following notices forwarded by the Junior Philatelic Society.

It had been intended by the Executive Committee of the London Stamp Exhibition for 1912 to hold an inaugural banquet *this year* on the anniversary of the issue of the first postage stamp. As May 6 this year falls on the first anniversary of the death of King Edward VII, the banquet will take place on Monday, May 8, instead of Saturday, May 6. The dinner will be held at the Trocadero, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., and the tickets will be 5s. each. Ladies are specially invited.

The objects of the banquet are:—

1. To fittingly inaugurate the work of the Committees of the London Stamp Exhibition for 1912.

2. To secure the support of all Societies for the invitation to be extended to the Congress to meet in London next year during the London Stamp Exhibition.

The cordial support of all philatelists is earnestly desired in both these objects, and all who will support the Executive Committee by their presence at the banquet are desired to secure their tickets from the Hon. Exhibition Treasurer, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C., as early as possible.

It is announced that Mr. Frank H. Melland (who is a member of the Royal Philatelic Society), who recently made a remarkable journey of 5000 miles across the heart of Africa, is to lecture before a special meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society on his experiences. The lecturer is an official of the Chartered Company stationed at M'pika, Rhodesia. He left M'pika on his bicycle and traversed the greater part of the journey to the Soudan by cycle. He had his camera with him, and the fine pictures he has secured will be shown by limelight at this the only lecture Mr. Melland will deliver in London prior to his return to Africa. The Society has engaged the Caxton Hall, Westminster, for the evening of Wednesday, April 12, and the lecture, entitled "From Rhodesia to the Soudan," will start at 8 p.m. precisely. Tickets will be 1s. each unreserved, and 2s. 6d. numbered and reserved. These may be obtained from Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C. Any proceeds from the sale of tickets over and above the expenses will be devoted to the funds of the London Stamp Exhibition for 1912.

THE KING GEORGE ISSUE OF STAMPS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

AN interesting debate upon this subject took place lately in the House of Commons upon the question raised by Colonel Griffith-Boscawen, who asked why the Government had terminated the contract with a private firm for the making of revenue stamps, and were embarking on the new policy of manufacturing the stamps themselves at the Mint. In putting the question, the Hon. Member asked, "Did the Government hope to do the work better? We could not boast very much of the character of the existing stamps. The designs in many respects were not good. Indeed, from the artistic point of view, they compared very badly with French and Swiss stamps, while as regards finish they compared badly with the stamps of the United States." (Hear, hear.)

In reply, Mr. Hobhouse explained that six or eight months ago the contract which had been held for a great number of years by Messrs. De La Rue was about to expire. After careful consideration, it was determined that it would be more economical for the Government themselves to embark upon the process of manufacturing stamps. The saving on the contract was estimated at not less than £4000 per annum. He did not think that in design, finish, or material the work would fall short in any way of that done under the contract. On the contrary, he thought it would be greatly improved, as the Government would start with the very latest methods of manufacture. The Mint was undoubtedly the best place for this purpose, and alterations had been made which afforded all the room required. At present the Government had not entered into any undertaking with the Colonies to supply them with stamps, but it was probable that the Colonies, who were free agents in the matter, would come to His Majesty's Government, who were already making dies for them.

The *Evening News* of February 11, has the following information, which may, however, require confirmation in some respects. We have always considered that the perforation of the current stamps left little to be desired.

"The designs for the new stamps for the reign of King George have been approved, but the issue of them will not take place for some months yet. It is probable that an arrangement has been arrived at for the simultaneous issue near the date of the Coronation of the Georgian stamps of the Mother country and of several of the overseas Dominions.

"The English stamps are now being printed by the new contractors, Messrs. Harrison and Sons, at a factory specially erected for the purpose, and equipped with the most modern stamp printing and perforating machinery. The printing of the King Edward stamp is still being continued, and the new contractors will keep these as uniform as possible with the work done by the former printers.

"When the King George stamps are printed, however, the Government has decided that they shall have a different perforation. There has recently been a good deal of complaint in the papers about the perforating of our stamps, and this has led the authorities to make some experiments with a view to improving this feature.

"Another departure will be inaugurated with the new stamps, as it has been settled that one of the denominations will be printed by the Government at Somerset House.

"This will be the sixpenny stamp, which is largely used on documents (such as agreements), on which the stamps get cancelled in writing ink, instead of by the ordinary postmarking ink.

"On this account the sixpenny stamp is printed in doubly fugitive ink, so that it is useless for unscrupulous persons to attempt chemically to remove the writing ink, as in doing so they would remove part or the whole of the stamp design."

The further information following was given in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 9th of this month :—

"Mr. Hobhouse, in a written reply to Mr. Touche (U.), states that the present stock of ½d. and 1d. postage stamps held by the Inland Revenue is sufficient to supply the requirements of the United Kingdom for a period of about two months. The stock of the other denominations is sufficient for from six to twelve months. In the past, adds the right hon. gentleman, it has been considered necessary to hold a reserve stock of ½d. and 1d. stamps sufficient to last six months. As, however, it is proposed to issue the new George V stamps at the time of the Coronation, it has not been thought necessary to maintain such a large reserve. With regard to the new contractors for stamps, the first delivery of sixty-eight reams has been made, and the stamps delivered fulfil the conditions of the new contract."

THE DESIGNS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH STAMPS OF AUSTRALIA.

WE are glad to learn that the apprehensions entertained as to the issue of provisionally surcharged stamps of the several existing Australian States, which was referred to in the December number of the *London Philatelist* for last year, has been definitely abandoned.

We are indebted to Mr. Courtenay Smith for the following announcement published in the *Federal Gazette*, and sincerely hope that the result may be at once a credit to Australian artistic taste and a vast improvement upon the designs of recent years. From the wording of the notice apparently only one design is to be required for all values, thus necessitating a matrix or parent die without expressed value and reproductions thereof with the several required denominations. Recent experience has shown that there are obvious risks in this method, especially with stamps surface-printed in soluble colours.

"Skilled artists are invited to submit competitive designs for a uniform Postage Stamp for the Commonwealth. The size of the stamp for which designs are invited will be $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $\frac{7}{8}$ in. oblong. Designs must not exceed four times the measurements specified for the stamps, and should be accompanied by photographic reductions to the sizes required for the stamps. Two premiums, one of £100 and one of £50, will be paid for the designs which are adjudged by a Board, to be appointed for the purpose of adjudicating on the designs submitted by competitors, to be first and second respectively in order of merit, provided such designs are deemed worthy of being awarded a premium. In selecting the designs preference will be given to those which best lend themselves to engraving on the reduced scale. The designs must contain features characteristic of Australia, and also the words 'Australia' and 'Postage,' as well as the stamp value in Arabic figures, or in both figures and letters. The treatment of the designs should not be made too photographic or realistic, and it must be in accordance with the more formal designs to be found in the best postage stamps. The premiated designs will become the sole property of the Postmaster-General. Designs will be received up to noon on the 31st day of May, 1911, and must be addressed to the Secretary, Postmaster-General's Department, 51 Spring Street, Melbourne. They must be endorsed 'Designs for Commonwealth Postage Stamp,' and if sent by post must be registered and the postage thereon prepaid.

"The designs should not be signed with the name of the designer, but should bear only a *nom de plume* or private mark for purposes of identity, and the accompanying letter containing the designer's name and address, as well as a copy of the *nom de plume* or private mark on the designs, should be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will be opened after the designs have been adjudicated upon.

"The Postmaster-General does not bind himself to select any design. Designs not selected will be returned.

"JOSIAH THOMAS, Postmaster-General."

THE TURIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: A PHILATELIC SECTION.

WE have received a communication from the President of the Executive Committee of the International Exhibition, to be held in October next in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Kingdom of Italy at the Palace of Graphic Art at Turin, in which the formation of a Philatelic Section is announced. A Committee of Patronage is being

formed, and the writer has been honoured with an invitation to be a member thereof. Further information will be communicated at an early date. Meanwhile we wish all success to our Italian friends.

THE BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

THE following further announcement has been received from Mr. G. Johnson, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham) :—

"Since last report donations have been received from Messrs. W. Dorning Beckton (£1 1s.) and V. F. James (10s.), also a nice selection of stamps for auction from Mr. B. B. Tilley.

"Philatelic Societies in the British Isles who have not already chosen their delegates are asked to kindly accept this notice as a definite invitation to do so at the earliest possible moment, the numbers to be chosen according to the following scale :—

"2 for Societies of less than 100 members ;
3 „ „ 200 „
4 „ more than 200 „

"All donations and stamps for auction should reach the Hon. Secretary by April 25.

"The rates for advertisements in the Congress Programme—pages 10 inches by 8 inches—will be £4 4s. a page facing reading matter, and £2 2s. for pages not so facing. No advertisement for less than a quarter page can be accepted."

The delegates from the Royal Philatelic Society were elected at the meeting held on March 17, and were Messrs. M. P. Castle (Vice-President), L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, and Baron Anthony de Worms.

Reviews.

THE STAMPS OF CANADA.*

THIS is undoubtedly one of the most important philatelic works that has yet been issued, and we cordially congratulate Mr. Clifton A. Howes—and the publishers—upon the production of a volume that is worthy to be enrolled among the classics of philatelic literature.

The volume contains 287 pages (8 × 10½ inches), with a complete reference list, and is excellently printed on the best white rag paper, and including fifteen full-page photogravure plates, besides illustrations in the text. The publishers state—and it is easy of belief—that "its

* *Canada: its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery.* By Clifton A. Howes, B.SC., F.R.P.S.L. Published by the New England Stamp Co., Boston, U.S.A., 1911.

publication has entailed a heavy expense which cannot bring an adequate return, but which has been charged up to the advancement of Philately."

The necessity for the issue of this work is aptly and modestly stated by Mr. Howes in his "Foreword," viz.: "Twenty years ago the Philatelic Society, London, brought out their work on 'The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers and Post Cards of the North American Colonies of Great Britain.' This, of course, included Canada, but since that time no special work, treating exhaustively of the postal emissions of this important Colony, has been placed before the philatelic public. It seems opportune, therefore, particularly in view of the general popularity of the stamps of the Dominion, to present this volume for the favour of the stamp-collecting fraternity and especially of that considerable portion which is interested to the extent of specializing in the beautiful issues that Canada has given us."

Mr. Howes has been engaged for more than two years in its preparation, and has made special journeys to Ottawa to consult the Reports of the Postmaster Generals of Canada in the Library of the House of Commons; and he renders testimony to the invaluable assistance of Messrs. Landry and McKechnie, E. Y. Parker of Toronto, and others.

The work has also been much assisted, both in the text and illustrations, by the fact that the author has full access to the splendid collections of Messrs. C. L. Pack, G. Worthington, and the late T. F. Seybold. The number of specimens of the Twelvepenny value illustrated alone denote the marvellous riches of the above collections! It is eminently satisfactory to note the altruistic attitude of the great American collectors, an example that has not always been set in Europe.

The first chapter and the introduction are devoted to an historical survey, while the succeeding four are given to the consideration of the beautiful and interesting pence issues of the Dominion. The author discusses at great length the old problem as to what values existed upon "wove" and "laid," and, on the faith of three specimens, adopts the existence of the "Twelvepence" upon wove paper. We should, however, hesitate to say that the last word has been written upon this subject. We have seen many specimens of the 6d. imperforate in which it was impossible to distinguish any laid lines, but the paper of which was otherwise absolutely similar to that with the lines. Is it not possible, owing to some defect in the process of manufacture, that these laid lines failed to be impressed either in whole sheets or parts thereof?

The question of the apparent variations of design in this issue with varying oval is also fully discussed, and the varying dimensions are considered by the author as arising from shrinkage of the paper. The perforations of the pence issue are also exhaustively and scientifically discussed, and on good authority Mr. Howes accepts that gauging 12 as being the only official one.

In the Issue of 1868—that for the then newly-formed Dominion of Canada—Mr. Howes demonstrates the non-existence of the 1 c. *yellow* on laid paper, and gives very full and interesting information not only with regard to this, but with all those succeeding. The Entires are also fully considered, a useful and valuable reference list thereof being drawn up; the

illustrations of these (in the text) are, however, not so satisfactory, and it would perhaps have been better to have had them autotyped, having in view the very liberal manner in which the illustrations generally have been produced. The official notices, of which there are many given *in extenso*, might have been relegated to an appendix.

The entire work denotes the undenying labour of a very capable Philatelist, and we cordially congratulate Mr. Clifton Howes upon the production of a most able, comprehensive, and lucid work of reference that cannot fail to remain a standard work upon the subject of the Canadian stamps. Mr. Howes was already well known as a writer, but the very successful result of his labour in the present instance will place him in the forefront of philatelic authors. The work is beautifully presented, typography and illustrations clearly denoting that, as stated by the author, the publishers have allowed no consideration of expense to count in the production of a work that should be—and is—a credit to American Philately.

Mr. W. H. Peckitt (of 47 Strand, W.C.) is the agent for the sale of the book in Europe, to whom intending purchasers are recommended.

UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.*

THE full title of this work as expressed upon the first page is in *Bartels' Catalogue and Reference List of the United States Stamped Envelopes, Wrappers, Letter Sheets, and Postal Cards*, also those of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba.

There are about 200 pages in this work, no less than 75 of which are devoted to outline illustrations of the various "knives," or cuts, of the several issues of entires. The contemplation of the amount of stationery involved in an accumulation of all these different-shaped envelopes is hardly likely to cause a rush of new collectors of entires; but these envelopes exist, have been officially issued, and are therefore worthy of being properly collated and described, far more so, perhaps, than the minute variations of perforation of adhesive stamps arising from concurrently used machines. All honour, therefore, to Mr. Victor Berthold, who has evidently devoted so much conscientious labour to the evolution of a standard work of reference upon the subject. All that is best of previously written articles upon the subject of the United States envelopes has been incorporated, but much of the work, notably that dealing with the issue of 1903 and after, is fresh material.

The volume, which is handsomely printed and produced, is embellished by a portrait of Mr. G. H. Worthington, "the premier United States envelope collector of America," and will inevitably constitute an invaluable guide to all collectors of American entires.

* *Bartels' Catalogue and Reference List of the United States Stamped Envelopes.* By Victor M. Berthold. Published by J. M. Bartels Co., New York City, January, 1911.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bermuda.—We have seen the ¼d. stamp of the new set reported on page 122, Vol. XIX.

Adhesive.

¼d., brown; Tercentenary type—multiple; ordinary; perf. 14.

British Solomon Islands.—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, "Specimen" copies of a new value have been seen.

Adhesive.

4d., red on yellow.

Jamaica.—From Mr. W. H. Peckitt we have received a new 2d. stamp, the first to be issued in this island bearing the late King's portrait.

Adhesive.

2d., grey, King's Head, multiple, ordinary.

Newfoundland.—Some varieties of perforation of the "Guy" series are chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* and *Mekeel's Weekly.*

Adhesives.

1 c., dark green; perf. 12 × 14.
5 c., blue; perf. 12 × 14.
1 c., green; perf. 12 × 11.

New Hebrides.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us the new stamps chronicled on page 228, Vol. XIX, and we gather from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that yet another new issue has been supplied.

Adhesives.

Oblong design with "R F" at left and "G R" at right; *Postes* at left and *Postage* at right; "New Hebrides" at top; value at foot.

½d., green.
1d., carmine.
2d., grey.
2½d., blue.
5d., olive.
6d., carmine.
1s., black on green.
2s., violet on blue.
5s., green on yellow.

North Borneo.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that "Specimen" copies of the following have been distributed by the Postal Union:—

Large designs, inscribed "The State of North Borneo—British Protectorate."

25 c., green and black.
50 c., dark blue and black.
$1, brown and black.
$2, dark violet and black.
$5, dark carmine and black.
$10, vermilion.

Papua.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports that *all* the values from ½d. to 2s. 6d. have now been received with "PAPUA" in large letters and perforated 12½ small holes, watermark Crown A in all positions.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News announces that the unicoloured issue has made an unexpectedly early appearance, and that the ½d. and 1d. values have been issued.

Adhesives.

½d., all green.
1d., all rose.

Rhodesia.—New shades of the 2d. and 2½d. values of the commemorative issue are listed in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesives.

2d., pale grey.
2½d., light ultramarine.

Straits Settlements.—"Specimen" copies of the $25 value in the new design have now been distributed by the Postal Union.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Wmk. multiple Crown C A.

$25, violet and blue on blue paper.

Tasmania.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports a hitherto unchronicled variety, viz. a postmarked specimen of the 1d., wmk. 4 (Gibbons' No. 91), but perforated 11½ instead of 12. This stamp, it is stated, should therefore be rightly catalogued as 97*a*.

Adhesive.

1d., rose-red, 1870–1, wmk. 4, perf. 11½.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—We are indebted to the *South African Philatelist* for the following information :—

"Competitive designs are invited for a new series of postage stamps which it is the intention to issue in connection with the Union of South Africa. The series will comprise eleven separate designs, one for each of the following denominations, namely, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d, 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. A premium of £10 is offered for the design selected as being the best in the case of each of these postal values. All designs sent in must be for an upright stamp and drawn or reduced to about the size of the present postage stamps in the various Provinces. They must show the following :—

"(1) The King's head and crown.

"(2) The words 'Union of South Africa' and 'Unie van Zuid-Afrika.'

"(3) The denomination in figures, and

"(4) The words 'Postage' and 'Postzegel.'

"Any characteristic figures or features specially suitable to represent some aspect of South Africa may be included. The designs submitted need not be in colours, but those for the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. stamps must be suitable for reproduction in green, red, and blue respectively. The Government's decision will be final as regards the selection of designs and the award of prizes under this competition. Competitors are permitted to compete for one or more designs.

"The competition closes on March 31, 1911."

EUROPE.

BAVARIA.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the 3 pf. and 1 mark of a new set bearing an up-to-date portrait of the Regent, and informs us that he has the remaining values of the set, and states that the 3 to 25 pf. are perforated 14 and the 30 pf. to 20 marks are perforated 11½.

The following list is taken from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* :—

Adhesives.

With portrait of the Regent.

3 pfennig, dark brown on grey-brown.
5 ,, dark green on light green.
10 ,, red on light blue.
20 ,, dark blue on light blue.
25 ,, black-violet on chamois.
30 ,, orange ,,
40 ,, olive-brown ,,
50 ,, brown-rose on grey-brown.
80 ,, blue-violet ,,
1 mark, brown on grey-brown.
2 ,, dark green on light green.
3 ,, red on chamois.
5 ,, dark blue ,,
10 ,, dark cadmium on light cadmium.
20 ,, dark brown on ivory-white.

We have received a provisional printing of the old 5 pfennig.

New Printing. Wmk. close perpendicular (instead of horizontal) wavy lines; toned (instead of white) paper.

5 pf., green.

Issued 23.1.11. The paper used for this printing is a remainder of that introduced in 1881 and superseded about twenty years ago. About seven million stamps have been printed.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

BULGARIA.—Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have kindly sent us the new set from 1 stot. to 2 leva, and the latter friends write as follows :—

"The long-expected new stamps have just turned up, and we have pleasure in sending you a set herewith from 1 stotinki to 2 leva inclusive. The 3 leva are not yet issued, not having been delivered by the printers. It was stated that the new stamps were to be engraved by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., but according to the imprint on one of the sheets they appear to have been printed in Rome. Unfortunately, only one sheet in our consignment had an imprint, as our correspondent had carefully removed the margins from all the other sheets.

"The 2, 5, 10, 25 stotinki and 1 leva stamps show portraits of King Ferdinand in various uniforms, but we do not know what scene the 50 stotinki stamp is supposed to represent.

"The others are as follows :—

1 stotinki. Ancient Bulgarian fortress.
3 ,, View of the ancient capital Tirnova.
15 ,, Railway tunnel (our correspondent does not say where).
2 leva. View of Rio Monastery.

"Our correspondent, when sending us descriptions of these stamps, stated that the 30 stotinki stamp shows a view of Varna Harbour, which is evidently a mistake. The 3 leva stamp is not yet issued, but it is stated to bear a picture of Holy Trinity. We are writing out to our correspondent for further information."

Adhesives.

Upright oblong.

1 stot., grey-green.
2 ,, carmine and black.
5 ,, green and black.
10 ,, carmine and black.
25 ,, ultramarine and black.
1 leva, brown.

Oblong.

3 stot., lake and black.
15 ,, yellow-brown.
30 ,, blue and black.
50 ,, orange and black.
2 leva, mauve and black.

No wmk. ; perf. 12.

LEVANT (Austrian Post Offices).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received the ½ p. Postage Due stamp in a dark green colour.

Postage Due.

½ p., dark green instead of light yellow-green.

PORTUGAL.—The *Monthly Journal* reports that a used copy has been seen of the 25 r. with the "Republica" overprint done in blue instead of in red.

Adhesive.

25 r., chocolate with "Republica" in *blue*.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.—The 10 c. registration stamp is now being printed at the Government works, Bogota, and appears with the imprint "Lit Nacional."—*Monthly Journal.*

Registration label.

10 c., violet; perf. 10. Govt. Works printing.

ECUADOR.—*Mekeel's Weekly* adds the 10 c. to the new set of which we chronicled two values on page 51.

Adhesive.

10 centavos, blue and black, with head of Mareno.

HONDURAS.—We have seen the full set of the new issue of which we listed the 5 c. on page 52.

Adhesives dated 1911.

1 centavo, violet.
2 centavos, green.
5 ,, rose-red.
6 ,, ultramarine.
10 ,, blue.
20 ,, yellow.
50 ,, brown.
1 peso, olive-green.

PANAMA.—Two new stamps have appeared here, and the *Metropolitan Philatelist* lists

Adhesives.

½ centavo, orange, map design, type of 1905.
10 centavos on 13 c., grey, map design, type of 1905.

The latter surcharged Canal Zone, in black, 10 cents.

UNITED STATES.—The *Philatelic Gazette* states that the new watermark, single-lined "U.S.P.S.", is now in general use, and that the following varieties have been seen :—

1 c., green.
2 c., carmine.
3 c., violet.
4 c , brown.
5 c., blue.
6 c., orange.
8 c., olive-green.
10 c., yellow.
1 c., green, imperforate.
2 c., carmine ,,
1 c., green; perf. 8½, either horizontally or vertically.
2 c., carmine; perf. 8½, either horizontally or vertically.
10 c., Special Delivery.
2 c., black, Official stamp.

Mr. Philip Wolff writes to say that the 50 c. stamp has appeared on "clay" paper.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AFGHANISTAN.—Colour changes in the ¼ and ½ Rupee Parcel stamps are reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Parcel Stamps.

¼ rupee, different shade of brown.
½ ,, grey instead of dark olive-green.

AZORES.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the Postage Due stamps overprinted "Republica" in green on the 50 reis, and in red on the remainder.

Postage Due.

5 reis, brown.
10 ,, orange.
20 ,, dull mauve.
30 ,, green.
40 ,, dull lilac.
50 ,, carmine.
100 ,, blue.

BELGIAN CONGO.—The following stamps of the bilingual set have been overprinted "Taxes."—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Postage Due.

5 c., green and black, overprinted "Taxes" in a rectangular frame.
10 c., rose and black, overprinted "Taxes" in a rectangular frame.
15 c., yellow and black, overprinted "Taxes" in a rectangular frame.
25 c., blue and black, overprinted "Taxes" in a rectangular frame.
3 fr., red and black, overprinted "Taxes" in a rectangular frame.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—The 20 heller stamp on watermarked paper is chronicled.

Adhesive.

20 heller, black and orange, on buff, with watermark.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—The 20 heller stamp is reported printed on watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

20 heller, black and orange, on buff, with watermark.

MOROCCO.—*German Post Office.*—The spelling of this overprint is being changed to "Marokko," and the 3 pf. has already been seen with this modification.—*Smith's Monthly.*

NYASSA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write :—

"We send you herewith a set of the new stamps. We are informed that the superseded Nyassa stamps are not to be overprinted 'Republica,' and the new issue will not be sold without the overprint. The ship on the high values of the new set is supposed to represent the vessel the celebrated navigator Vasco da Gama sailed in. The cross on the sails is the cross of the Society of

Jesus, which a number of ships bore at that time."

Adhesives.

Similar to Type 3 of Gibbons, but with portrait of King Manoel in left top corner.

2½ reis, black and violet.
5 ,, black.
10 ,, black, centre green.

Zebra in centre, but with portrait of King Manoel in left top corner.

20 r., black, centre carmine.
25 r. ,, ,, brown.
50 r. ,, ,, blue.

Similar to Type 2 of Gibbons, but portrait of King Manoel in left top corner.

75 r., black, centre yellow-brown.
100 r., black on blue, centre yellow-brown.
200 r. ,, buff ,, dull green.

Ship in centre and portrait of King Manoel in left top corner.

300 reis, black on blue.
400 ,, black, brown centre.
500 ,, sage-green, brown centre.

All with diagonal overprint "Republica," in carmine. *Perf.* 14.

PERSIA. — On continental authority the *S. C. F.* chronicles a new design showing the Lion within a laurel wreath.

Adhesives.

1 sh., orange, with brown centre.
2 ,, lilac ,, ,, ,,
3 ,, green ,, ,, ,,
6 ,, red ,, ,, ,,
9 ,, grey ,, ,, ,,
13 ,, deep blue ,, ,, ,,
26 ,, deep green ,, ,, ,,
1 kr., violet ,, olive ,,

PORTUGUESE CONGO.—"Certain stamps of King Carlo's issue of Angola, Type 5, have been transformed for Portuguese Congo by the application of an overprint with the word 'Congo' at the top, and a black bar cancelling the word 'Angola' in the stamp. The 'Republica' overprint has also been affixed in red."—*Monthly Journal.*

Adhesives.

5 reis, orange-red.
10 ,, green.
15 ,, dull green.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The 1 real, drab, Type 25 of Gibbons, overprinted "Republica" diagonally in carmine, is to hand from Mr. W. H. Peckitt.

Adhesive.

1 real, drab, Type 25, overprinted as above.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1910–11.
President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
C. N. BIGGS. T. WICKHAM JONES.
D. C. GRAY F. J. PEPLOW.
T. W. HALL. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE ninth meeting of the season 1910–11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, February 16, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, H. R. Oldfield, L. W. Fulcher, R. B. Yardley, A. W. Chambers, B. Pinner, J. R. Laing, F. J. Peplow, Colonel J. Bonhote, F. H. Melland, D. C. Grey, J. H. Barron, Baron A. de Worms, O. Beeby, C. McNaughtan, L. L. R. Hausburg, W. Dorning Beckton, Thomas W. Hall, B. D. Knox, Lance E. Hall (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 2nd of February, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Treasurer called attention to a gift from Mr. L. C. Ernst of a set of proofs of the 1869 issue of the U.S.A. with private perforations, and he was directed to accept the gift with thanks.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand enclosing correspondence and specimens of dangerous forgeries of the King's Head stamps issued for various colonies, including Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, which specimens had been sold to one of the members in New Zealand, and he suggested that the Society should take some steps in the matter.

Mr. Yardley moved, and Colonel Bonhote seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously carried :—

"That the Honorary Secretary of this Society be requested to communicate with the Crown agents and to furnish them with the purport of the information received, calling attention to the fact that these forgeries were very dangerous, and constituted a fraud on the Colonies themselves as well as on dealers and collectors."

Mr. Beckton then proceeded to read some notes on the stamps of Roumania, and gave a Display of his magnificent collection of these stamps.

Both the Display and the Notes were very much appreciated by the members present, and at the close of the Display a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Beckton was moved by Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Chambers, and carried unanimously.

THE tenth meeting of the season 1910–11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, March 2, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, T. W. Hall, M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, Capt. G. S. F. Napier, F. J. Peplow, Capt. C. G. S. Harvey, S. Chapman, J. H. Barron, Osmond Beeby, Baron P. de Worms, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, A. R. Barrett, J. R. Laing, Lance E. Hall.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on February 16, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Librarian announced the receipt of a Collection of Official Post Office Notices presented to the Society by Major E. B. Evans, and the thanks of the Society were accorded to Major Evans for his gift.

The Honorary Secretary reported that Mr. Lance E. Hall, formerly an Associate, having attained his majority and signified his desire to avail himself of the privilege of becoming a member without further election, had been duly enrolled as a member and Fellow under Article 24 of the Articles of Association of the Society.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, who after ballot were declared duly elected members and Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Ernest Renier, proposed by Mr. F. J. Peplow, seconded by Mr. L. W. Fulcher.

Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Mr. Demeter Pick, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Mr. T. W. Hall then proceeded to give a display of part of Mr. C. L. Pack's collection of the Stamps of Uruguay.

Mr. Hall in introducing the collection to the notice of the members called attention to the beautiful way in which it was mounted, the great care and philatelic knowledge displayed and its marvellous completeness.

In his opinion it now ranked with the great specialized collections of the world, such as the President's Great Britain and United States of America, Count Durrieu's French, and last but not least, Mr. Leslie Hausburg's Victorias.

Mr. M. P. Castle, in moving a hearty vote of thanks, expressed his high appreciation of the philatelic study displayed, and heartily endorsed Mr. Hall's encomiums on so truly magnificent a collection. He wished to especially thank our fellow-member, Mr. Pack, for sending his collection so far, and for his very kind donation of photographs for the Society's library.

The motion was seconded by Lord Crawford and carried unanimously.

Amongst the many varieties shown were nearly 300 Diligencias, including the almost complete "Griebert" plate of the one real, and in addition, an entirely new plate completed and arranged according to certain variations and additions discovered by Mr. Pack.

In the 60 centavos he had succeeded in plating some thirteen stamps, entirely new work.

Amongst the block letters was shown the very rare *tête-bêche* pair of the 120 blue and a partially reconstructed sheet of the 240 showing the blank spaces.

The various thin and thick issues of 1859 and 1860 were very complete, and exhibited some perplexing problems in the setting up of the various sheets—tending to upset in several instances the preconceived ideas on the subject. The 180 c. thick figures was also shown plated. In the 5 c. of the 1866 issue, Mr. Pack has made up the plate of the London printing of 100 stamps and exhibited indisputable evidence that there was more than one setting up of the local printings in Montevideo.

Only three out of Mr. Pack's ten volumes of Uruguay were shown.

It is hoped the members may be privileged to see the remainder at some near future date.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec.—
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

FEB. 18.—Paper: "Spain." Mr. H. L. Hayman.

Previous to his paper and display, Mr. Hayman showed a very interesting lot of Europeans, picked up at the face value of 1d., including such items as 10 c. French *tête-bêche*.

He then gave a very interesting paper and a grand display of the stamps of Spain, many of the early imperf. varieties being shown in blocks of 80, 90, or even 100.

After this, members had time to rush through Mr. Hayman's marvellous collection of Belgian Congo, but time did not allow for justice to be done to what was a revelation to almost every member present.

FEB. 23.—Paper: "West Australia." Mr. M. P. Castle.

It is a long time since we had a paper on West Australia, and Mr. Castle's notes together with his display—by far the finest of this colony shown to the Society—indicate what an amount of philatelic work has been done, and how much remains to be done to elucidate the problems in these stamps.

As in the case of Mr. H. L. Hayman, Mr. Castle was heartily thanked for coming to Birmingham to give his paper.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Monthly meetings from October to April inclusive at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ—*Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.* Free to members.

Entrance fee, 5s.; annual subscription, 5s.; life membership, £2 2s.

Hon. Secretary—
H. A. SLADE, "KILLAHA," ST. ALBANS.

THE fourth general meeting of the session 1910–11 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, January 17, 1911, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. R. Frentzel, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, J. R. Laing, E. Bounds, T. E. Sansom, W. A. Gunner, R. H. Newton, E. W. Arnold, L. Sauvée, D. Field, D. Thomson, Alexander J. Séfi, J C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and two visitors.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on December 20, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. Paul and King and E. T. F. Crowe were duly elected ordinary members of the Society.

The following donations were received during the last month :—Stamps and entires from the President ; stamps from the Vice-President and Dr. E. Diena ; forgeries from Messrs. Frank Neck, M. Weinberg, and A. J. Séfi.

For the Society's Library: Books, etc., from the President, Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. W. Lane Joynt, J. C. Sidebotham, Whitfield King and Co, Gustav Freyse, and the Manchester Philatelic Society.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The President passed round for the inspection of the members a set of entires of the newly-opened Pneumatic Post in Marseilles.

At the conclusion of the formal business Mr. Alexander J. Séfi gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Kashmir, accompanied by a full historical and philatelic paper.

The collection is so complete and the paper so interesting that they entirely deserved the hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. W. G. Cool, seconded by Mr. W. A. Boyes, and carried with acclamation.

The vote was suitably responded to by Mr. Séfi.

The meeting terminated at 8.15 p.m.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE ordinary monthly meeting was held on Thursday, September 15, 1910, at 128 Russell Street at 8 p.m.

The President, the Rev. H. W. Lane, occupied the chair, and a fair number of members attended.

The resignation of Mr. M. R. Caspar was received, and accepted with regret.

A letter was read from Mr. Courtenay Smith, containing a synopsis of the book on *Australian Philately*, which he proposes to publish.

The Braddon Clause, which determined the financial affairs between the Commonwealth of Australia and the various States, expires at the end of the year. Consequently there will be no further need for State book-keeping in the Postal Department, i.e. separate stamps will not be required for each State.

It has been persistently rumoured that the postal officials intend to surcharge the States' stamps with the word "Australia," and that these stamps will be used from January 1, 1911, until such time as the new Commonwealth issue is available, probably in April next year.

It was moved that the Hon. Secretary write the P.M.G. (Mr. Thomas), strongly protesting against this course as being unnecessary and derogatory to the dignity of this country, and urging that the present stamps be used in an unsurcharged condition until the new issue appears.

The hope was expressed that the other Australian Philatelic Societies would adopt a similar course of action.

The ballot for positions in Exchange Book No. 208 then took place.

A sale of stamps by tender concluded the meeting.

THE ordinary monthly meeting was held at 128 Russell Street on Thursday, October 20, 1910, at 8 p.m.

The President, the Rev. H. W. Lane, occupied the chair, and there was an average attendance of members.

Amongst the correspondence a reply was received from the Postmaster-General to the effect that the Government had no intention of overprinting various State stamps with the word "Australia" or any similar surcharge, and that the State stamps were now interchangeable until such time as the new Commonwealth issues were available.

The annual report and balance-sheet of the Philatelic Society of N.Z. was received.

Positions in Exchange Book No. 209 were then balloted for, after which a sale of stamps by tender took place.

It was unanimously adopted by those present that the commission on stamps sold by tender at the Society's meetings be waived, until the rule relating to the commission can be voted upon at the annual meeting and repealed.

After the business of the meeting was completed the members listened with appreciation to various selections on the gramophone kindly brought by Mr. C. B. Donne, who was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 31 January and 1 February, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1862, 12 kr., green, sheet of 45*	14	10	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown, one perf. missing	2	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., carmine	2	6	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d.	2	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, soiled	3	7	6
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., Type 2, horizontal lines, close	5	5	0
Ditto, 1867–78, 25 c, green, figures twice printed	2	17	6
India, 1854, 4 a., pair, wide setting	4	0	0
Jhind Service, 1885, 2 a., blue, error "JEIND," mint	4	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., deep green, block of 4, ditto	8	0	0
Ditto, 1863–4, 1d., carmine, ditto, ditto	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, ditto, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve, ditto, ditto	3	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1876–7, wmk. CC, perf. 14, 3d., buff, block of 36, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, block of 30,* some are creased	5	5	0
Ditto, 1s., red-brown, an entire pane of 60	3	15	0
Ditto, 1893, Half Penny on 1½d., violet, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, 1897, 2½d. on 6d., lilac and green, an entire sheet of 60	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, an entire sheet of 60, unused, but without gum	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 2s., lilac, Type D, mint	3	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose-red, Plate 1	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, Plate 2	2	2	0
Ditto, 1851–3, no wmk., 1d., carmine on yellowish,* no gum, and creased	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., brown, "WALLS," close	3	10	0
Collections: 2863, £36, and 8637,	19	10	0

Sale of 14 and 15 February, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
France, 1849, 1 fc., orange-vermilion, creased	4	7	6
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 8, lower row creased and cut into	4	2	6
Ditto, 1862, 3d., secret dot, imperf., mint	3	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange, ditto	6	0	0
Lubeck Envelope, 1863, 4 Sch., small size	2	6	0
Naples, ½ tor., cross, £2 17s. 6d., £4 15s., £5, and	5	5	0
Ditto, 1861, 50 gra., grey	2	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., black on green	*13*	*0*	*0*
Ditto, ditto, 2 gro., black on rose	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gro., black on yellow, close at top	2	0	0
Prussia, 4 sgr., brown envelope stamp, cut square, and used as an adhesive, on entire	3	3	0
Saxony, 3 pfg., red,* thinned	7	7	0
Ditto, 1856, 10 ngr., blue, pair	3	12	6
Switzerland, Winterthur, 2½ r., pair on piece	10	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., deep purple	4	0	0
Hong Kong, CC, perf. 12½, 4 c., slate*	2	17	6
India, 1854, 4 a., strip of 3, wide setting	2	12	6
Cape, woodblock, 4d., blue	2	7	6
Ditto, "Three Pencb" on 4d., on piece	2	17	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange on bluish, early medium, £4 15s. and	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, ditto, £3 10s. and	7	10	0
Ditto, 1859, Greek border, 1d., vermilion	2	18	0
Niger Coast, 1893, **HALF PENNY**, in *black*, on 2½d., mint	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, **HALF PENNY**, in *violet*, on 2½d.	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., in violet, on 2d., mint	13	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., in vermilion, on 2d., ditto	12	5	0
Ditto, 1894, ½, in red, on half of 1d., deep blue, pair used with two others on entire	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, One Half Penny on 2½d., blue, a pair, one being the error "OIE," mint	2	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Niger Coast, 1897–8, 10s., purple, a block of 4, mint	2	6	0
Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s., green and brown, block of 4, mint	8	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., purple, Type A, pair, mint	5	0	0
British Columbia, 1867, perf. 12½, 10 c., block of 4, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 50 c., ditto*	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, $1, ditto, mint	5	17	6
Antigua, 1862, no wmk., 6d., blue-green, perf. 11–13*	2	2	0
Trinidad, 1852–3, 1d., milky-blue, on thick white paper, early impression, on piece	3	15	0
Ditto, 1859, pin-perf. 14, 6d., pair, mint	2	10	0
Turks Islands, 1881, 4 on 1d., Type 16	3	5	0
Buenos Ayres, 5 p., orange, repaired	3	5	0
New South Wales, 1850–1, Sydney View, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2, early impression, on original	4	10	0
Ditto, 1854, diadem, imperf., 8d., yellow	2	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, Protectorate, ½d., vermilion, with inverted overprint	2	7	6
Collection: 2003	30	0	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 2 and 3 February, 1911.

Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., purple*	3	0	0
Ditto, "I.R OFFICIAL," 1892, £1, green, no stop after "R"	10	10	0
France, first issue, 15 c., yellow-green, mint	3	0	0
Lubeck, 1859, 2 sch., brown, an entire unused sheet of 100, including the two "ZWEI EIN HALB" errors	8	5	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓ gr., green, "Drittd"*	4	10	0
Curaçao, 1895, provisional, 2½ c., in magenta, on 10 c., ultramarine, a mint horizontal pair, one with surcharge inverted	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 13½, 2½ c., in magenta, on 10 c., ultramarine, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Naples, 1858, ½ gr., pale lake, block of 4	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 gr., lake, pair, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, Arms, ½ t., blue,* thinned	6	15	0
Montenegro, 1896, 2 nov., yellow and claret, centre inverted, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 nov., green-chestnut, ditto, ditto, ditto	2	4	0
Portugal, first issue, 50 r., yellow-green,* creased	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 100 r., lilac,* thinned, with certificate	3	0	0
Finland, 1858, larger pearls in posthorns, 5 kop., blue, a *tête-bêche* pair, used on entire, dated "HELSINGFORS" 9/10/1858	14	15	0
Afghanistan, 1293, value in tablet, 1 r., purple, variety with characters for the word "ONE" (S.G. 28*a*)*	4	0	0
India "Service," 6 as. 8 p., slate,* one perf. missing	2	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red on blue, medium plate	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, ditto, ditto	4	17	6
Northern Nigeria, first issue, 10s.	2	6	0
Transvaal, Queen's Head, 1d. in red, on 6d., black, Type 14, defective.	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, Type 16, pair	7	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green, strip of 3	8	0	0
Barbados, 1873, large Star, 6d., orange-vermilion, imperf., Gibbons' No. 62, block of 4*	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion*	2	10	0
Argentine, 1864, 10 c., green, imperf.	3	0	0
Ditto, 1891, 20 p., blue-green	2	2	0
Colombia, 1862, 20 c., *red*	3	0	0
Mexico, 1868, 12 c., *black on brown*, perf.	3	15	0
Pacific Steam Navigation Company, 2 r., brown-red on blued*	2	10	0
Peru, 1858, medio peso, yellow-buff	2	2	0
Hawaiian Islands, Interisland Postage, 1859, 1 c., pale blue on thin bluish white paper,* expert Committee's report attached	12	0	0
New South Wales, 1860, perf. 11½, 1s., carmine, mint	4	4	0
New Zealand, 1856, 1s., green on blued	2	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 2d., blue, pair*	2	4	0
Ditto, 1872, no wmk., 2d., vermilion, retouched variety, mint	3	0	0
South Australia, June, 1872, perf. by roulette, 9d., grey-lilac	2	7	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow	2	18	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 26 and 27 January, 1911.

Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4 on piece	2	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red, Small Crown 14, die 2, block of 11, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, 1½d., rose-red, "O.P.P.C.", in pair with normal	3	3	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1855, medium garter, on blue, 4d., carmine,* part gum	5	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 1s., green, Plate 6, the Stock Exchange forgery, on piece	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, pair, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1883, on blued, 10s., blue, imperf., mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown*	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 5s., carmine, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1887, £1, green, ditto	8	5	0
Ditto, 1902, Army Official, King, 6d., Type 2, pair, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 2d., mint	2	12	6
Ditto, Levant, 1 p. on 2d., pair on piece	14	0	0
India, 1854, 4as., 6½ mm. apart, pair	4	10	0
Bechuanaland, 1887, 2d., in green, or 2d., lilac	6	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1d., rose-red, block of 4	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 6	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, two and a half 4d., used as 10d., on entire	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, pair, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, block of 3	4	15	0
Cape Woodblocks, 1d., bright red, £3 10s. and	4	10	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, £7 7s. and	8	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, pair on piece	8	0	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, £3 12s. 6d., £2 15s., and	2	17	6
Ditto, 1d., *blue*, error	72	0	0
Ditto, 4d., *red*, ditto	56	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, retouched corner	8	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, block of 4	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brown-red, ditto	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 6, *used*	23	0	0
Cape, 1874, "THEEE" Pence, on 4d., blue	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, "THREE PENCE," on 4d., blue	3	3	0
Ditto, 1880, thick and thin "3," *se tenant*, mint	4	0	0
Natal, 1857, 1d., rose	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., buff	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., blue	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., rose, *tête-bêche*, pair on piece	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, on pieces, £3 7s. 6d. and	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, half a 6d., used as 3d., on piece	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 9d., blue, on pieces, £12 and	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., buff, on entire or on piece	4	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Natal, 1869, Postage, 14½ mm., 3d., blue, Gibbons' No. 46, each	3	15	0
Swazieland, "TWEE" on 4d., grey*	2	12	6
Ditto, 10s., black surcharge	4	0	0
Ditto, ½d., red surcharge, block of 4, the lower pair without surcharge	9	15	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine, mint	2	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta	4	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion,* with certificate	9	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, one side close	8	15	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., Indian red	2	4	0

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MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of 10 January, 1911.

	$	Sterling. Ex. 4.87. £	s.	d.
Baltimore, 1845, 5 c., black, on original, cancelled "PAID," in blue	257[50]	52	17	5
New York, 1845, 5 c., black on almost white paper, pair, on original	19[50]	4	0	2
Providence, 1846, 5 c. and 10 c., entire sheet,* O.G.	53[00]	10	17	8
St. Louis, 1845, 5 c., black on greenish, Plate 1, No. 1, on original, pen cancelled	88[00]	18	1	5
U.S. America, 1847, 10 c., black on bluish,* O.G.	50[00]	10	5	4
Ditto, ditto, right vertical half of 10 c., used as 5 c., on original, red cancellation	27[00]	5	10	10
Ditto, 1851, 5 c., red-brown,* trace of crease, O.G.	35[00]	7	3	9
Ditto, ditto, upper right diagonal half of 12 c., used as 6 c., with horizontal strip of 4, 1 c., blue, Type 2, on original	43[00]	8	16	7
Ditto, 1857, 5 c., brick-red,* some perfs. cut, O.G.	54[00]	11	1	9
Ditto, 1861, 10 c., green, block of 4,* O.G.	184[00]	37	15	8
Ditto, 1862, 3 c., scarlet,* no gum	41[00]	8	8	5
Ditto *Carrier Stamps*— Baltimore, 1852, 1 c., green, on entire	45[50]	9	6	10
Hopedale, pink,*	310[00]	63	13	1
Confederate States, Tellico Plains, 10 c., red*	60[50]	12	8	5
Hawaii, 1853, 5 c. on 13 c., used with U.S. stamp on entire	101[00]	20	14	9

Total sale $4588[45] = £942 3s. 9d.

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MESSRS. GILBERT AND KOHLER.

Sale of 6 to 11 February, 1911.

* Unused.	Fcs.	Ex. 25.28. £	s.	d.
France, 1849, 1 fc., vermilion *	107	4	4	8
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine *	89	3	10	5
Ditto, 1852, 10 c., bistre * .	86	3	8	0
Morocco, 1885, 5 fc.,* off centre	58	2	5	11
Bavaria, 1862, Postage Due, block of 6, with error "Empfange" * . .	151	5	19	6
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d.*	78	3	1	9
Ditto, 1d. on 4d.* . .	73	2	17	9
Cape Triangular, 1s., yellow-green *	60	2	7	6
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., repaired *	680	26	18	0
Naples, 50 gra., used . .	78	3	1	9
United States, 1851, 12 c., pair *	147	5	16	4
Great Britain, 2s., brown* .	145	5	14	9
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-brown * .	81	3	4	1
Ditto, 5s., blue *. . .	101	3	19	11
Ditto, single C A, 2s. 6d.* .	52	2	1	2
Ditto, ditto, 10s.* . .	132	5	4	5
Mauritius, 1859, 2d, blue, pair on piece, used . . .	146	5	15	6
Natal, 1857, 3d., rose * . .	155	6	2	8
Nevis, 1861, 4d., rose on *bleuté* *	128	5	1	3
Ditto, 1s., green on *bleuté**	402	15	18	0
Ditto, litho, 4d.*. . .	85	3	7	3
Ditto, 6d.*	80	3	3	4
Oldenburg, 1860, ½, red-brown, pair on entire . . .	101	3	19	11
Pacific Steam Navigation Co., 1 r., blue on blue * . .	40	1	11	8
Ditto, 1 r., red-brown * .	80	3	3	4
Philippines, 1863, 1 r., violet *	80	3	3	4
Russia, first issue, 20 k.* .	310	12	5	3
Sierra Leone, 1872, 12½, 6d., white paper * . . .	75	2	19	4
Tobago, C C, 6d., bistre * .	70	2	15	5
Virgin Islands, 6d., rose, perf. 15 *.	82	3	4	11

Total sale 67,000 fcs. = £2650 6s. 4d.

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 14 and 16 January, 1911.

Grenada, 1883, 1d. on 8d., inverted surcharge	2	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., on bluish .	3	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake, Plate 1	1	15	0
Ditto, 1854–5, 5d., green, imperf.*	1	16	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, defective	3	5	0

Sale of 19 January, 1911.

British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., black on deep blue, rubbed . . .	2	6	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue . .	1	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., emerald-green *	1	6	0
Newfoundland, 4d., lake, pane of 20, mint	1	13	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, repaired	4	8	0
Prussia, imperf., no wmk, 1 sgr. and 2 sgr.*	2	8	0

Sale of 28 and 30 January, 1911.

British Central Africa, 1897, £10, yellow	1	7	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue . .	3	15	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey, mint . .	2	18	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., violet-blue, S.G. No. 31 .	2	10	0

Sale of 11 and 13 February, 1911.

Cape Woodblock, 4d., dark blue, defective	1	18	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, ditto .	1	18	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	4	4	0
Afghanistan, 1293, shahi, black, S.G. No. 49	3	5	0
Ceylon, 8d., clean cut perfs . .	2	8	0
Hamburg, 1859, 9 sch., yellow .	3	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, on bluish, 1d, red-brown, pair . .	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue. . . .	2	4	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey, mint . .	2	10	0
New Brunswick, 6d, yellow * .	2	2	0
New South Wales, 1852, 6d., brown, on entire . . .	2	0	0
New Zealand, imperf., 1d., dull carmine	2	0	0
Spain, 1865, 12 c., inverted frame, on entire	3	15	0
Transvaal, 1870, 6d., deep ultramarine, S.G. No. 45 . .	3	3	0

Sale of 16 February, 1911.

Great Britain, 1862, 3d., secret dot, imperf., mint	4	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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The Catalogue of Philatelic Literature.



"HAPPY is the nation that has no history" is one of those proverbs that possess a substantial modicum of truth, and indeed applies as much to the individual person as to the aggregate population. Whether it is equally applicable to a science or pursuit is, however, doubtful, while, judging from the records in the "Crawford Library" elsewhere referred to, the reverse of the proverb would appear to be the case. Stamp collecting is barely fifty years old, and the stamps themselves only twenty years older; but an array of literature has grown up round them that is absolutely surprising, nor do we believe that its parallel can be found with regard to any other kindred pursuit. Nor has the "happiness" of Philately ever been doubtful!

The fact that it requires one thousand columns, of pages fourteen inches in height, to place on record practically all the known existing philatelic writings is truly extraordinary. To the ordinary collector of philatelic literature it may well give pause and raise the question as to what he shall collect. To be a general or omnivorous collector is to woo an impossibility, except to the very few; and the vast majority of those interested in philatelic literature must inevitably limit the scope of their acquisition if any idea for completeness is entertained.

The analysis of the enormous number of publications in Lord Crawford's library would reveal that only a very small portion of these works are of any permanent interest, while the absolutely essential volumes can probably be numbered by the hundred. The future of philatelic literature will probably resemble that of British Entomology, where there are many collectors of the limited number of butterflies, and only the ultra-scientific who can aspire to the acquisition of the thousands of species of British moths and "bugs" generally. These small fry—both philatelic and entomologic—exist, however, and it is absolutely essential that their several existences should be duly "entered upon the minutes" of the science, hence do we most gratefully acknowledge Lord Crawford's magnificent efforts in the collection of philatelic literature.

The growing importance of the limitation of collecting as regards postage stamps themselves is emphasized by the foregoing reflections. If the time has already arrived when the collection of all the literature of stamps is impossible, how long will it be before the objects themselves will fall under the same category? The present catalogues, which incline more and more to smaller varieties, and the enormous quantity of new issues are rapidly rendering general collecting impossible, and the day must come—and before long—when, like the literature collectors, completeness will be out of the question, except within circumscribed areas.

The moral of the present instance is: that the existence of every variety, however small, must be acknowledged and catalogued, whether in stamps or its literature, but that the attempt to successfully collect more than a section is impossible to the ordinary individual.

Some Comments on the Stamps of Uruguay, with particular reference to Mr. Hugo Griebert's Book.

The Errors in the Plating of the Diligencia 1 real, the Discovery of Varieties of the 60 Centavos, and the Plating Guides for the 80 Centavos.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on March 2, 1911.

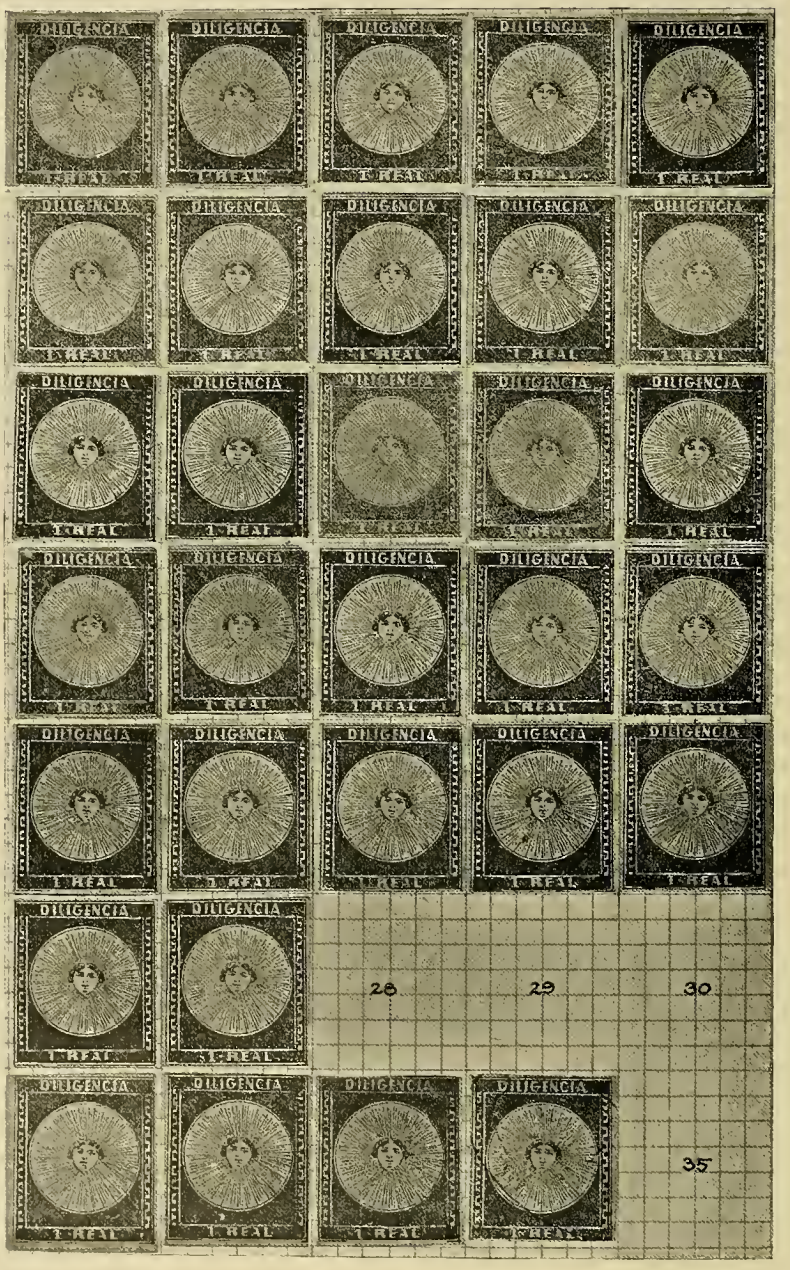
By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.*

MR. HUGO GRIEBERT'S book on the stamps of Uruguay published last year by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, has added largely to our knowledge of these philatelically interesting issues, and full credit, I am sure, is given him for the results of long study at a time when little was known as to the arrangements of the plates of the earlier issues. I think his best achievement is the successful plating work done on the 80 centavos, and the partial plating of the 1 real. All students realize that his has been a work difficult to accomplish. There remains, however, now something more to tell, and without any pretence that I have completely covered the subject, I will undertake here to give some of the results of my own study of the early stamps of Uruguay. I hope what I have to say may be of some help to other collectors.

Students of the stamps of Uruguay will recall that on p. 3 of *A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay*, Mr. Griebert says, in reference to the Diligencia issue of 1856, "There is not the slightest variety in any of the 60 centavos, with the exception of the face and hair in the centre of the sun." On p. 5 we also read, "There not being any varieties of the 60 centavos, no comment need be made." I found it difficult to understand these statements, because I have felt for a long time that important varieties

* In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Pack, his stamps were displayed and his Paper read by Mr. Thos. W. Hall.

Mr. Hugo Griebert's partly reconstructed plate of 1 real from which the plate in his book was made.

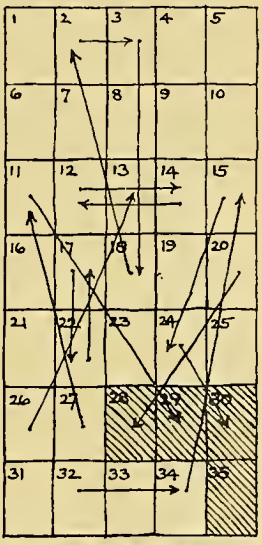


Reconstructed plate of the 1 real as revised and completed by Mr. Pack by the aid of the known positions in the known blocks of the 80 centavos, showing varieties which should be common to all three values, if from one stone. Such changes were made from Mr. Griebert's plating, as is shown on the diagram, thus giving the plate here shown with all the positions filled. Numbers 20, 26, 27, 32, and 35 left vacant by the changes shown on the diagram were filled with newly discovered varieties, as shown on the corrected plate.



of the 60 centavos must exist. It so happens that recently I have had access to a large number of Diligencia stamps for examination, and I am pleased to say that by comparing the 60 centavos with the plating of the stamps of the 80 centavos and 1 real of the same issue, I have definitely placed the positions on the plate of thirteen different copies of the 60 centavos stamps. Other copies will no doubt be placed as to position as soon as more material is available for examination. It is an interesting fact, moreover, that twelve of these thirteen varieties are distinct without reference to the face and hair in the centre of the sun, and at least ten of these are common to all three values. Among the ten varieties thus found on the three Diligencia values, is the one mentioned by Mr. Hugo Griebert, in his book, as No. 14 on his plate of the 80 centavos, and as No. 12 on his plate of the 1 real. This No. 14 on the plate of the 80 centavos, with the lower stroke of the chin larger than the others, and leaning downwards to the left, is one of the fifteen stamps the plate number of which is definitely determined by its position in the block of fifteen copies in the collection of Mr. Vicente Ferrer, of Buenos Aires. This unique block was exhibited at the Argentine Centennial Philatelic Exhibition held in September, 1910, in Buenos Aires, and is the only block known, except the block of four (Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7) one time the property of Mr. T. W. Hall, of London, and now in my collection, where it was also shown at the same exhibition. All the authorities now agree that the 80 centavos and 1 real stamps of 1856 were printed from the stone of the 60 centavos, for the reason that certain individual characteristics of the 60 centavos appear again in the 80 centavos and 1 real. There is abundant proof of this, and the position of the same variety must be the same on the plate of the 1 real as it is on the plate of the 80 centavos, and therefore this stamp must be No. 14 as well on the 1 real, and not No. 12 as stated by Mr. Griebert on p. 4.

DIAGRAM SHOWING GRAPHICALLY THOSE CHANGES IN POSITION OF TYPES REQUIRED TO MAKE THE PLATE AGREE WITH MR. PACK'S ARGUMENTS FOLLOWING.



SHADED PORTIONS CORRESPOND TO MISSING TYPES ON PLATE BY MR. GRIEBERT: NOTE THAT ALL FOUR OF THESE POSITIONS ARE NOW FILLED ON NEW PLATE BY MR. PACK:

On the 80 centavos, note the variety No. 22 with the distinct dot before the letter "D" of "DILIGENCIA." There is also a diagonal flaw through the letters "TA" of "CENTAVOS." Mr. Griebert places this as No. 17 on his 1 real plate. It should be No. 22 there as well. On the 1 real copy, note that the only trace of flaws across the lower label is the break in the frame-line over "EA" of "REAL," owing to the erasure of the word "CENTAVOS" and the insertion of the new inscription "1 REAL."

In Mr. Griebert's partly reconstructed plate (thirty varieties located) of the 1 real, note in his illustration No. 20. It is not a marginal stamp, although

placed in that position. I have a copy of the same showing part of another stamp at the right, which stamp at the right is now No. 29 on my plate. The stamp placed by Mr. Griebert as No. 20 is the copy with the broken stone, and the crack that crosses the stamp about 1 millimetre below the head, and I believe it should be No. 28 on the plate of the 1 real, which is the place also assigned to it on the plate of the 80 centavos.

On the 80 centavos plate, No. 27 has a small flaw or crack extending in the left border, and thence across the stamp up into No. 24. The same thing appears on No. 11 in the 1 real plate of Mr. Griebert, and I have found the 60 centavos with this characteristic. This flaw is caused by a crack in the stone, and is a continuation of the same crack that we have noticed in No. 28. On the copy of the 1 real placed as No. 20 in Mr. Griebert's illustration, which can be seen in my collection as No. 28, note the dot outside the right-hand border. This same dot appears outside the left-hand border on the copy of the 60 centavos, having the flaws noted in No. 27 of the 80 centavos. These things plainly show that this stamp belongs at the right of the stamp we know as No. 28, and therefore must be number 29, both in the 80 centavos plate and 1 real plate.

No. 30 on the plate of the 80 centavos is definitely determined because it is also one of the stamps in Mr. Vicente Ferrer's block of fifteen copies just mentioned. This stamp has a line connecting the letter "C" of "DILIGENCIA" with the frame-line below. Mr. Griebert places this same stamp as No. 24 in his plate of the 1 real. It must be No. 30 in the plate of the 1 real, as it seems to me.

On the 80 centavos plate, No. 24, which is also one of the stamps in Mr. Vicente Ferrer's block of fifteen, has a white line or crack over "C" of "CENTAVOS" up to circle. This is the crack that crosses No. 28 and No. 29 (old No. 27 on Mr. Griebert's 80 centavos plate) and then runs up into No. 24. Note also the white dot in south-east spandrel close to inner frame-line. The stamp with same characteristics is placed as No. 15 on Mr. Griebert's 1 real plate. Both stamps are No. 24, and should be so placed.

Nos. 24, 28, 29, and 30 being now definitely determined, has justified a slight change on the 80 centavos plate of Mr. Griebert to correct the incorrect plating. No. 27 becomes the true No. 29.

In Mr. Griebert's plate of the 80 centavos note the bar on the letter "G" in No. 34. This is definitely located as No. 34 because of the two corner stamps, Nos. 34 and 35, with the extensive margins (once evidently a pair) which were in Mr. Griebert's collection, and which can be seen by noting the illustration of his reconstructed plate of the 80 centavos. This copy is definitely located as No. 34 on the plate of the 80 centavos, and therefore it must be in the same position on the plate of the 1 real. It should be No. 34, in my judgment. Mr. Griebert places it as No. 32 on his plate of the 1 real. I would like to say here that in my own reconstructed plate of the thirty-five varieties of the 80 centavos there is good evidence also to the same end.

Please note the stamp No. 13 in the plate of the 80 centavos, and see that the lower point of the third fret up from the bottom in left border is

connected by a curved line with the inner frame-line. This is known to be No. 13 because of its place on Mr. Vicente Ferrer's block of fifteen of the 80 centavos. The 1 real variety with the same characteristic is placed in Mr. Griebert's plate as No. 26. It must have the same position in the plate of the 1 real as it has in the plate of the 80 centavos, and for that reason I believe it to be No. 13. I have found the 60 centavos of the same variety.

The stamp with the position No. 7 on the plate of the 80 centavos has a distinct characteristic which I have also found in the 60 centavos and 1 real. Please note that the upper point of the second fret up from the bottom in the left border is connected by a curved line with the inner frame-line. This is known to be No. 7 because of its place in the block of four in my collection, to which I have referred heretofore. It must have the same position in the plates of the 1 real and 60 centavos as it has in the plate of the 80 centavos.

No. 3 on the plate of the 80 centavos is also one of the stamps definitely located because it is one of Mr. Vicente Ferrer's block of fifteen copies. This stamp has a break near the top of the inner frame-line at the left, and the same characteristic appears on the 60 centavos and 1 real. On the 1 real plate note the stamp is placed as No. 2. It should accordingly be No. 3 on the 1 real plate.

The ten distinct varieties, which, as above mentioned, have been established as common to the 60 centavos, 80 centavos, and 1 real, may be designated as listed below. They are shown in the various values in comparison in my collection, in this way constituting further proof, if any were needed, that the 60 centavos, 80 centavos, and 1 real were all printed from the same stone.

No. 3.—Break near the top of the inner frame-line at the left.

No. 7.—The upper point of the second fret up from the bottom in the left border is connected by a curved line with the inner frame-line. I have never seen this variety mentioned. I found it recently on all three values.

No. 13.—The lower point of the third fret up from the bottom in left border is connected by a curved line with the inner frame-line. I have never seen this variety mentioned, and the same is also true of No. 3.

No. 14.—The lower stroke of the chin is larger than the others, and leans downwards to the left. This variety is mentioned by Mr. Griebert. I have never seen this in the 60 centavos, but I am assured that it exists thus in another collection.

No. 22.—Small spot in the exact same position before the letter "D" of "DILIGENCIA."

No. 24.—White line or crack over "C" of "CENTAVOS" up to circle; white dot in south-east spandrel close to inner frame-line.

No. 28.—Cracked stone and certain minor defects of the 60 centavos appear also exactly the same in the 80 centavos and 1 real.

No. 29.—There is a crack caused by a flaw in the stone extending from the left edge into the left border, and thence across the stamp and up into No. 24.

No. 30.—There is a line connecting the letter "C" of "DILIGENCIA" with the frame-line below. This variety, as also No. 29, has not heretofore been mentioned as existing on any of the three values.

No. 34.—The cross-bar of the letter "G" of "DILIGENCIA" is curved, and is distinctly different from the similar thing on other stamps. I have never seen this variety mentioned.

In addition to the above-mentioned ten varieties of the 60 centavos which are common also to the other values, I call attention to three other varieties which I have only recently discovered. They may be listed thus :—

No. 20.—The No. 20 variety on the 80 centavos plate is one of the stamps composing Mr. Vicente Ferrer's block, and its position is thus definite. Please note the break in the lower frame-line under the "S" of "CENTAVOS." There is also a faint flaw or crack showing in the north-east spandrel, which is no doubt a continuation of the flaw or crack which we have traced crossing in an irregular course Nos. 27, 28, and 29, then curving more sharply upward through No. 24, and appearing again on No. 20. I have this variety on the 60 centavos and 80 centavos, and I hope to find it soon on the 1 real stamp.

No. 27.—I have a copy of the 60 centavos No. 27, with the flaw or crack across it, which is a perfect continuation of the flaw on No. 28, as known on the three Diligencia values. In this way the position of the stamp is located, but I have not yet found this variety on either the 80 centavos or the 1 real values.

No. 33.—Please note the prominent spot or flaw on the 80 centavos plate in the left border of No. 33, between the third and fourth frets up from the bottom. I have the 60 centavos and 80 centavos both with the same characteristics, and I feel sure that it will soon be reported as found on the 1 real.

It has been said that my plate of the thirty-five varieties of the 80 centavos is the same plate that was once in Mr. Hugo Griebert's collection. This statement is incorrect. The plate of the 80 centavos in my collection was constructed by myself. The plating guides, which I have carefully written up for my own use, were none of them received from abroad, but I wish to give full credit to Mr. Hugo Griebert's other information obtained through his courtesy to me, as well as later from my friend Mr. Charles J. Phillips, after his firm purchased Mr. Hugo Griebert's Uruguay collection, which was mostly resold in South America. Many collectors are indebted to both of these gentlemen for interesting and helpful suggestions about the good old stamps of Uruguay, Argentine, and Brazil.

For some time I have not been satisfied that specialists in the stamps of Uruguay had full knowledge of the Diligencia issue. That much was lacking was confirmed by the moderate progress shown in this kind of work by the great collections of Uruguay exhibited at the Argentine Centennial Philatelic Exhibition held early in September, 1910, in Buenos Aires.

Last year I believed I had found all the varieties that were lacking on Mr. Hugo Griebert's 1 real plate, and a photographic illustration of my 1 real plate was published both in England and in the United States. It so happens that very recently, on the return of my collection from the Buenos

Aires Exhibition, I bought a little lot of Diligencia stamps, and among them were two copies of the 1 real which I had never seen before—a distinct variety with a clover-leaf flaw in the rays at the left of the head, and the red line missing at the right margin near the bottom. This discovery seemed at first disconcerting, as I supposed I had already the complete thirty-five varieties. A close examination, however, of my own plate, as well as Mr. Hugo Griebert's plate—the one shown on the photograph of the 1 real plate in his book—showed that our No. 3 and No. 13 were both copies of the same stamp, making the newly found variety necessary to complete the plate. This interesting discovery caused me to at once undertake a re-study of my 1 real plate, in which work I have had the help of that true philatelist Mr. Louis G. Barrett, of the Boston Philatelic Society. The task has been made doubly interesting by comparing also with Mr. Hugo Griebert's partly completed 1 real plate, which has recently (January, 1911) come into my possession. I soon realized that in plating the 1 real stamps I had fallen into most of the errors and shortcomings of Mr. Hugo Griebert. On page 5 of his book he shows how he had plated the 80 centavos, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 30, according to Mr. Vicente Ferrer's block of fifteen and Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7 according to my block of four. I should say here that I am indebted to a good friend in South America for an excellent photograph of Mr. Vicente Ferrer's celebrated block of fifteen, and this has indeed been a great help. A close comparison of the stamps of the known blocks of the 80 centavos, with the corresponding stamps of the 1 real plate, has made it necessary to change the plate positions of several 1 real stamps. In my collection you will find my complete 1 real plate with the corrections in the plating. Just before this comes Mr. Hugo Griebert's original partly completed plate with which there is a diagram, or chart, showing the exact changes of positions which were justified. My 1 real plate is now much more nearly correctly plated, and in accordance with numerous requests, I will include a complete description of the rearranged plating guides with a photograph of both of the plates and of the diagram explaining the changes. I believe most of the thirty-five varieties are now in their correct position on the 1 real plate, which it seems was not the case before. I may add that in doing this work I have discovered the several varieties not before known as common to the 60 centavos, 80 centavos, and 1 real values. As proof of the correctness of the changes from Mr. Griebert's plating, most of the varieties are shown on the various values in comparison in my collection.

Before leaving the subject of the Diligencia issue, I would like to say that I have seen the 1 real value on a thicker and stouter paper. It must be rather rare thus, as I have only one copy, which is No. 8 on the stone. I have found No. 35 (the No. 34 of my first plating) on my plate of the 1 real with a large and curious flaw at the top. This copy with the flaw is evidently from a late printing, and should not be mistaken, as it has been by some, for another and separate plate number. Dr. Achille Chiesa, of Milan, Italy, has sent me a copy with exactly the same flaw as my stamp, and they are both shown in my collection in comparison with the earlier-printed copy of the same plate number.

Mr. Griebert has told us that genuine postmark cancellations on the

Diligencia stamps are great rarities. The postmark cancellations on the 1 real stamp placed as No. 34, shown on the illustration of Mr. Griebert's 1 real plate (my No. 15), is a forgery, and he probably put it there as an interesting example of such a forged postmark. I have No. 35 on my 1 real plate with a similar false cancellation.

(*To be continued.*)

The Stamps of Brazil.

By CAPTAIN G. F. NAPIER.

(*Continued from page* 63.)

The Small Upright Figure Series.



SIXTH Issue, 1st January, 1850. *Seven values,* 10, 30, 60, 90, 180, 300, *and* 600 *reis.*

Design. Upright figures, on an oblong engine-turned background. Size 15 mm. high by 19 mm. wide. Engraved on steel at the Rio de Janeiro Mint, and printed in the workshops of the Treasury, on wove paper, imperforate.

Paper. (*a*) Thin yellowish, to toned, white wove; (*b*) slightly thinner wove paper of a bluish to greyish tint.

Gum. At first yellowish, sometimes thick but generally thin; later a thin white shiny gum was used.

Plates. The plates consisted of 200 stamps in twenty rows of ten. The last plates used are still in existence in the Mint at Rio de Janeiro, and impressions were taken from them in January, 1910, in black, on very thick paper.* I possess several large blocks of the lower values which do not fit anywhere into these plates, but, as this series was in use for sixteen years, it is probable that many plates were used, though it would be impossible to ascertain now how many. In the case of the 30, 60, and 90 reis there is a faint dot in the margin on the right of each stamp and about half way up, evidently a guide mark. This dot is sometimes, but not always, visible on the 180 reis, but I can find no trace of it on the 10, 300 and 600 reis.

Proofs. Proofs of the 30 reis, on thick laid card paper, exist in blue, brown, dull red, and dull green. I have also heard of a proof of the 60 reis in deep blue.

Forgeries. The forgeries usually met with are very crude lithographs. I recently saw some very clever forgeries of the 10 reis in Paris, but, as they were lithographed, they would not deceive anyone but a beginner.

* In the case of the 90 reis the plate was found to be in too bad condition to print from. A transfer was made in copper from a portion of the plate which was perfect, and a small plate of twenty-eight stamps, in seven rows of four, was prepared, from which three impressions were taken.

Seventh Issue, 23rd August, 1850. One value, 20 reis.

Moens relates that this value was issued for the purpose of collecting an extra fee charged on the delivery of foreign letters (i.e. as a species of Unpaid Letter stamp) in conformity with article 99 of an order of September 29th, 1849. He states that it was used, provisionally, later on to complete foreign letter rates after the Postal Convention with France.

I have never seen this stamp on the true thin bluish paper, but it may be found on a thin greyish paper which approximates very closely to it. I think that the thin white gum, only, was used. The plate consisted of 200 stamps in twenty rows of ten. There is no trace of the guide mark dot, between the stamps, mentioned in the last issue.

Eighth Issue, 27th February, 1854. Two values, 10 and 30 reis.

These are the two blue stamps. Moens states that they were issued as newspaper stamps, and that on their appearance the 10 reis, black, was suppressed. Whatever the original intention, I think that they were undoubtedly used indiscriminately with the black stamps, and I possess entires showing them so used.

I also think that Moens is wrong in his statement that the 10 reis, black, was suppressed, as it was issued in a perforated form, along with the other values in 1866.

These stamps may be found in several shades of blue, the deep blue in each case being the scarcest. The gum is the same as in the sixth issue, but they are only found on paper (*a*).

The same plates were used as for the black stamps, but, on account of the colour, the guide mark dot between the stamps is sometimes almost invisible.

Ninth Issue, June 2nd, 1861. Two values.

280 reis, vermilion (shades).
430 „ yellow „

Moens states that these two stamps were issued for franking correspondence sent through the French post (Postal Convention of July 7th, 1860, promulgated by the decree of September 24th, 1860).

They were engraved by M. Fidelis Ferreira Paradellas, engraver to the Mint since 1851.

They have quite a different appearance to those already described, and have all the characteristics of having been printed from a copper plate. Mr. Phillips, however, speaks of them as printed from steel plates.*

DESIGN. Upright figures on an engine-turned oval with a scolloped edge, the remainder of the rectangle being filled up with horizontal lines. Size, 15 mm. high by 19 mm. wide.

PAPER. Thin soft yellowish to toned white.

GUM. Thin, white and shiny.

PLATES. The plates consisted of 200 stamps in twenty rows of ten, as before. There appears to be no trace of a guide mark dot between the stamps.

* *G.S.W.*, Vol. XI, p. 321.

PROOFS. I have seen a die proof of the 430 reis in black.

REPRINTS. One sheet of the 280 reis was reprinted fraudulently by an employé in 1890. It is in carmine, and therefore quite distinct from the original stamp, than which it is very much rarer. In January, 1910, one sheet of each value, in scarlet and ochre respectively, was reprinted on *thick* white paper. These reprints also are quite distinct from the originals.

These small upright figure stamps may be found obliterated in black, vermilion, blue, or violet. Many fresh types of postmark may be found, including large rectangles of small dots, seven pointed stars and various forms of the hideous obliteration, which looks as if cut out of an old cork.

SYNOPSIS.

Sixth Issue. January 1, 1850.

Printed from steel plates.

(*a*) On thin yellowish to toned white wove paper.

10 reis, intense black to black.
30 „ intense black, black, brownish black, greyish black.
60 „ „ „ „ „ „
90 „ black, brownish black, greyish black.
180 „ black.
300 „ „
600 „ „ brownish black, greyish black.

(*b*) On slightly thinner wove paper of a bluish to greyish tint.

10 reis black.
30 „ „
60 „ „
90 „ „
180 „ „
300 „ „
600 „ „

Seventh Issue. August 23, 1850.

Printed from steel plates.

(*a*) On thin yellowish to toned white wove paper.

20 reis, black.

(*b*) On thin greyish paper.

20 reis, black.

Eighth Issue. February 27, 1854.

Printed from steel plates on thin yellowish to toned white wove paper.

10 reis, pale blue, blue, slate-blue, dark blue, deep blue.
30 „ slate-blue, bright blue, deep blue.

Ninth Issue. June 2, 1861.

Printed from steel plates on thin yellowish to toned white wove paper.

280 reis, vermilion (shades).
430 „ yellow („).

The Vienna Philatelic Exhibition.

WE have now received the full prospectus of this Exhibition to which reference was made in this Journal on page 302 of Vol. XIX and page 46 of this year. The prospectus is an excellently conceived pamphlet, consisting of sixteen pages of information, of which an English version has been produced—a compliment to Philately in this country. Copies of the prospectus hereof can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Herr Adolf Passer, 4 Müllnergasse, Vienna IX, but for the benefit of our readers we quote some of the most important features.

The Exhibition will be held in the Hall of the Artists' Association Building, known as "the Secession," in the Austrian capital, from September 7 to 17, and is under the patronage of Dr. Richard Weiskirchner, the Minister of Commerce, and the Postmaster-General, Ritter von Jauregg. There is, further, a very representative Committee of Austro-Hungarian Philatelists. The following are the members of the jury, who will apparently function in departments: E. D. Bacon, Eugen Bayer, Fr. Breitfuss, M. P. Castle, Albert Coyette, Dr. Emilio Diena, O. W. Friedl, F. Hasler, Hans Kropf, M. Langlois, M. Dr. A. Levin, C. Lindenberg, M. P. Manus, Z. J. Pallausch, A. von Raimann, A. de Reuterskiöld, A. Schomann, Ernst Vicenz, Fr. Walenta, R. B. Yardley. A very influential and comprehensive list of Patrons of Philatelic Societies, collectors, and dealers clearly shows that in this direction nothing is left to be desired.

The following are the most important points in the Rules and Regulations:—

No limit is fixed as to the number of exhibits. Each exhibit can however be entered only once and in one class only, to be chosen by the exhibitor. With the exception of the general collections, exhibited in classes M and N, all exhibits of postage stamps or entires should be mounted on cards or loose sheets. The surface of the exhibition-frames being divided into single square metres, it is in the interest of every exhibitor to make use of cards or sheets of as uniform a size as possible.

Charges for space will be made on the following scale:—For stamps or entires on cards or on loose sheets: 6/8 per Square Metre for the first 5 Square Metres and 4/2 per Square Metre for any subsequent space. (One Square Metre equal to 10·8 Square Feet.) For collections in printed albums, or for such in plain albums, with a maximum of 100 sheets per volume: 12/6 for the first volume, and 6/8 for every additional volume or 100 sheets. For Class N (Junior Collectors only), 8/4 for the first volume, and 4/2 for every additional album or volume.

All exhibits sent for competition must be bona fide the property of the exhibitor. Exhibits can also be sent to be shown "hors concours." Members of the jury can only exhibit "hors concours," but for every such member a space of 2 Square Metres is placed at their disposal free of

charge, while any additional space must be paid for in accordance with the aforesaid rates.

The Committee will insure all exhibits against loss by fire or theft except when the exhibitor does not desire this to be done. The insurance will commence from the receipt of the exhibits by the Committee, and will remain in force until the return to the owner, whether personally or to the post office, or to any forwarding agency specially advised.

The cost of insurance to be paid by the exhibitor at the rate of K.2.—per K.1000.—with a minimum of K.3.—. By paying this insurance, the exhibitor will benefit by the Policy effected by the Committee to the extent of the value at which such exhibits are accepted for insurance; but no personal liability is incurred by the Committee in regard to any loss.

The Exhibition will be watched day and night by special guardians. Stamps and entires, mounted on cards or loose sheets, will be placed under glass, closed all round; albums and volumes will be shown in locked glass cases.

All fees for exhibiting and insurance are payable in advance, or at latest on arrival of the exhibits in Vienna. No exhibit will be displayed before such payments are received, nor will the Committee accept any responsibility for any damage sustained by any exhibit before the payment of the insurance charge.

All exhibits must be delivered, post or carriage paid, between the 1st and 5th September, 1911. They must be addressed to Mr. ADOLF PASSER, Hon. Sec. International Philatelic Exhibition, Vienna, 1911, 4 Müllnergasse, Vienna IX.

To ensure correct delivery, official labels should be used, which will be despatched to all exhibitors in due course. Arrangements have been made with the Austrian Customs to exempt from duty properly addressed exhibits from abroad, and to deliver them unopened to the Committee. The parcels will be opened in the Exhibition building and inspected by the Custom House officers in presence of members of the Committee. Their return will be made in a similar manner.

A full description of the contents of every exhibit should be made in duplicate, one of which should accompany the parcel, while the other should be sent to the Hon. Sec. by registered letter.

To ensure an accurate description of exhibits in the Official Catalogue, exhibitors are particularly requested to send their descriptions by the 1st July at latest to the Hon. Sec. After this date descriptions cannot be fully entered in the Official Catalogue.

All application forms, duly filled in, should reach the Hon. Sec. by the 1st June, 1911, at latest. This will ensure a proper allotment of the space required. Every exhibitor should expressly state if he will personally display his exhibit, or if he wishes this to be done by the Committee.

In each class prizes will be awarded to exhibitors. These prizes will consist of medals in gold, silver, and bronze. Diplomas also will be awarded by the judges, whose decision in every case is final. The judges may award more or less prizes in any one section, should they consider this to be necessary.

No exhibitor can take more than one prize in any one section, nor more than three prizes in any one class.

The judges will be requested to base their rewards upon consideration of the following qualities:—(*a*) Philatelic knowledge and research; (*b*) completeness, rarity, and condition of pieces; (*c*) arrangement and neatness of collection.

The Champion Class will only comprise exhibits which have previously obtained first prizes at an International Exhibition. In addition to a Gold and a Silver Medal, a prize offered by the Hon. President is provided for this class.

To relieve the jury from the inspection and the judging of all exhibits, it is proposed that the judges be divided into groups, the minor classes be examined at their own discretion. This will save much laborious inspection and will allow more time and attention to important exhibits.

SCHEME OF CLASSES.

Class A.

Austria; Hungary; Bosnia; Lombardy; Austrian Post Offices abroad (in the Turkish Empire and in Crete); Danube Steamship Company.

13 Sections.

The Minister of Commerce offers two prizes to be awarded to this class, one for the best object in sections No. 1 to 13, exhibited by an Austrian collector, the other for the best object exhibited by a foreign collector.

Class B.

German Empire; German States; German Post Offices abroad; German Colonies.

3 Sections.

Class C.

Italy; Italian States; Italian Post Offices abroad; Italian Colonies.

3 Sections.

Class D.

Great Britain; British Post Offices abroad; British Colonies.

Section 20. Great Britain; unused.

Section 21. Great Britain; used or mixed.

Section 22. British Guiana; Ceylon; Mauritius; New South Wales; New Zealand; South Australia; Tasmania; Transvaal; Victoria.

Section 23. Barbados; Canada; Cape of Good Hope; Fiji Islands; India and Indian States; Natal; Nevis; Newfoundland; Orange River Colony; Queensland; St. Vincent; Trinidad; Turks Islands; Straits Settlements and Federated Malayan States; Western Australia.

Section 24. All other British Colonies; British Post Offices abroad.

Section 25. General Collections of British Colonies; unused.

Section 26. General Collections of British Colonies; used or mixed.

Class E.

France; French Post Offices abroad; French Colonies.

4 Sections.

Class F.

The other European States and their Colonies.

4 Sections.

Class G.

Non-European States.

3 Sections.

Class H.

Section 38. Champion Class. For collections only which have previously obtained First Prizes at an International Exhibition.

Awards: one Prize offered by the Hon. President, one Gold, one Silver Medal.

Class J.

1 Section. Stamps on entires.

Class K.

Section 40. Specialized Collections in different arrangements. Study of single issues or single stamps (plating, etc.) which could not compete with complete collections of the respective country.*

Class L.

New Issues.

2 Sections. New Issues; unused.

Class M.

General Collections in Albums, containing single parts or the whole world.

2 Sections.

Class N.

For Junior Collectors only.

5 Sections.

Class O.

Rarities.

2 Sections.

Class P.

Sundries.

Class Q.

Section 56. Entires (Envelopes, Post Cards).

Class R.

Section 57. Fiscals; Telegraph Stamps; Unofficial Stamps.

* This is a novel and welcome feature, which we believe is inspired by collectors in this country. The *Daily Telegraph* of April 13 has the following note hereon, written by Mr. F. J. Melville: "An important innovation is Class K, for which are invited specialized collections in different arrangements, studies of single issues, or single stamps ('plating,' &c.), which could not compete with complete collections of the respective countries. The introduction of this class should greatly enhance the popularity of philatelic exhibitions with the modest collector, who finds the specialization of a complete country or group too big a task. Hitherto it has been a practice to exclude collections from the awards if they did not cover the whole field, and, as many of the older collectors limit their studies to stamps issued before 1890 or 1900, and others begin their collections at other convenient dates, all these have been barred from participating in the awards at previous exhibitions. At last year's exhibition at Berne there was a particularly fine collection-study of the penny lithographed stamp of Trinidad, 1852–1860, showing an immense amount of original work. It impressed the judges, but as the collection did not cover the whole field of Trinidad issues, they had to mark their appreciation by an award outside of the competition." It should, however, be stated that this exhibit, which was shown by the writer, was not primarily intended for competition, although the new feature was purposely presented.—Ed.

Class S.

Section 58. Philatelic Literature.

Class T.

Section 59. Philatelic Accessories.

Class U.

Section 60. Occasional Issues; Jubilee Stamps; Charity Stamps, etc.

The awards seem very liberal, as almost every section of all classes is to have one Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal, and we doubt if all will be required!

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of May 4th there will be a Display, with notes, of the Stamps of Colombia, by Mr. T. W. Hall.

On May 18th Mr. R. B. Yardley will give a Display of the Stamps of Azores and Madeira.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on June 1st.

DEATH OF MR. B. W. WARHURST.

WE learn with sincere regret of the death of Mr. Warhurst, whose name is so well known as a collector of and writer on behalf of Entires. Mr. Warhurst was also a frequent contributor to the philatelic press, and his long association with Philately had endeared him to many collectors. A chronic invalid for many years, and bearing his malady with all Christian fortitude, Mr. Warhurst was fortunately able to beguile many a weary hour, and to his latest days found his greatest attractions in his philatelic pursuits.

ANOTHER POSTAL IRREGULARITY IN U.S.

THE great irregularities connected with the Pan-American issue with inverted centres (referred to in this journal) have now a counterpart in relation to the recent issue of U.S. stamps on blue paper. It is stated that a quantity of these have been abstracted from official sources, ordinary specimens being substituted by a highly-placed official in the Postal Department, who has been incontinently dismissed. We cannot but welcome this news, however painful to the delinquent, as Philately does not want any official or "officious" help in collecting the postage stamp that should be issued solely for public requirements.

In *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of March 18th, it is stated that an Associated Press despatch sent from Washington "announces the dismissal of Arthur M. Travers, chief clerk to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General,

from the postal service, in disgrace. The Postmaster-General has declared that the accused clerk 'had manipulated postage stamps for his own benefit.' The newspapers proceed to say that 'certain rare stamps' were juggled so that an inflated market value was conferred upon them. For over a year the inspectors have had Mr. Travers under surveillance, and, when confronted by damaging evidence, he is alleged to have confessed that he had altered the records of his office to show ostensibly that the stamps in question had been destroyed, when in reality they had been sold in this country and abroad. It is said that the philatelic value of the stamps that it is alleged have been disposed of exceeds $10,000; but, as ordinary stamps have replaced the rare ones complementarily, the Government will suffer no actual or monetary loss. The difference between the purchase price of the new stamps and the price received from the old stamps, sold at more than their face value, represents the big profit which the accused is said to have made in his dealings. The fact that only Mr. Travers handled redeemed stamps made it possible for him to manipulate them for years without exciting suspicion."

In other American papers it is stated that Mr. Travers (who acted as the Third Assistant Postmaster-General during the absence of the incumbent of that office, James J. Britt) "abstracted $64 worth of stamps, some of which had enhanced in value several thousands of dollars." The amount of $64 apparently points to the fact that a sheet of one hundred stamps of each of the 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, and 15 cents on blue paper would have a face value of $64.

Further developments are expected, and there is naturally a good deal of sympathy expressed for Mr. Travers, who has been long and favourably known to Philatelists in the States. It does not, moreover, appear that the Postal Department suffered any financial loss by Mr. Travers's proceedings.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS DE LA RUE.

THE announcement of the decease of the head of this celebrated firm on April 10th, so well known to all Philatelists, will be received with general regret. The productions of this great firm have ever been marked alike by excellence of design and perfection of production, and in surface-printed stamps have never been excelled. It remains to be seen if the productions of the new regime will prove equal or superior to those of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

We are indebted to the *Daily Telegraph* for the following interesting account of the deceased baronet:—

"Sir Thomas De La Rue was born on May 26th, 1849, was educated at Rugby, and proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, taking his M.A. degree, and joining his father's firm in 1871. From the first he endeavoured to make up for his father's outside activities by displaying the keenest interest in the ramifications of the De La Rue factories. He was an early example of the University man in business—of the type afterwards encouraged by Jowett, of Balliol, to find the fulfilment of duty in the thorough

knowledge and practice of an hereditary calling. Young De La Rue, therefore, quickly put his personal impress on the business. Nothing was too small to learn; nothing too big to grasp. As the years went on, and the question of finding some recreation from his task cropped up, he settled it by devoting his surplus energy to the cause of philanthropy.

"The private office of Sir Thomas De La Rue contained the emblems of his calling—sheets of first issues of postage stamps (duly paid for) for all countries and colonies, including the recent South African stamp, the first to carry the portrait of His Majesty. Early examples of Christmas cards, designed and printed in days when the firm engaged in such trifles, also hung on the walls. Designs, too, of playing-cards, some by Sir Edward Poynter, could be seen. Perhaps his most valued frame was a sheet of stamps initialled 'A. E., June 23, 1897,' when the sheet was still wet. The sheet was of hospital stamps, issued for the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund in that year, with the inscription 'Queen Victoria's Commemoration, 1837-1897,' and the facsimile of the signature 'Albert Edward.' The late King did Sir Thomas the honour of initialling the first sheet struck off. The central group, 'Charity,' was designed by one of the firm's artists, and the stamps still can be had, at 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., for the cause. The League of Mercy, for example, uses them. Incidentally, it may be added, the endeavour was once made to employ them for postal purposes, but the Postmaster-General stood in the way, to prevent philatelists acquiring another form of stamp. The late baronet, who received his honour in 1898, is succeeded by his son, Evelyn Andros, born in 1879. Respected and loved by every member and employé of his business, he leaves a name with added honour."

MAGAZINE POSTAL RATES.

THE agitation in favour of a modification of the heavy postal charges which are such a heavy incubus upon this and other monthly journals is steadily growing. At a meeting held in London on the 6th of this month, the Hon. H. A. Stanhope (President of the Agricultural and Horticultural Association) occupied the chair at a preliminary meeting of magazine proprietors, publishers, and editors, who met for the purpose of advocating a more equitable rate of postage on magazines and printed publications generally.

An extract from a letter received from Mr. J. Henniker Heaton was read, in which he said:

"It is intolerable that I should have to pay 4d. to send a magazine weighing 1 lb. to Canterbury, and the same magazine to Canada for 1d. In no other country in the world would the present unsatisfactory regulations be allowed to prevail, revealing, as they do, dense stupidity and want of enlightenment in dealing with the Press of this country."

Mr. E. O. Greening pointed out that the magazine was an especially effective feeder for the Post Office. Last year the number of newspapers and magazines carried by the Post Office was over 199,600,000. The

American Post Office distributed by weight 817,428,141 lb., representing probably 4000 millions of papers.

It was resolved to form an organization to obtain the necessary postal reform, and to supply resources for an effective movement.

NEW SOUTH WALES: THE 2d. DIADEM RETOUCH.

WE have received the following communication from Mr. W. D. Ulph, a reader of the *London Philatelist*, residing in New Zealand. Mr. Ulph's information is of an interesting nature, as it antedates by three months the earliest known specimen of these retouches, viz. 3 Dec., 1858, and his letter, moreover, clearly and pleasantly indicates the philatelic student in Australia. Mr. Ulph will find the latest information as regarding these stamps with forthcoming Part I of *New South Wales*.

"I have been very much interested in several articles of Mr. Hausburg's, recently the Queensland perfs., also retouches of 2d. N.Z., 1st type; also what I am going to refer to now, 'Notes on Retouches of 2d. "Diadem" type of N.S. Wales,' *Philatelic Record*, July, 1902. I have recently made a discovery of early date of retouch of Plate I: whether it would be news in England is another matter altogether. The article was written in 1902, and Mr. Hausburg has done much since then, and you will know what is recorded up to date about these retouches. I enclose photo, not taken by experienced philatelic photographer (though he is good at other work), still I think it shows that it is No. 8 as plates in *Philatelic Record*, July, 1902. Plate I. of 2d. 'Diadem.' He mentions, 'No retouches have been found on 2d. stamps printed on paper with watermark double-lined 5, which is just what would have been expected if the stamps from Plate I. in the retouched state were not issued till Plate II. was being repaired.' I do not know when this was, but it must have been after January, 1860. The date of retouch I have is September 8th, 1858 (the postmark of receiving-office reads: Brisbane N S W (Sept 12), viz. before 'Separation.') Of course, retouches may have been made months before this date, and plate being in use till early 1860 (if not later), would account for retouches in different states of the plate that Mr. Hausburg records. But I feel sure you will agree that if this is not stale news, it is very interesting, and that one has apparently still a chance of finding a retouch with watermark 5, from the printing in December, 1858."

THE KING GEORGE ISSUE OF STAMPS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following items of information have recently appeared in the various organs of the Press, all presumably "from authoritative sources":—

The first delivery of King Edward stamps printed by Messrs. Harrison under their recently secured contract has just been made, but it is unlikely that public issue can be made before June; but every effort is now being made to issue the new King George V. postage stamps in time for the Coronation.

"As it is the intention of the Post Office to distribute the stamps simultaneously all over the British Isles, so that they may be on sale everywhere on a determined day, 1,000,000,000 will be necessary to supply the 25,000 post offices of the United Kingdom.

"The new design was approved quite recently by the King, the Postmaster-General, and the Board of Inland Revenue, and the Royal Mint is already busily engaged on the work of engraving the plates for the printing of the new stamps.

"The King has shown a personal interest in the new issue, and has kept in constant touch with every phase of the work of printing the stamps. He personally examined and criticised the designs and sample engravings that were submitted to him, material alterations having been made in the design of the new stamps."

THE NEW HEBRIDES ½d. AND 1s. SINGLE C.A., AND THE CURRENT ISSUE. (BY COURTENAY SMITH.)

IN *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of 14th January, 1911, under the heading "New Hebrides," there appeared a rather startling statement in reference to the admittedly somewhat chaotic condition of the Post Office at Vila, the capital of that interesting group, viz: "In fact, in case of the single watermark ½d. they went to the trouble of reprinting it, and somebody must have benefited by that action to a considerable extent."

Now, as a great many collectors, including myself, have paid rather high prices for this particular stamp, I wish to reassure them as speedily as possible. It is true that I am not in a position to absolutely contradict Mr. Ewen's assertion, so boldly made, but I have already taken steps to ascertain the truth—which is what we want—by writing to the Post Office at Suva, and to a Government official at Vila. And until I receive their replies I can make no positive announcement.

But as a well-known dealer wrote me: "Analyse it yourself. The sheets of stamps are printed in England, the surcharge being overprinted in Fiji. What possible chance is there of reprints?" Moreover, I have a very good private reason for being satisfied in my own mind that no such step was taken, but that I am not at liberty to publish. The Agent Postal, Monsieur Roy, is at present in France on leave of absence, after seventeen years' toil in New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, but, having his address, I wrote him hereon directly after the paragraph was pointed out to me. Meanwhile, there is no cause for any alarm on the part of purchasers of this stamp.

As stated in a letter of mine which was published in the September issue of the *London Philatelist*, the postmasters, both at Suva and Vila, have no record of the watermark, Single C.A., and nobody knows the exact number issued of the ½d. and 1s. But I add three more sheets to my former estimate ("twenty or twenty-one") regarding the ½d., and now make it twenty-four = 2880 copies. And I am convinced that this is a fairly accurate calculation.

As to the 1s., I have nothing to add to my estimate—as given in said letter—of "not more than six sheets," excepting that (by a clerical error) the number of copies should have read 720—not 360—the number of stamps on a sheet being 120. Many guesses have been made about this stamp, and quite wild figures published, but, really and truly, "Nobody knows!"

A word, by the way, as to the extraordinary value given to the multiple C.A. ½d. The correct quantities of stamps received from Fiji were published in the "Islands" section of my little book, *The Future of Australian Philately*, and how anyone can have the courage—or, shall we say, "splendid audacity?"—to price this stamp at more than a shilling, beats me!

The current issue, which is a disappointment to those who expected a distinctive, dual, Anglo-Franco design, is interesting inasmuch as it will—I quite believe—enjoy but a short life. The condition of affairs in the New Hebrides is such that "order out of chaos" can only come by the exchange of her share in the group for some other territory by either France or England and the consequent ending of the Dual Control, which has, all along, been conducive of trouble and bitter feeling between the settlers in these islands.

There are already rumours based, it is said, on a solid foundation, that negotiations between the Governments of the two countries, with this object in view, are even now progressing. That being so, we may expect to hear of a change in the present unhappy state of affairs within the next twelve-month or so. Then, "Good-bye, Condominium!"

Reviews.

THE CATALOGUE OF LORD CRAWFORD'S PHILATELIC LIBRARY.*



THIS long and eagerly awaited work may be said to more than fulfil all that has been anticipated, and to present a truly remarkable volume, fraught alike with the records of a stupendous task and with an inestimable value to the interests of Philately. As stated in the Preface, this volume forms part, being the Catalogue of the Philatelic section, of the great-renowned library of the Earl of Crawford, known to the world as the Bibliotheca Lindesiana. The large folio size, measuring 14 by 10 inches, in which it appears, has been adopted probably to bring this volume into line with those that catalogue other portions of this vast library.

The work is dedicated by gracious permission to His Majesty the King, "who, as Duke of York and Prince of Wales, honoured the Royal Philatelic Society, London, by being its President from May, 1896, to May, 1910." The Preface will be found to be of more than usual importance, as it not only indicates the scope of the Catalogue, but affords a deeply interesting

* *Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T.*, by E. D. Bacon. The Philatelic Literature Society, London, 1911.

account of the inception and formation of the Crawford Philatelic Library. It is scarcely ten years since Lord Crawford laid the foundation of this remarkable collection by the purchase of the Tiffany Library, and it seems marvellous that the vast quantity of works catalogued could have been possibly accumulated in this short space of time. The fact remains however, and to the Earl of Crawford and Mr. E. D. Bacon must stand the credit, for all time, of having created the record in Philatelic literature.

In a "Note to the present Edition" the Philatelic Literature Society, who are the publishers, gratefully acknowledge the munificence of the Earl of Crawford in giving that Society the opportunity to place before the Philatelic world the valuable records of this great library. The appreciation of Lord Crawford's generosity is, however, confined to no section of collectors, as the whole world of Philately will be benefited by the publication of this Catalogue.

Part I of the volume records the "Separate Works" and extends from pages 1 to 842, it being understood that each column, of which there are two on every page, is separately numbered, and that these numbers refer to the consecutive columns. The most valuable feature of this section to Philatelists is undoubtedly the "Subject Index," i.e. under the name of each country a list is given of all the separate works published that refer especially to its stamps. This list will be of the greatest service to collectors and future writers on philatelic subjects, and it is to be hoped may be fittingly capped before long by a similar subject index with regard to the leading philatelic periodicals. The enormous amount of work involved alike in the formation and the cataloguing of this library will be indicated by a glance at the voluminous historical records under the head of "Great Britain" and the multitudinous details under "Auction Catalogues." Every publication is, in fact, not only indexed, but annotated information has been given as to origin, date of issue, size, publisher, and other details—a work of colossal magnitude.

Part II—pages 428 to 842—treats of the "Periodicals," and we venture to think that their amazing number will constitute a surprise to every one. The Appendix A—pages 845 to 912—which usefully gives separate lists of all the journals issued by each country in their order of appearance, reveals the facts that the total number of journals published down to 1906 by the United States was approximately 1000, while Great Britain has been responsible for about 400 and Germany for about 300. The vast bulk of the first-named and many of the latter must have had an ephemeral existence, and perchance their present value is in inverse ratio to their literary or philatelic pretensions!

A further Appendix (B)—pages 913 to 914—gives a valuable list of the principal sources of information to philatelic literature collectors, divided into two sections: (I) Separate works and articles, and (II) Journals.

It is perhaps needless to state that the typography and paper of the Catalogue is unexceptionable and a credit to the printers—the University Press, Aberdeen. The adoption of varying founts for description and notes and of bold capitals for the titles renders all reference delightfully easy, while the system of arrangement is faultlessly simple.

It is difficult within the lines of a passing notice to convey any adequate idea of the stupendous task achieved by Mr. E. D. Bacon in this collation of Lord Crawford's philatelic works. When it is considered that the mere writing down the names and information in these 1000 columns has formed but a small portion of the labour of collating, examination and reference, it might well be deemed that this Catalogue would have demanded the work of a lifetime. Mr. E. D. Bacon's reputation as a philatelic writer can hardly be bettered, but it is assured that, in this truly magnificent and scholarly Catalogue, he has surpassed himself and has given to the world a work that will reveal to future generations his most profound philatelic knowledge and indefatigable labour. It is a work of which he and the Earl of Crawford may well be proud, and Philately, present and future, must rejoice to know that such men can be found within its ranks. The President of the Royal Philatelic Society set before himself, in the formation of an encyclopædic philatelic library, a work of the highest magnitude and difficulty, and in placing before the world the marvellously successful result of his endeavour, through the invaluable aid of Mr. Bacon—the acknowledged *doyen* of philatelic literature—he has rendered a service to Philately whose value it is impossible to over-estimate.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Cayman Islands.—The 3d. stamp, according to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, is to be found in purple on brownish yellow instead of lemon-yellow; multiple; chalky.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—Additions to the new set chronicled on page 50 are made by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Adhesives.

5d., violet and olive.	Pictorial Set.	
6d., violet.	,,	
1s., black on green.	,,	

Hong Kong.—We have seen the 20 c., 30 c., and 50 c. in altered colours.

Adhesives.

20 c., yellow-green & violet;	multiple;	chalky.
30 c., orange and violet	,,	,,
50 c., black on green	,,	,,

India.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us some more values of the King Edward set, overprinted "C.E.F.," in black.

Adhesives.

2 a., pale violet.
2½ a., ultramarine.
3 a., orange-brown.
4 a., olive-green.
8 a., magenta.
1 r., carmine and green.

Newfoundland.—According to *Mekeel's*

Weekly, the 1 c. Guy stamp has been found perf. 11 × 12.

It was chronicled perf. 12 × 11 on page 77.

NEW HEBRIDES CONDOMINIUM.—We have seen the new set described on page 77. The values are expressed in French currency, but printed on multiple CA paper. The other set in English currency is expected very shortly.

Adhesives.

5 c., pale yellow-green.
10 c., carmine.
20 c., grey.
25 c., blue.
30 c., brown on yellow.
40 c., red on yellow.
50 c., dull myrtle-green.
75 c., red-brown.
1 fc., carmine on blue.
2 fcs., violet.
5 fcs., lake-red on green.

The "RF" in the design is at right and the "GR" is at left. Wmk. multiple CA; ordinary; perf. 14.

ST. LUCIA.—We have seen the 5s. King's Head stamp printed in green and carmine on yellow.

Adhesive.

5s., green and carmine on yellow; multiple wmk.; perf. 14; chalky.

SIERRA LEONE.—We have seen the £1 stamp in purple and black on red.

Adhesive.

£1, purple on red, value in black; multiple; chalky; perf. 14.

SUDAN.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 10 piastres is now issued with wmk. Crescents and Stars.

Adhesive.

10 p., black and mauve; multiple Star and Crescent.

TASMANIA.—The central design of the 6d. stamp, "Dilston Falls," has been redrawn, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us specimens of both the old and the redrawn types for comparison.

In appearance the new stamp is much coarser looking than the previous issue, through the lines representing the water running over the falls being deepened.

We prefer the older stamp.

The new stamps are printed in sheets of sixty, three margins of which are plain, whilst that on the right bears two monograms.

Adhesive.

6d., carmine-lake; perf. 11.

EUROPE.

BULGARIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 3 leva, violet and black, of the new set, with the following revised list of designs :—

1 stotinki.	Ancient Bulgarian fortress in the Rhodope Mountains.
2 ,,	Present-day portrait of King Ferdinand.
3 ,,	View of Tirnovo, ancient Bulgarian capital.
5 ,,	King in summer uniform.
10 ,,	King in naval uniform.
15 ,,	View in the valley of the River Iskar.
25 ,,	Portrait of King Ferdinand.
30 ,,	Interior of the famous Rilo Monastery.
50 ,,	King Ferdinand with his two sons on horseback.
1 lev.	King Ferdinand in the costume of the ancient Bulgarian kings.
2 leva.	Monastery near Tirnovo.
3 ,,	Harbour of Varna, Black Sea.

All these stamps were designed, engraved, and printed by the "Officina Calcografica Italiana," of Rome.

GREECE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 5 and 25 lepta stamps of the expected new issue chronicled on page 288, Vol. XVIII.

These friends write :—

"We send you two values of the new issue 5 and 25 lept. These were first put on sale in Athens on March 28th. They are printed at Corfu by Messrs. G. Aspiotis Frères, and are in sheets of 100. We find some difficulty in getting the stamps apart owing to the *rouletting*, and we should not be surprised if these were shortly replaced by properly perforated stamps. The other values of the new stamps will only be issued when the corresponding values of the old issues are exhausted."

Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff writes :—"Though late, I beg to give you the following information concerning the new issue of Greek stamps. A recent Athenian paper says :—

"'Of the new issue of postage stamps, the 5, 10, and 25 have only been issued, and we find the perforation so bad that we are afraid the employés of the post offices will be obliged to use again their old pair of scissors.'

"I send you the specimens of these stamps, but I think from what I saw on a pair that they are *percés en ligne* and not perforated."

NORWAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write to say the 1 and 1½ krone are now printed with solid background, and the 2 krone have just come to hand in the re-engraved type with larger head and lined

background, similar to the 1 and 1½ krone issued last year.

It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 10 and 15 öre stamps have appeared in the re-engraved type.

SAN MARINO.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports that the 15 c. has been re-drawn narrower in size but 1 mm. taller, giving the stamp quite a different appearance.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that a new series of Official stamps will shortly be issued, bearing a portrait of Marshal Hermes de Fonseca, the new President. The denominations will probably be the same as the current set.

COSTA RICA.—Some provisionals are chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Provisionals.

Issue of 1907 overprinted "1911."
"1911," in red, on 2 c., green.
"1911," in black, on 2 c., green.

VENEZUELA.—It is reported that a new issue is in preparation, and the following information is taken from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

In order to prevent the cleaning of stamps with a view to their second use, the paper and ink are to be specially treated, so that care will also be necessary in soaking off used copies for collecting purposes.

The postage series will measure 25 × 31 mm., and the design will have "Venezuela" at top, "Centimos" (or "Bolivar") at foot, and at the sides the figures of value. In the centre will be a portrait within an oval inscribed at top "Correos."

Issue of 1911 (?). Postage.

5 c., green. General Francisco Miranda.
10 c., red. General Francisco Miranda.
15 c., grey. General Rafael Urdaneta.
25 c., dark blue. General Rafael Urdaneta.
50 c., magenta. General Simón Bolivar.
1 bolivar, yellow. General Simón Bolivar.

Official stamps. Current design, but with centre throughout in black.

5 c., green and black.
10 c., red and black.
25 c., dark blue and black.
50 c., magenta and black.
1 b., yellow.

Inland Postage. Inscribed "Escuelas" (Schools, the revenue going to the Educational Dept.).

5 c., blue. Doctor José Vargas.
10 c., yellow. Doctor José Cecilio de Avila.
25 c., grey. Doctor Miguel José Sanz.
50 c., red. General A. Guzmán Blanco.
1 b., green. Doctor Andrés Bello.
3 b., magenta. General José Antonio Páez.
10 b., violet. Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho.
20 b., light blue. General Simón Bolivar.

To be issued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—*German Post Offices.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 4 c. on watermarked paper.

GERMAN MOROCCO.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 3 p. 75 c. stamp has appeared with the altered spelling "Marokko."

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News chronicles the 30 c., 60 c., and 1 p. on watermarked paper with the overprint "Morocco."

ITALIAN POST OFFICES ABROAD.—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* informs us that the new 10 lire stamp has been surcharged :—

"Constantinople 40 Piastre 40" or "Jerusalem 40 Piastre 40"

respectively in black.

KAMERUN.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 5 and 10 pf. on watermarked paper.

KIAUTSCHOU.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 4 c. and 10 c. on watermarked paper.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—We have seen the set of stamps, Type 2 of Gibbons, overprinted diagonally "Republica," in green (G.), or carmine (C.).

Adhesives.

2½ r., grey (C.).
5 r., orange (G.).
10 r., pale green (C.).
15 r., deep green (C.).
20 r., lavender (G.).
25 r., carmine (G.).
50 r., brown (G.).
75 r., rosy mauve (G.).
100 r., blue on blue (C.).
115 r., brown on rose (G.).
130 r., brown on straw (G.).
200 r., lilac on rose (G.).
400 r., blue on straw (C.).
500 r., black on blue (C.).
700 r., mauve on straw (G.).

PORTUGUESE CONGO.—To the set of overprinted stamps chronicled on page 80 *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 2½ r.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec.—
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MARCH 2nd.—Auction, at which some 200 lots, belonging to members at home and abroad, were disposed of at good prices.

APRIL 6th.—Paper: "Colour Question." Mr. T. W. Peck.

Messrs. J. D. Rice, L. Brand, and W. L. Simon were elected members, and Mrs. Lake, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, C. Wells, H. L. Hayman, J. Swabey, and R. Hollick were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. T. W. Peck then gave an interesting paper on the colour question from a scientific point of view, illustrating colour names by a considerable number of colour charts used in English and foreign industries. The question was continued at a daylight meeting on April 8th at Mr. Knowles'.

THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 7th TO 9th, 1911.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of Her Grace the Countess of Warwick; the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Crawford, K.T. (President of the Royal Philatelic Society); The Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel, M.P., His Majesty's Postmaster-General; the Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., His Majesty's late Postmaster-General; the Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., His Majesty's late Postmaster-General; M. P. Castle, Esq., J.P. (Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society); J. Henniker Heaton, Esq.

Chairman of Executive Committee, R. Hollick, Esq., C.C.; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Councillor G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

The following were elected delegates to the Congress:—Messrs. F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, T. W. Peck, B. B. Tilley.

The various sub-committees are now in full working order, and the Entertainment, Visitors', and Exhibition Committees are well up to time.

The following donations have been received since last report:—R. Hollick, £3 3s.; B. B. Tilley, C. A. Stephenson, Dr. T. D. F. Evans, £2 2s. each; W. T. Wilson, £1 1s.; C. Nissen, 10s. 6d.; E. Christofides, 5s.; stamps from Messrs. B. B. Tilley and T. H. Hinton.

The agenda will be published and issued to delegates as soon and as fully as possible, so that when any voting takes place it may be with the full knowledge and weight of the respective Societies. The following is a rough tentative programme which may be some guide just for the present:—

Wednesday, June 7th.

2.30 p.m.	Opening Meeting. Report on Philatelic Terms. Process Printing with Demonstrations.
5 p.m.	Auction in aid of Congress.
8 p.m.	Reception, etc.

Thursday, June 8th.

9.45 a.m.	Bourse opens: rooms to be used for rendezvous for delegates and philatelists generally, and to remain open till 7 p.m.
11 a.m.	Second Session of Congress. (*a*) Receive Report of Forged Stamps Committee: Major E. B. Evans. (*b*) Linking up of Societies: discussion to be started by Mr. C. J Phillips.
3 p.m.	Third Session of Congress. (*a*) Colour Question. (*b*) Election of a permanent Congress Committee: Mr. F. Reichenheim.
7 p.m.	Banquet.

Friday, June 9th.

Excursion to Warwick Castle, etc.

As the Grand Hotel is making special arrangements for our comfort and convenience, we sincerely hope that every delegate will stay there, especially as the terms are very favourable. We suggest that rooms should be booked well in advance, as the various hotels are likely to be filled at that time with other visitors.

All delegates will have a complimentary ticket for the banquet, and they may purchase tickets for friends at 5s. each; ladies specially invited. No ticket can be purchased after May 26th.

Herts Philatelic Society.

Monthly meetings from October to April inclusive at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ: *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.* Free to members.

Entrance fee, 5s.; annual subscription, 5s.; life membership, £2 2s.

Hon. Secretary:—H. A. Slade, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE fifth general meeting of the session 1910–11 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, February 21, 1911, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), W. T. Standen, R. Frentzel, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, A. J. Warren, D. F. Stafford, C. L. Harte Lovelace, F. Read, B. Pinner, W. G. Wane, R. H. Newton, A. J. Sefi, D. Field, E. Bounds, A. Leon Adutt, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on January 17, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. A. H. Harris and H. M. Jones were elected as ordinary members, and M. A. W. Ranken as a life member of the Society.

The meeting was informed that the Committee had decided to remove the names of those members from the list whose annual subscriptions are not paid by March 15.

The President read the following letter from the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Crawford :—

"2 CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.,
"16 *January*, 1911.

"DEAR MR. REICHENHEIM,

"I have had eight copies of my paper on Benjamin Cheverton pulled separately, and beg to present one to the Herts Society, if they will be good enough to put it in their Library.

"Will you lay it on the table for me?

"Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CRAWFORD."

And passed round the copy of the book for inspection of the members present.

Proposed by the President, and seconded by the Vice-President, a resolution was passed unanimously expressing a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Crawford for the new proof of his unabated interest in the welfare of the Society and for his valuable gift, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to inform Lord Crawford of the resolution and to enter the same on the minutes.

Other donations for the Library were received from the President, Messrs. Chas. Nissen and Co., Walter Morley, W. A. Gunner, Whitfield King and Co., the Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, Dresden, Internationaler Sammler Verein, Hamburg, and Verein fuer Briefmarkenkunde zu Hamburg von 1885.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

At the conclusion of the formal business, Mr. A. Leon Adutt gave a display of his collection of the stamps of the Cayman Islands, accompanied by interesting and exhaustive notes on the different issues and surcharges.

The collection is undoubtedly the finest and most complete specialized collection of the stamps of this British possession in existence and fully deserves the various prizes it has obtained at recent Exhibitions. Not only does it contain all the known varieties and rarities of surcharges, of which several are unique, but it also shows the great philatelic knowledge and indefatigable research of the owner.

After the conclusion of the display the Vice-President informed the meeting that Mr. Percy Ashley much regretted his inability to be present to give his promised address on the Cayman Islands in consequence of the recent death of his father.

In reply the President said that he was sure that the members regretted to hear of the sad bereavement that had deprived them of the pleasure of hearing one of Mr. Ashley's interesting addresses. The President was convinced that he was echoing the feelings of every member in expressing their hearty sympathy with Mr. Ashley and his family in their irreparable loss.

The President then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Adutt for his magnificent display and his interesting notes.

Mr. A. J. Warren seconded the vote of thanks, which, supported by a few words from the Vice-President, was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Adutt modestly responded and thanked the meeting for the kind reception they had given him, and a most enjoyable meeting terminated at 8.15 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec.*

THE sixth general meeting of the session 1910–11 was held on Tuesday March 21, 1911, at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), J. Dunbar Heath (Vice-President), Baron A. de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, Messrs. T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, A. G. Wane, J. Campion, A. H. Harris, Fred. J. Melville, Guy Semple, R. H. Newton, S. Chapman, H. M. Jones, Alexander J. Séfi, D. Field, J. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary).

The President read letters from the Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman), regretting his unavoidable absence from the meeting, and from Mr. Percy Ashley, conveying his cordial thanks to the members of the Society for their kind sympathy, and expressing his regret that, owing to domestic troubles, he was unable to fulfil his promised engagement.

The President informed the meeting that he had received a letter from the President of the Junior Philatelic Society (Mr. Fred J. Melville) offering a number of complimentary tickets to the members of this Society for the Lantern Lecture to be given by Mr.

Frank H. Melland, F.R.P.S.L., on his trip "From Rhodesia to the Soudan," at the Caxton Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 12. Proposed by the President, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Melville for his courtesy, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to write a letter of thanks to the Junior Philatelic Society.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee (Mr. R. Hollick) of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Birmingham, 1911, inviting the Herts Philatelic Society to elect four delegates besides their President (Mr. Franz Reichenheim), who, as a member of the Executive Committee of this Congress, would attend ex officio.

Proposed by the President, and seconded by Mr. A. G. Wane, Major E. B. Evans, R.A., Messrs. W. G. Cool, C. R. Sutherland, and H. A. Slade were unanimously elected delegates to represent the Herts Philatelic Society at the forthcoming Congress, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to inform the Hon. Secretary of the Congress of this election.

The Hon. Secretary also read a letter from the Committee of the International Philatelic Exhibition, Vienna, 1911, inviting the Herts Philatelic Society, their President, and Hon. Secretary, to join the Committee of Honour of the Exhibition. This honour was accepted with acclamation, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to write to the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition to that effect.

The Hon. Secretary was further requested to convey the best wishes for success to the Sydney Philatelic Club, which is arranging the first Australasian Philatelic Congress to be held at the King's Hall, Sydney, on October 12 to 21 next.

Stamps for the Society's Collection were received from Mrs. H. B. Young and acknowledged with thanks.

The Hon. Librarian reported several additions to the library.

At the conclusion of formal business the Hon. Vice-President (Mr. J. Dunbar Heath) read his paper on "The Importance in Philately of a Knowledge of the Methods of Production of Postage Stamps." This instructive and interesting paper was highly appreciated by all members present, and fully deserved the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Fred J. Melville, who congratulated the Society on having such an important stamp manufacturer as Mr. Heath among their members. Needless to say, the vote of thanks, seconded by Mr. S. Chapman, and supported by a few words from the Chair, was carried with enthusiasm. Mr. J. Dunbar Heath thanked the members for the kind reception they had given him, and offered his assistance to any member should he wish any information about the print of a particular stamp.

A very enjoyable evening closed at 8.10 p.m.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

128 Russell Street, Melbourne.

Hon. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent:

S. Orlo Smith,

46 Park Street, St. Kilda.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held at 128 Russell Street on Thursday, February 23, at 8 p.m.

The President (Rev. H. W. Lane) occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

Mr. J. Welsh kindly donated several catalogues to the Society's library.

A letter was received from the Postmaster-General acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Society dealing with the proposed new issue of Commonwealth stamps, in which various suggestions were put before him as determined at the committee meeting held on December 29 last.

Messrs. A. B. Clements and E. L. Curry were nominated for membership at the next meeting.

The ballot for positions in Exchange Book No. 213 then took place.

Mr. J. F. Cole placed on view several hundred sheets of duplicates, which were much admired (and envied) by the members present.

The sale of stamps by tender, which concluded the meeting, was by far the most successful during the past few years, some twenty odd lots changing hands.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 16 and 17 February, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1876, 8d., purple-brown*	3	3	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 10s., ultramarine	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 1887–92, £1, green	2	4	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 1s.	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, King's Head, 5d.	5	10	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," ditto, 10d.	5	10	0
Gibraltar, November, 1889, no value, carmine, mint	18	5	0
Ionian Islands, orange and blue, on piece	3	15	0
Monaco, first issue, 5 fcs., mint	2	10	0
Ceylon, 5d., chestnut, imperf.,* with gum	2	12	6
Ditto, 8d., deep yellow-brown, imperf.	17	10	0
Ditto, 9d., purple-brown, ditto	2	15	0
Ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion, ditto*	3	12	6
Ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, ditto, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 1857–8, ½d., lilac on bluish, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 8d., yellow-brown, perf. £2 10s., £2 12s., and	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, CC, 2d., yellow-green	2	10	0
Ditto, 1885, 5 c. on 48 c., mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c. on 96 c., mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1891, 2 c., rose, tall narrow "K," mint	2	14	0
India Service, 1866, 2 AS., purple	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 as., ditto, rubbed	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8 as., ditto,* with gum	12	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1892–4, 32 c., *carmine-rose*, surcharge omitted, pair, mint	34	0	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals on entire	5	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red, thinned	3	10	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	3	5	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, on piece	5	5	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red, imperf., mint	4	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, 5s., blue, thinned	3	7	6
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on yellowish, early	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion on bluish, ditto	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., ditto, ditto, intermediate	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., ditto, ditto, worn plate	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, intermediate	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "Penoe"	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, small fillet, 2d., blue	2	8	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., red	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, pair, close at left	3	3	0
Niger Coast, 10s., in vermilion, on 5d., mint	13	0	0
Zululand, 5s., rose, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, £5, purple and black on red	6	5	0
British Columbia, perf. 14, 10 c., lake, mint	2	4	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* with gum, thinned	3	5	0
Ditto, 10d., blue,* cut close	4	15	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow,* with gum	5	10	0
Ditto, another, used	3	0	0
Ditto, 1s., bright purple	11	10	0
Ditto, Connell, 5 c., perfs. cut at right	10	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	7	10	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion	2	17	6
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, close £4 5s. and	5	10	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green	2	17	6
Bahamas, 1862, no wmk., perf. 13, 4d., rose*	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac*	4	0	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	4	0	0
British Guiana, first issue, 8 c., green, cut round	15	10	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, thinned	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on deep blue	4	10	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta	5	5	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., crossed ovals, close	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., ditto	2	6	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., pearls, close	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., trefoil, full roulettes	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., pearl in heart, no roulettes	5	0	0
Ditto, 1888–9, $1, green, mint	2	4	0
Nevis, litho. 4d., orange, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, ditto	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale green, cross on hill, ditto	2	15	0
Ditto, CA, 6d., green,* with gum	2	10	0
St. Vincent, Star, 5s., rose-red *	8	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on 6d., yellow-green	3	2	0
Tobago, £1, mauve, mint	6	10	0
Trinidad, Lady M'Leod, blue	7	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green on bluish, pair, thinned	3	7	6
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, mint	4	7	6
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red	3	0	0
Collections: 2515, mostly *, £56; 2849, £40; 2881	23	0	0

Sale of 2 and 3 March, 1911.

Great Britain, "V.R.", 1d., black, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, 1876, 8d., purple-brown, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown, vertical pair, ditto	13	10	0
Ditto, 1884, 5d., green, line under "D" instead of dot,* perfs. clipped at left	10	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., rose, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, ditto	8	10	0
Belgium, 1850, "L.L" in frame, 10 c., brown, ditto	3	5	0
Tuscany, 1853, crossed lines, 9 c., purple-brown	2	2	0
China, 1897, $5 on 3 c., surcharge inverted, mint	4	15	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., deep red, close at left	2	12	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL" in red, 3d., lilac, imperf., cut close two sides	2	8	0
Ditto, 1879, "Transvaal" with small "T," 3d., mauve, on blue, S.G. 265	3	10	0
British Columbia, 12½, 25 c., block of 4, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 14, 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., and $1, ditto	6	0	0
Baton Rouge, 1861, 5 c., carmine and green	5	0	0
Barbados, Small Star, rough perfs., 4d., S.G. 49*	5	5	0
Fiji, 1874, roman "V.R.," 2d., in black, on 3d., green	4	15	0
Western Australia, 6d., golden bronze	2	14	0
Ditto, 6d., grey-black, full roulettes	2	10	0
Collection: Colonials only, many *, 2025	25	0	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 1 March, 1911.

Great Britain, 1d., intense black, strip of 4, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1858, 2d., blue, Plate 7, block of 4, mint	2	18	0
Ditto, 1887–92, 3d., brown on orange, strip of 3, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," 1902, ½d., green, pair, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., scarlet, block of 6, ditto	4	12	6
Hong Kong, CC, perf. 12½, 4 c., grey, ditto	3	17	6
British Central Africa, 1898, 1d., red and blue, perf.,* minute tear	2	8	0
British East Africa, 1891, "½ A, A.B" in MS. on 2 as., red, with another on entire	3	3	0
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1d., brick-red, on *bleuté*, block of 8, creased and two damaged	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue on *bleuté*,* creased	2	17	0
Victoria, 1857, 1s., blue, rouletted	2	6	0
The Postage Stamps of Switzerland, by Mirabaud and de Reuterskiöld, in English, cloth bound, 1 vol.	4	7	6
Another of the same, in German, paper covers, 1 vol.	2	15	0

Sale of 14 and 15 March, 1911.

Bavaria, 1862, 12 k., green, sheet of 45	13	10	0
New Caledonia, 1860, 10 c., grey-black, sheet of 50	20	0	0
Great Britain, 2d., blue, sheet of 12 proofs with unlettered corners	3	0	0
Ditto, 1881, 1d., lilac, with control letter "N" altered to "O," mint	3	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange, ditto	5	12	6
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1901, 1s., block of 4, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 1902, 10d., ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "ARMY OFFICIAL," 1902, 6d., Type 2, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," 1902, ½d., green, pair, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., scarlet, block of 4, ditto	3	7	6
Greece, 1876, Paris print, 30 l., olive-brown, block of 4 *	3	5	0
Shanghai, 1893, 5 c., black and blue, the error with black part inverted, mint	3	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, cracked at right	3	3	0
Natal, 1857, 1d., blue, pair and single on piece, one torn into	5	10	0
Transvaal, 1872, thickish paper, 6d., milky blue, unused pair, with part gum	3	3	0
British Columbia, 1865, perf. 14, 5 c., rose, block of 4, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., blue, ditto, ditto	1	18	0
Ditto, 1867, perf. 12½, 5 c., red, ditto, ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., yellow, ditto, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, perf. 14, 5 c., red, ditto, ditto	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., lake, ditto, ditto	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., yellow, ditto, ditto	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 c., violet, ditto, ditto	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, $1, green, ditto, ditto	7	10	0
Nevis, 1890, 1s., lilac, block of 4, mint	2	11	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 4d., blue	2	2	0
Ditto, Postal Fiscals, 1881, "One Shilding" *	3	7	6
Turks Islands, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 7,* part gum	3	15	0
Ditto, 4 on ditto,* thinned	2	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1866, perf. 12, 6d., rose on toned, sheet of 25 with variety large "V"	8	0	0
Uruguay, 1866, 10 c., green, *tête-bêche* pair, mint	2	10	0
New Zealand, 1872, no wmk., 2d., vermilion, retouched, mint	3	0	0
South Australia, 1868–74, 1d., blue-green, perf. 11½ × 12½, pair	3	5	0
Collections: 1810, £108; 8764, £56; 6165	20	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 9 and 10 February, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., blue, a/c's cancellation, creased	3	3	0
French Colonies, Port Said, Nov., 1899, 25 c. on 10 c., Gibbons' E123, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another mint copy, with margin and surcharge on same	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 25 c. in words and figures on 10 c., Gibbons' E122, mint pair	10	0	0
Spain, 1853, 3 cuartos, bronze *	7	5	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, clean-cut perfs.	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red, close	2	8	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, block of 4	3	0	0
Transvaal, C.S.A.R., perf., King's Head, 2d., 3d., and 4d., mint	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto	8	0	0
Argentine, 1864, imperf., 15 c., blue	3	17	6
Mobile, 2 c., black, on piece	2	8	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., bright red on yellowish	4	0	0
New Zealand, NZ, rouletted, 1s., green	2	12	6
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., bronze-black	2	0	0

Sale of 23 and 24 February, 1911.

Belgium, 1850, L framed, 40 c., mint	2	4	0
Bergedorf, 1861, 1½ s., yellow, on piece	2	12	6
Cyprus, 30 p. on 1d., Plate 220, double surcharge, one inverted, mint	3	5	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, black postmark	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, strip of 5 *	5	5	0
Ditto, 2d., deep blue, red postmark, block of 4, one thinned	3	7	6
Ditto, 2d., blue, red postmark, block of 4	4	10	0
Ditto, 1872, £1, brown-lilac	2	7	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3	7	15	0
Ditto, 1887, 3d. on orange, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," £1, green	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902, 2½d., blue, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, King, 10d., on piece	5	2	6
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1884, 6d., green, * with gum	3	3	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s.	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1902, King, 5d.	6	12	6
Ditto, Levant, 1 p. on 2d., on piece	5	5	0
Naples, 1861, ½ grano, error black	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Wurtemberg, 1851, 3 k., orange-yellow, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1858–60, no thread, imperf., 6 k., green*	10	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., deep green, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, 1863, 1s., emerald, ditto	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, ditto	5	0	0
Mauritius, March, 1859, 2d., blue, pair	2	0	0
Ditto, 1863, imperf., 2d., Gibbons' No. 73	2	4	0
Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s., mint	2	2	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., level stops, 6d., carmine, a mint block of 9, the centre stamp being the variety without figure of value	6	10	0
Ditto, raised stops, 6d., carmine, a complete mint pane of 60 with margins and control, containing the varieties Gibbons' 159 (3) and 168	28	0	0
Canada, 6d., perf.*	5	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion,* close	2	10	0
United States America, 1851, imperf., 5 c., brown*	2	6	0
Hawaii, Interisland, July, 1864, 2 c., on white wove*	3	0	0
Niue, 1903, 1s., brown-red, "TAHAE," block of 4, mint	8	0	0
Queensland, 1866, 4d., slate, ditto	2	4	0
Victoria, 1860, 2d., slate-violet, Gibbons' No. 76, ditto	2	4	0

Sale of 9 and 10 March, 1911.

German China, 1900, hand-stamped surcharge, 80 pf., carmine on rose, mint	5	5	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed plate of 240	8	10	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, cancelled "Amlwch Penny Post," in red, on piece	£2 and	4	0
Ditto, 1847, 10d., red-brown, pair,* defective	5	10	0
Ditto, 1870, 1½d., the "O.P.P.C." error	2	15	0
Ditto, 1867, Anchor, on blued, £1, brown-lilac	2	12	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown	2	0	0
Ditto, 1884, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1s., green, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," King, 6d., Type 2, ditto	2	4	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1884, 1½d., lilac, block of 6, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., green, pair, ditto	2	12	6
Bangkok, 1867, 32 c.*	9	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1857, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, on blue, ½d., lilac, pair	4	10	0
Labuan, 1885, 2 c. on 16 c., blue, Gibbons' No. 25*	4	7	6
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3, mint	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., yellow-green, pair	2	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., deep blue, thinned	2	12	6
Cape Triangular, 1s., emerald, mint £2 4s. and	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, ditto	4	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, worn plate, 2d., blue	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, medium state, ditto	4	7	6
British Honduras, 1888, 50 c. on 1s., grey, mint	2	10	0
Dominica, Halfpenny on half 1d., lilac, perf. 12½*	2	4	0
Grenada, 1904–6, multiple, 10s., block of 4, mint	4	15	0
Nevis, litho. 4d., orange, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey	3	15	0
Newfoundland, 6d., vermilion	3	3	0
St. Vincent, 1866, 1s., slate-grey, compound perfs., mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1872, 1s., rose-red, mint	2	4	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac	8	5	0
Ditto, 1881, 2½d. on 6d., black, double surcharge, mint	4	4	0
Hawaii, April, 1864, 2 c. on medium bluish-grey paper,* thinned	9	10	0
Ditto, July, ditto, 1 c., black on wove*	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 c., black, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 c., black on laid, ditto	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., deep rose, Plate 1, pair	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 3, first retouch, six segments	3	15	0
South Australia, 1856–9, imperf., 1d., yellow-green	2	4	0
Victoria, 1850, 2d., lilac, fine border and background	3	15	0
Western Australia, 1854, 4d., pale blue, block of 10*	4	10	0
Ditto, 1860, 2d., orange, block of 12*	3	3	0

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MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of 2 and 3 February, 1911.

	$	Sterling. Ex. 4.87. £	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., grey-black, double print*	22.50	4	12	5
Ditto, 1876, 1 m., violet, horizontal wavy lines*	46	9	8	11

* Unused.	$	Sterling. Ex.4.87. £ s. d.
Bergedorf, 1861, ½ s., violet,* O.G.	46⁵⁰	9 10 11
Brunswick, 1863, ½ sg., green, full roulettes,* O.G.	21⁵⁰	4 8 4
Hanover, 1850, 1 gg., grey-blue,* O.G.	51	10 9 6
Prussia, 1856, 2 sgr., deep blue,* O.G.	71	14 11 7
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red, small margins,* O.G.	43	8 16 7
Ditto, another copy, good margins,* O.G.	60	12 6 5
Thurn and Taxis, 1 sgr., deep blue,* O.G.	36	7 7 10
Ditto, 1852, 3 kr., dark blue,* O.G.	31	6 7 4
Ditto, ditto, 9 kr., yellow, horizontal pair,* O.G.	22	4 10 5
Danish West Indies, 1873, 3 c., blue and carmine, pair, imperf.,* O.G.	36	7 7 10
Ditto, 1902, 2 c. on 3 c., straight tail to "2,"* O.G.	27⁵⁰	5 12 10
Iceland, 1897, 3 a. on 5 a., green, both surcharges inverted,* O.G.	42	8 12 6
Sweden, "Tretio" öre, vermilion*	63	12 18 9
Canada, 10d., blue, Scott No. 7, pin-hole,* O.G.	24	4 18 7
Great Britain, 1d., "V.R.",* no gum	42	8 12 6
Hawaii, 1859, 1 c., blue on bluish-white paper, slight stain,* part gum	90	18 9 8
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., blue on bluish white, small crack*	41	8 8 5
Heligoland, 1879, 5 m., pair, imperf. vertically between,* O.G.	41	8 8 5
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion,* O.G.	36⁵⁰	7 9 10

USED STAMPS.

Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1882, 10s., blue	21	4 6 4
New Brunswick, 1s., red-violet, repaired	30	6 3 3
Newfoundland, 1s., orange, thinned	59	12 2 3
Atlanta, 5 c., black on white	24	4 18 7
Basle, 2½ r., ditto	34²⁵	7 0 8
Geneva, 1843, 10 c., yellow-green, double stamp on entire	127	26 1 7
Ditto, half 10 c. used as 5 c., ditto	21²⁵	4 7 4
Ditto, 5 c. envelope stamp used as adhesive on entire, creased	31	6 7 4
North German Confed., 1868, 3 k., rose, imperf., strip of 4 on entire	41	8 8 5
Zurich, 1843, 4 r., Type 4, on entire	59	12 2 3
Vaud, 4 c., on entire	113	23 4 1
Winterthur, 2½ r., pair on entire	43	8 16 7

Total sale, $5570⁹⁵ = £1143 18s. 7d.

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 25 and 27 February, 1911.

Cape Woodblock, 4d., deep blue, with tear	1	18	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red-brown	1	12	0
Montserrat, CA, 4d., blue, perf. missing	1	5	0
New Brunswick, half 6d. used as 3d., on entire	1	14	0
Swazieland, 2d., olive-bistre, "Swazielan," used with others on entire	1	16	0
Transvaal, 1870, 6d., deep ultramarine, Gibbons' No. 45	3	3	0
Afghanistan, 1293, shahi, black, Gibbons' No. 49	3	3	0
Great Britain, 1862, 3d., with secret dot, imperf., mint	4	0	0
Holland, 1852, imperf., 10 c., Horn variety, block of 4,* pin-hole	2	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue on white, very early state of plate	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	3	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., on bluish, S.G. No. 10	3	3	0
Oldenburg, 1861, 1 gr., orange, *used*	1	13	0
Switzerland, 2½ c., Post Locale, strip of 3,* one stamp torn off but rejoined	4	0	0

Sale of 11 and 13 March, 1911.

British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., thinned	4	15	0
Colombia, 1862, 1 peso, lilac on bluish	2	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue laid paper, apparently*	2	16	0
Spain, 1853, 3 cuartos, bronze, defective	2	17	6
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	2	8	0
Mauritius, 1859, 2d., blue on bluish,* repaired	17	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion	8	0	0

Sale of 16 March, 1911.

Cayman Islands, single C A, block of 16 1s. stamps, mint	2	6	0
Hungary, litho. 25 kr., mint	1	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, early intermediate	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on white, early, penmarked	7	15	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XX. MAY, 1911. No. 233.

Philatelic Advertisement.



E doubt if any other hobby or form of intellectual amusement has ever been granted such publicity as has fallen to the lot of postage-stamp collectors. Independent of the vast number of journals devoted to the pursuit—many of which mainly advertise the publisher—the references to Philately in the daily press are of constant occurrence, while great London daily papers, such as *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Evening News*, have gone to the astounding length of giving periodical columns devoted to stamp-collecting. Beyond this there are the public philatelic functions which are items of news to the general public, and the reports of which give an extraordinary publicity to our pursuit. Last, but assuredly not least, Philately has the enormous advantage of being associated with the name of His Majesty King George V.

It seems, therefore, that Philately has caught the eye of the public as representing a pursuit that is alike of a permanent and interesting nature. This is a valuable foundation for the future of Philately, and we should do nothing that may weaken this appreciation. No truer saying was ever uttered than that of our neighbours across the Channel that *C'est le ridicule qui tue.* We should be careful, therefore, in communications to the press—philatelic or public—to avoid giving small details that to the outsider would appear absurd. This applies especially to Congresses where many things are discussed that are best "left severely alone" in the official minutes.

The same caution is also even more desirable in making representations to the postal authorities, who should only be approached when there is something of a definite or pressing nature that requires their consideration. The tendency of Congresses in general is to indulge in a vast amount of oratory, to condense it into a vigorous resolution, to hurl it at some official department, and to leave that body to do the rest! There are, however, as past experience clearly demonstrates, many slips between the academic passing of

a resolution and its adoption by an Official Department. We do not think, in a Philatelic Congress, for example, that any resolution inviting official action should be acted upon until it had been approved at a subsequent Congress. The interval would generally be found to mellow the original wisdom, nor fortunately are the problems of the philatelic world of the imperious or pressing nature that brooks no delay.

One of the greatest dangers of the "philatelic advertisement" of to-day is that the publicity is frequently personal rather than philatelic. The collector, or the speculator, or the writer, or the firm of dealers, or the Society is desirous of "the puff friendly," and gains it through the guise of Philately. The tendency has increased rapidly in the twentieth century, and is not one that is calculated to permanently benefit stamp-collecting. We hope that the result of the Birmingham Congress may demonstrate that "none were for the party and all were for the State," and that the cause we should all have at heart—the advancement of the future of Philately—may be prospered accordingly.

The Stamps of Brazil.

By CAPTAIN G. F. NAPIER.

(*Continued from page* 96.)

MR. BENEST has very kindly translated for me the following précis of the Decrees authorizing and regulating the rates of postage in Brazil:—

"*Decree* 254 *of 29th November*, 1842.

"Regulating the rates which letters and other papers should pay to the Imperial Post Office, and the way in which the payments should be made.

"*Article* 1.—The rate of postage on letters by land and sea are fixed as follows:—

	By land.		By sea.
Not exceeding 4 oitavos (½ oz.) . .	60 reis	...	120 reis
From 4 to 6 „ . . .	90 „	...	180 „
„ 6 to 8 „ . . .	120 „	...	240 „

"And so on, progressively increasing the postage for each extra 2 oitavos (¼ oz.) 30 reis by land and 60 reis by sea.

"*Art.* 2.—The same postage shall be paid on separate letters which come from the ports of the Empire, or from outside, in merchant ships or ships of war, national or foreign, in addition to 30 reis on each letter.

"*Art.* 3.—Half-letter postage shall be paid on documents of the Courts of Law, when carried by land, and one-quarter when carried by sea. One-quarter shall also be paid on books, printed papers, lithographed or engraved, which are not mentioned in the following article.

"*Art.* 4.—Ten reis postage shall be paid for each section of Laws and Regulations, each book of Ministerial Acts, which are treated of in Regulations 1 of 1st January and 11 of 24th February of 1838; also each number of periodical publications.*

"*Art.* 5.—The Laws, Regulations, Ministerial Acts, and Periodicals will only enjoy the benefits of the preceding article if they are closed and addressed, so that the Post Office can verify the number of sections, books, or sheets, which should be declared by the sender.

"*Arts.* 6, 7, 8.—Unimportant.

"*Art.* 9.—Letters and other papers which, in order to arrive at their destination, are carried by post on sea and on land, will pay two postages, one for the sea and the other for the land.

"*Art.* 10.—The postage fixed will be paid on letters and other papers sent to foreign countries, in which similar rates are collected as on those sent to Brazil.

"*Art.* 11.—The rates fixed in the preceding articles will be raised if the receipts of the Post Office do not cover expenses, and modified as may be necessary.

"*Art.* 12.—The dispositions of the foregoing articles do not include letters and other papers carried by British Packets.

"*Art.* 13.—The following are exempt from postage:—

(i) Official letters and other papers, which up to the present have been so by virtue of Regulation of 5th March, 1829.

(ii) Letters which Colonists address to persons resident in the country from which they have emigrated.

"*Arts.* 14, 15.—Unimportant.

"*Art.* 16.—The postage shall be paid in advance and in stamped paper, in the form and with the exceptions which shall be declared in another Regulation.

"*Arts.* 17, 18.—Unimportant."

"*Decree* 255 of 29*th November*, 1842.

"Establishing the way in which the payment in advance of postage on letters and other papers should be made in the Imperial Post Office, so that they may be distributed to the houses with the greatest celerity.

"*Arts.* 1, 2, 3, 4.—Unimportant.

"*Art.* 5.—The postage shall be paid by stamped paper or stamps of the value of 30, 60, and 90 reis in the form of Model No. 1.†

"*Art.* 6.—The lowest rate which may be received in the Post Office is that of the smallest stamp.

"*Art.* 7.—As many stamps shall be placed on the cover as shall make up the amount of postage for the letter or paper.

"*Art.* 8.—Any one may affix the stamp outside the Post Office or in it, after having verified the amount of postage on the letter or paper.

* This covers newspapers. The rate was actually 30 reis, as by Article 6 of Decree 255 the lowest rate accepted was that of the smallest valued stamp.

† No model in the printed Decree.

"*Art.* 9.—Before despatching the letters the administration of the Post Office will cause to be impressed upon the stamp an obliteration,* which makes it valueless without destroying it (Model No. 2). When this is not done at the office despatching the letter it must be done in that receiving it.

"*Arts.* 10 to 29 are regulations as to Postmen, etc."

The Plates of the 1st Issue.

Stanley Gibbons *Monthly Journal* for March (page 98) contains a very interesting extract from a rare book in Lord Crawford's Library, referring to the plates of the 1st Issue. It is in the form of a letter, written from Paris, and signed J. W. Reede, to the Editor of the *Universal Stamp Gazette*, and is contained in the number for September 15, 1864. I extract the following therefrom:—

"In the July number of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, it was stated that a firm had purchased the dies of the old Spanish stamps, and that they were negotiating for those of the large old Brazilian. Now, having been for ten years a resident in the Brazils, I am able to affirm that the dies of those stamps were destroyed in the year 1861, by order of the Postmaster-General; and, therefore, the parties who imagine that they are about to purchase those dies, will only find themselves in possession of counterfeits, which have no doubt been cunningly prepared by some speculating clerks of the Post Office."

This explanation of the fate of the plates of the 1st Issue sounds very plausible. I am endeavouring to obtain further information on the subject, and hope to refer to it at a later date.

A Correction.

Mr. Benest has kindly drawn my attention to a clerical error in my first article (page 15, line 2), where I speak of a rebellion in or about the year 1885; this should have been 1895.

Proofs of the 9th Issue.

M. Mahé, in his article on "Brazil" in the *Monthly Journal* for April (page 124), speaks of a reprint of the 280 reis in deep carmine, and of the 430 in greenish yellow, on hard paper, with wide vertical lines.

I have never seen these stamps, but as this laid paper was used for the die proofs of the 1850 issue, I think that the two stamps mentioned are undoubtedly proofs and not reprints.

* Carimbo.

(*To be continued.*)

Some Comments on the Stamps of Uruguay, with particular reference to Mr. Hugo Griebert's Book.

The Errors in the Plating of the Diligencia 1 real, the Discovery of Varieties of the 60 Centavos, and the Plating Guides for the 80 Centavos.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on March 2, 1911.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.*

(*Continued from page* 94.)



HAVE frequently been asked by collectors for my descriptions of the 35 varieties on the plate of the 80 centavos, and I gladly give them here, with the slight corrections as above noted, hoping they may help others.

URUGUAY—1856 ISSUE.

Plating Guides for the 80 centavos.

1. Two dots like a colon before "80"; very thin figures.

2. Double line over "80"; white dot between numerals and after "V."

3. Break near the top of the inner frame-line at the left. Vertical scratch through the fifth and sixth frets down at left; no white frame-line under "80."

4. White dot just outside of circle at south-west; double lines over and under "80"; double frame-lines at right.

5. Notch in lower frame under "O" of "80"; inner frame-line at left thin for 3 millimetres above "80."

6. Spur on "8" and dash after "80"; dot in background of south-west spandrel near "8."

7. Distinct dot on face at left of left eye; top point of second fret up from the bottom in left border is connected by a curved line with the inner frame-line; outer frame-line broken under "80"; inner side frame-line split at top at north-east.

8. Hair-line under "80"; dot on outer frame-line between "O" and "S"; lower frame-line broken under "C."

9. Dot between "V" and "O" of "CENTAVOS"; dot between numerals; double outer frame-line at right.

10. Inner frame double at right lower half; scratch from outer circle at left side.

11. Inner frame-line broken in middle at left; heavy line over "80."

12. White dot in background over "S"; double line over "80"; scratch across rays at north-east.

13. The lower point of the third fret up from the bottom in left border is connected by a curved line with the inner frame-line; there is a spur on the

* In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Pack, his stamps were displayed and his Paper read by Mr. Thos. W. Hall.

inner frame-line over "80"; outer frame-line broken at right two millimetres from bottom.

14. The lower stroke of the chin is larger than the others and leans downwards to the left; dot in lower label midway between "S" and the right inner frame-line.

15. Flaw in north-west corner; outer frame-line at south-east corner is double, touching fret.

16. Spur from the base of right stem of "A" of "DILIGENCIA"; diagonal dash between numerals; "0" of "80" like reversed "c."

17. The figure "8" is like a "3"; line from base of "C" extending west to below "8"; dot in second fret at right.

18. Inner frame-line over "80" extends to the left into left border; circle broken at bottom over "T."

19. The letter "D" of "DILIGENCIA" is somewhat like a reversed "c"; "80" high up touching the inner frame-line.

20. Outer frame-line broken at bottom just beyond "S"; frame-line over "80" extends to left, touching fret.

21. Diagonal line across label between "80" and "C"; flaw across circle over "V" of "CENTAVOS."

22. There is a small distinct dot in front of "D" of "DILIGENCIA," near the top; the "T" of "CENTAVOS" is damaged.

23. A hair-line over "80" extends to the left until meeting square dot in the frame; flaw in circle under "C" of "DILIGENCIA."

24. White line or crack over "C" of "CENTAVOS," up to circle, caused by flaw in the stone; a white dot in south-east spandrel, close to the inner frame-line; right border is curved; the crack crossing No. 29 runs up into No. 24.

25. Inner frame-line at right extends into upper label; double outer frame-line at right.

26. There is a spur on "0" of "80" extending towards "8"; nick in lower frame-line under "0" of "CENTAVOS."

27. Double frame-line wide apart over "80," etc.; "8" touches line at top.

28. A crack runs across the stamp about 1 millimetre below the head; large spot at right corner of the mouth.

29. Small flaw or crack extending in the left border and thence across the stamp up into No. 24 is a continuation of the same crack that crosses No. 28; a white flaw on circle at north-east; "L" of "DILIGENCIA" broken, joining inner frame-line.

30. The letter "C" of "DILIGENCIA" is connected with the frame-line below; white dot in centre of north-east spandrel; notch in outer white frame-line under "8."

31. Solid "0" to "80"; lower frame-line broken under space between "0" and "S"; three lines over "80."

32. The outer frame-line thin under "80"; "0" of "80" small and high up; red dash outside between frame below "E" of "CENTAVOS."

33. Inner frame-line at right double and irregular as in lobes; dot on bottom frame-line between "80" and "c"; spot or flaw in the left border between the third and fourth frets up from the bottom.

34. Cross-bar of "G" of "DILIGENCIA" is curved or slanting; double outer frame-line at right.

35. Coloured dot in white frame-line under space between "80" and "c"; double frame-line at lower right; dot in south-west spandrel near third fret up.

In regard to the issue of March, 1858, I find very little to add to what is already known. I have secured, since my collection was exhibited at Buenos Ayres, three horizontal pairs and two vertical pairs of the 180 centesimos, green. These stamps are very rare in pairs, and the pairs that I have secured are on three distinct varieties of paper—thin white paper, thicker white paper, and a real thick yellowish paper. On one of the vertical pairs in my collection note the narrow spacing between the stamps where the rows almost touch, also note the wide bottom margin and half of the normal spacing at top, all of which proves that this pair must have been from the two bottom rows of the sheet. The sheets of the 180 centesimos were in thirteen horizontal rows of six stamps each. It is evident that the upper twelve rows were in groups of six by two, six by three, or six by four, types repeated as required, and that the thirteenth, or bottom, row, transferred separately to the stone, making a total of seventy-eight stamps, was placed much closer to the row next above it in the last group than was the case elsewhere between individual rows or groups. This pair explains why some of the copies of the 180 centesimos found in collections have almost no margins on the top or bottom. The mounting of these pairs has been photographed.

Recently, since the return of my collection from the Buenos Ayres Exhibition, I have been carefully examining not only the mounted stamps, but also a large quantity of pairs, blocks, etc., of issues following the Diligencia stamps to which I have had access. I will now give some of my conclusions based on this evidence, and I hope that others who have good testimony stored away in their collections will also let it be known. The first result of this study has led me to believe that Mr. Hugo Griebert's plating of the twelve varieties of the 120 centesimos of 1860 thick figures, as shown on the photograph of his block of twelve in his recent book *A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay*, is not entirely correct. In my collection I show it plated both according to Mr. Griebert, and according to my own ideas, with what I believe to be full evidence of the change that should be made in the plating. If my plating is fully demonstrated, as I believe it to be, it follows that the plate in his book showing this value is an error as to blocks Nos. 3, 4, 9, 10 and 5, 6, 11, 12, which should be reversed. The evidence as to this is given by blocks of four, several pairs that are properly keyed as to position, as well as by a vertical strip of four, for which I am indebted to Mr. Griebert.

On page 19 of his work Mr. Griebert says that Type 10 of the 120 centesimos exists with the lower part of the right-hand outer line completely missing, and Type 4 with the upper part of the same line missing. In the above evidence I have found that Type 10, in my judgment, should be Type 12, and that Type 4 should be No. 6 on the block of twelve. These varieties are probably from some group in a right-hand pane, where such defects would most likely occur. I have also discovered Type 8 with

no line at the bottom. I have never seen this variety mentioned. In my collection there is also the variety of Type 2, which has the broken figure "1" of "120," which occurs in some panes. As is well known, the variety of the 120 centesimos with the short rays below the head is Type 6, occurring but once in a pane of forty-eight. I have a specimen of this stamp with large and fine top margins, which proves it to be in the upper group of twelve, or in other words, this short rays variety was the north-east stamp in a top pane. I was very glad to be able to fix its position.

By means of certain pairs and blocks in my collection I am convinced that Mr. Hugo Griebert's twelve varieties of the 100 centesimos of 1861, thick figures, are not exactly correctly plated, or rather, that there is some information to be added. I have a block of four of these 100 centesimos thick figures, with wide top margins, showing the variety with the spur or tail to the letter "N" of "CÉNTESIMOS" in the top row in place of as Type 9 in the second row, as stated on page 18 of Mr. Griebert's book, and as shown on the illustration of his twelve types. As is well known, Mr. Griebert correctly plated the 60 centesimos of this issue, and his statement that this spurred "N" variety also occurs in the same place on the 60 centesimos and 100 centesimos is certainly correct. In my plating of the twelve types of the 60 centesimos, Nos. 4 and 10 are shown in a vertical pair with wide bottom margins, and in a block of four (4, 5, 10, 11) there is a top margin wide enough to be unquestioned. These margins then definitely fix the arrangement of the rows in the pane (and thus also in the sheet) of the 60 centesimos, and show that Mr. Griebert is right in the plating of the 60 centesimos. As Mr. Griebert well says, "There is no doubt that the 100 and 180 centesimos were made from the original block of twelve 60 centesimos after the figures had been altered." This being the case, as is also proved by my collection, how can the existence of the spurred "N" variety in the top row, as shown by my block of four, be explained? Can it be possible that the 100 centesimos sheet contains seventeen horizontal rows of twelve stamps, with 204 stamps to the sheet, as in the preceding thin numeral issue, thus bringing an odd and extra row at the top of the sheet containing the spurred "N" variety, as shown by the block of four? There would then be nine rows, namely, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, containing the spurred "N" variety. If the sheet of the 100 centesimos did not contain seventeen rows, or 204 stamps, then my block of four showing top unquestioned margin proves that Mr. Griebert's plating is in error. The stamp showing the tail on "N" is here definitely located in the top row, and must therefore be No. 3 instead of No. 9. With this block and other evidence as proof of an error in plating, it follows that a reversal of the rows would give the correct position, unless the sheet did contain an extra row at the top, when the block would be fully explained.

M. Sigismond Jean states in his book on the stamps of Uruguay that this issue had seventeen horizontal rows of twelve stamps each; but Mr. Hugo Griebert has disputed this, as is noted on page 17 of his book. May not both M. Jean and Mr. Griebert have been right to the extent of their knowledge? Mr. Griebert having a sheet of the 80 centesimos showing sixteen horizontal rows, naturally concluding that all the other values were the same,

although presenting no direct proof that this was so, and probably M. Jean may have had proof that the 100 centesimos had seventeen horizontal rows, and likewise concluded that all values were the same. It seems to me that this is a probable solution, and I believe that the sheet of the 100 centesimos thick figures did contain 204 stamps. Otherwise, how can the existence of the spurred "N" variety in the top row of the sheet, as shown by my block of four, be explained? Other theories may possibly be evolved. As shown by Mr. Griebert, and as has otherwise been proved, there was a new printing on the 7th of April, 1863, of these thick-figure stamps, after the stone had been stated to be defaced. If this is true, might not the later printing referred to have been presumably made from a new stone, and might it be possible that this stone had a different arrangement from the first stone which, previous to that time, had been defaced? I do not, however, believe that there is any evidence that this was the case, and I am, for various reasons, of the opinion that the sheet of the 100 centesimos contained twelve more stamps than the sheet of the 60 centesimos and 80 centesimos, making a total of 204 stamps instead of 192 stamps, thus bringing an extra row at the top of the sheet and explaining my block of four.

For the past two years I have, from time to time, made an earnest but unsuccessful effort to get together enough copies of the 180 centesimos green thick figures of 1861 to make possible the plating of the twelve types. Curiously enough, most of the copies that have during this time passed through the hands of dealers in London, Berlin, and Paris have been very largely duplicates of two or three of the more prominent types. A copy which I have very frequently met with is the type with the tail or spur to the letter "N" of "CENTESIMOS," which appears in the plating of the 60 centesimos and the 100 centesimos, and is found, as Mr. Hugo Griebert has told us, in the same position on the 180 centesimos. During the past few years American dealers have seldom offered for sale fine copies of this 180 centesimos thick figures, and in my judgment it is even a scarcer stamp than the catalogues would seem to indicate. I had the good fortune not long ago to buy a small French collection of early Uruguay stamps, containing a large number of the 180 centesimos, which, with the copies previously accumulated, gave sufficient material with which to complete the plating work. I am glad to be able to say that the reconstructed block of the twelve types is now in my collection. Six of the positions are definitely filled, but it is possible that some of the six other varieties may require a little readjustment when some pairs of this stamp can be secured for comparison. The comparison with some of the copies of the plating of the twelve types of the 60 centesimos is not fully satisfactory. This is most likely due to the wearing of the stone, or to poor printing, and in some cases to both causes. I say with regret that I have never myself owned a pair of these stamps, although there are a number of pairs in collections in South America, and probably others in Europe. I have never heard of a complete reconstructed block of the twelve types, and a well-known authority on the stamps of Uruguay tells me that this is the first successful attempt to assemble them. The reconstructed block of twelve, as it appears now in my collection, is shown in a photographic illustration.

In regard to the 5 centesimos of 1866–76, I have discovered evidence that there must have been more than one arrangement of the varieties on the stone. I have several different pairs, or blocks, or strips in my collection which give what I consider complete evidence as to more than one additional arrangement of the 5 centesimos plate. This I consider an extremely interesting discovery. Mr. Hugo Griebert states in his book that there was only one arrangement of the Montevideo printing of this 5 centesimos, while my evidence, I believe, proves that there were at least three different arrangements of the varieties on the stone of the Montevideo printing of the 5 centesimos. Some of my reasons for this belief may be stated thus: In my Uruguay collection I have a beautiful unused imperforate block of four of these 5 centesimos, in which Nos. 57 and 58 on the plate of the 100 varieties are adjoining and below Nos. 87 and 88. It is obvious that in no other way than by a setting different from the normal arrangement could Nos. 57 and 58 be found in the row next below Nos. 87 and 88, when they are usually found in the third row above the same. I also have a perforated pair, Nos. 42 and 43, with top margins wide enough to be unquestioned. This wide top sheet margin could not occur on Nos. 42 and 43, normally found in the fourth row, unless by rearrangement of the types in a setting, thereby bringing the fourth row to the top of the sheet. An interesting vertical pair shows No. 62 (centesimo) with No. 52 above it, and above No. 52 the top sheet margin. As in the preceding instance, the wide top margin could not occur on No. 52, unless by still another rearrangement of the transfers row five was brought to the top of the sheet. A fine horizontal strip of three of Montevideo printing furnishes still further proof that more than one setting of the different types was used in the various printings. In this strip the stamp at the right is the well-known variety with white head to large numeral, and then there is the sheet margin at the right side. In the normal position of this variety (Nos. 6 and 16 in top row of Montevideo printing) it could not possibly have a margin, as this shows.

Again referring to the numeral issue of 1866–76, Mr. Hugo Griebert says on page 33 of his book that the sheet of the 10 centesimos perforated contains 200 stamps, which were made up of four blocks of fifty varieties, each sheet having ten horizontal rows of twenty stamps. I have discovered a full sheet of these stamps, now in my collection, which shows that the varieties of the four blocks of fifty stamps each are not repeated in their regular order, but that there must have been at least one rearrangement of the varieties on the stone of the Montevideo printing.

I think all this shows that at least the last word has not yet been said on the subject of the stamps of Uruguay, and I believe there are a number of interesting things yet to be determined. Considering the minuteness with which the early issues of Uruguay have been studied, in South America and elsewhere for so many years, it would seem incredible that new information, particularly to the specialist, should turn up. The moral is obviously that patient study of even well worked countries may bring its own reward.

In writing these and other notes on the early stamps of Uruguay, I have no desire to criticize Mr. Hugo Griebert, whom I esteem highly. His

Study of the Stamps of Uruguay is an ornament to Philately. I only hope that what I say about my own investigations may be of aid to other collectors, and induce them to give their experiences. No doubt more points still remain to be definitely settled, and I would be glad to hear from other collectors regarding anything they know, or anything I have said. In this way we may, by working together, soon clear up some obscure points and add to what is now known.

ADDENDUM.

We have to thank Mr. C. L. Pack for the following additional information. Under date May 5 he writes:—

"I am sending you a cut made from the celebrated Ferrer block of fifteen copies of the 80 centavos, 1856, Uruguay, which I have, as you know,



The Ferrer block of fifteen copies of the 80 c. Diligencia, numbers 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, and 30

recently acquired from Signor Ferrer, and as a good deal has been said about it at various times and in various places, I thought you would like to publish an illustration of the block.

"By the aid of the above Ferrer block the positions of five varieties on the plate of the 60 centavos were definitely proved by me, viz. 3, 5, 13, 20, and 30. The 60 centavos were formerly supposed to be all of the same type, but I have located some twenty positions on the plate. This block is also a proof that the plating of the 1 real by Mr. Griebert was incorrect as to several positions, namely, 3, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 24, and 30, as it has been proved that all the varieties should be found in the same position on the plates of all three values."

The Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Birmingham, 1911.

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY,

From June 7 to June 9, 1911.



INCE last report several meetings of the various committees have been held, and everything is now practically ready for the reception and entertainment of the delegates and other visitors.

The programme has been arranged as follows. The list of delegates is also given up to date.

A special souvenir stamp will be printed at the Congress by direct plate printing in two colours, and lithographic impressions will also be presented to the delegates. A set of twelve special post cards will be prepared, each bearing an impression of the stamp, as well as a photograph, and they will be sold at 1s. the set. The Postmaster-General is very kindly providing a special postmark for all correspondence posted at the Congress, and a clerk and postman will be in attendance to deal with this portion of the Congress.

The following amounts have been received since the last list was published: Mr. H. L. Hayman, £4 4s. (additional); Messrs. F. A. Bellamy, W. Pimm, Scottish P.S., South Wales P.S., £2 2s. each; Messrs. G. B. Duerst, B. Goodfellow, G. E. Petty, J. J. Knowles, D. Field, A. V. Taylor, L. L. R. Hausburg, Oxford P.S., £1 1s. each; Mrs. Lake, Messrs. H. B. Carslake, F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, W. Jacoby, 10s. 6d. each; Mr. R. Plant, 5s.

Stamps in aid of the Congress have been sent by Messrs. C. McNaughtan, C. L. Bagnall, G. Johnson, H. Barnwell, C. Hahnel, J. H. Nettleford, S. B. Wildman.

Every case has now been arranged for in the Exhibition, and it should be very attractive to every one who attends. The following are only a few of the splendid exhibits. The Earl of Crawford's 4d. English in thirty-five small frames, Baron A. de Worms' pence Ceylon, Mr. M. P. Castle's litho-

graphed Trinidads, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's four hundred Sydney Views, and many others, of which a programme is in course of preparation.

The following delegates have been appointed :—

The Royal Philatelic Society.
Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, L. L. R. Hausburg.

Bath Philatelic Society.
Messrs. W. G. Olds, B. D. Pope.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.
Messrs. F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, B. B. Tilley, W. F. Wadams.

Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society.
Mr. H. Alsop.

Chums Society of Stamp Collectors.
Mr. L. S. Goldsmith.

City of London Philatelic Society.
Messrs. J. R. Burton, H. W. Westcott, E. R. Woodward.

Derby Philatelic Society.
Messrs. W. H. M. Marsden, F. H. Frere.

Fiscal Philatelic Society.
Messrs. P. J. Evans, A. B. Kay.

Herts Philatelic Society.
Major E. Evans, Messrs. W. G. Cool, H. A. Slade, C. R. Sutherland.

Huddersfield Philatelic Society.
Messrs. G. Thorp, C. H. Greenwood.

Hull and East Riding Philatelic Society.
Messrs. R. W. Dewing, H. Immencamp.

International Philatelic Union.
Messrs. T. H. Hinton, F. F. Lame, W. E. Lincoln.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.
Messrs. A. L. Adutt, D. B. Armstrong.

Junior Philatelic Society (Brighton Branch).
Messrs. J. Ireland, W. Mead.

Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland.
Messrs. J. L. Thomas, H. A. Wise.

Leeds Philatelic Society.
Messrs. W. Oxley, H. Wade.

Leicester Philatelic Society.
Dr. Payne, Messrs. T. B. Widdowson, J. Young.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.
Messrs. J. Hughes, J. H. M. Savage.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society.
Messrs. H. Boon, N. Clissold.

Manchester Philatelic Society.
Messrs. G. B. Duerst, J. Stelfox Gee, B. Goodfellow.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.
Messrs. G. F. Allen, J. Steele Higgins, Jun., J. Taylor.

Northampton Philatelic Society.
Messrs. Humphrey Bennett, W. Nichols.

North of England Philatelic Society.
Messrs. W. J. Cochrane, E. P. Crowther, M. H. Horsley.

Oxford Philatelic Society.
Messrs. F. A. Bellamy, W. H. Tarrant.

Philatelic Literature Society.
Messrs. H. Clark, H. F. Johnson.

Philatelic Society of India.
Messrs. Wilmot Corfield, B. Gordon Jones.

Scottish Philatelic Society.
Messrs. R. W. Findlater, A. W. Macgregor.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.
Messrs. C. F. Dalby, Dr. Mayo.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society.
Messrs. G. E. Petty, W. Scott.

PROGRAMME.

Grand Hotel, Birmingham.

Wednesday, June 7, 1911.

2 p.m. Exhibition opens.

2.30 p.m. (*a*) First Session of Congress opened by the Chairman.
(*b*) Report of "Philatelic Terms Committee" as appointed by the Second Philatelic Congress, to be presented by Major E. B. Evans, R.A.
(*c*) Direct Plate Printing in two colours, with Demonstrations.

5 p.m. Auction in aid of Congress. J. J. Darlow, Esq. (Hon. Auctioneer).

Bourse opens immediately after conclusion of Auction.

8 p.m. Reception at Grand Hotel, to be followed by a Smoking Concert.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

9.45 a.m. Exhibition Room and Bourse opens, and may be used as rendezvous for Delegates and Philatelists generally, remaining open till 7 p.m.

11 a.m. Second Session of Congress.

(*a*) Report of "Forged Stamps Committee" as appointed by the Second Philatelic Congress, to be presented by Major E. B. EVANS, R.A.

(*b*) Linking up of Societies: Discussion to be opened by C. J. PHILLIPS, Esq.

3 p.m. Third Session of Congress.

(*a*) Colour Question, to be opened by H. L. HAYMAN, Esq.

(*b*) Resolution for Triennial Congress, to be moved by Royal Philatelic Society.

(*c*) Election of a Permanent Congress Committee, to be moved by F. REICHENHEIM, Esq.

7 for 7.30 p.m. Banquet. Friends (ladies and gentlemen) cordially invited. All Delegates will have a Complimentary Ticket (exclusive of wine) for the Banquet, and they may purchase tickets for friends at 5s. each (exclusive of wine), but no ticket can be purchased after May 26.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Visit to Messrs. Cadburys' Model Village of Bournville.

9.45 a.m. Train leaves New Street (Midland Railway), returning from Bournville 12.14. Return Fare, 1s. 2d. First; 8d. Third.

Visit to Warwick Castle, by invitation of the COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

2.7 p.m. Train leaves Snow Hill (G.W.R.), returning from Warwick 5.8, 6.10, or 7.15 p.m. (Trains from Warwick to London 6.0, 8.5 p.m.) Special Return Fare, 4s. 5d. First; 2s. 4d. Third.

Ladies are invited to both these Excursions.

Delegates wishing to join the Excursions must send application for Tickets—accompanied by cash for railway tickets—not later than May 26.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, June 1, at 6 p.m.

THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS AT BIRMINGHAM.

SUGGESTED TRIENNIAL CONGRESS.

WE have received the following copy of a resolution passed at the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society held on April 20, 1911.

The recommendations of the Council on the question of the times and places of future meetings of the Congress were considered, and after some discussion it was resolved: "That it be an instruction to this Society's delegates to move the following resolution at the forthcoming Birmingham Congress, viz.—

"That instead of being held annually, future meetings of the Congress shall take place at intervals of three years."

A further question as to the desirability of fixing the interval that should elapse between the holding of the Congress at any place at which it had already been held, and the next meeting to be held at the same place, was also considered and discussed at some length.

It was ultimately decided that the point be left to the discretion of the delegates to be dealt with according to the decision come to on the above-mentioned resolution, it being understood that it was considered advisable that some limitation should be imposed so as to prevent the possibility of meetings of the Congress being frequently held at any particular city or place.

THE NEW STAMPS.

THE Postmaster-General stated, on May 12 and 18, in the House of Commons, "that George V postage stamps of several denominations, including the ½d. and 1d. and postcards and letter-cards bearing the new stamps, would, he anticipated, be placed on sale on the day of His Majesty's Coronation. The new adhesive stamps of other denominations and also other articles of stamp stationery would be issued as soon as possible afterwards. Most of them had been designed by the distinguished Australian artist, Mr. Bertram Mackennal, and some by a designer of great ability, Mr. Eve, and he trusted the public would regard them as an improvement in appearance of the issues that had preceded them. The new issue of stamps would bear the denominations of the stamps, both in words and figures. The postcards and letter-cards would be issued at their face value. It was intended to effect an improvement in the perforation both in stamps and letter-cards, and to put on stamps in the form of rolls, for the convenience of persons using automatic machines."

These important announcements are apparently definite as to the forthcoming new issue, whose advent is awaited with so much interest and curiosity!

LORD CRAWFORD'S ABSTRACTS FROM SPECIFICATIONS OF PATENTS OF U.S. STAMPS.

THE valuable historical information on this subject by the Earl of Crawford, contained in the numbers of the *London Philatelist* for July, August, and October last year, has found a wide appreciation, notably in the

United States, as amply evidenced by the references thereto in the philatelic press of that country. The letters following have been received by us, which it will be seen contain additional information to Lord Crawford's paper of a valuable nature, and which we gratefully acknowledge. This information has been held back in order as far as possible to include in one batch all the supplementary details.

September 19, 1910.

Editor, *London Philatelist*, London, England.

SIR,—I have read with great interest the abstracts from the specifications of patents connected with postal and revenue stamps granted by the United States Patent Office from 1863 to 1898, by your Honourable President, the Earl of Crawford, K.T., and believing that it will be of interest to your readers to supply the omissions resulting from certain patents being "out of print," I append hereto a brief analysis of said omitted patents, having obtained the same from my records :—

Herou, 7.7.63. *No.* 39,147, *Preserving Postage Stamps.*

This improvement consists in folding back a sheet of stamps so that a piece of tinfoil, half the size of the sheet, shall be interposed between the gummed surfaces to prevent them from adhering to each other.

Gibson, 5.1.64. *No.* 41,118, *Postage and Other Stamps.*

Any stamp, postage or revenue, requiring cancellation, is printed wholly or partly with fugitive inks, which will be destroyed or removed by the destruction or removal of the ink employed for their cancellation.

Harmon, Emanuel, 22.3.64. *No.* 41,505, *Postage and Revenue Stamps.*

The drawing accompanying this patent shows a most excellent illustration of the three cent 1861 issue, over the face of which are vertical and horizontal lines crossing each other and placed relatively close together.

The inventor proposes to cancel the stamp with the same ink in which these lines are printed.

MacDonough, 27.2.66. *No.* 52,869, *Manufacture of Ink for Postage Stamps.*

This invention consists of an ink composed of any suitable colouring matter combined with gelatine and glycerine whereby the ink is readily dissolved by water and chemical agents, and is suitable for plate printing.

Carusi, 14.1.68. *No.* 73,296, *System of Postage Stamps.*

The edge of the stamp carries the name of the office where used, and the centre has a blank space in which the date is marked by the party writing, or by the postmaster, to cancel the same. There is also a space in the centre for directions, which will indicate the importance or return destination of the letter, to be added by the superscriber.

Fletcher, 5.4.70. *No.* 101,604, *Adhesive Stamps.*

The stamp is made up of a thick sheet or body portion having a perforation or perforations therethrough, a thin tissue or other suitable bibulous sheet being applied to the face as a covering for said perforation or perforations, the thin and thick sheets being securely connected to make up the complete stamp, and the thin sheet being suitably engraved or printed on its face, and the thick sheet having adhesive material applied to its back.

Respectfully,

F. R. CORNWALL, F.R.P.S.L.

14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.
November 21, 1910.

To the Editor *The London Philatelist.*

Dear Sir,—Enclosed are short abstracts from two of the specifications of patents, which your readers may be interested to add to the references on page 160 (Macdonough) and page 183 (Fletcher) of Lord Crawford's important serial in *The London Philatelist.*

Yours faithfully,
Fred. J. Melville.

Fletcher, Addison C., of New York, N.Y., 5.4.70. *Antedated* 5.11.69.

Object. An improvement in postage and other adhesive stamps, involving or including a new method of cancelling them. The invention consists in so constructing the stamps with a hole or holes through the body of them, and covering or backing the same with thin tissue or other bibulous paper.

Effected by taking a sheet of "stamps" and punching through the body portions of each stamp one or more perforations, after which the backs of the stamps are covered by a sheet of tissue firmly cemented thereto, so as to cover the holes. Mucilage is applied to the exterior surface of the tissue paper and backs of the stamps.

Process. The stamps have a suitable vignette or figure engraved or printed on them, as also has the tissue paper covering the holes. This printing on the two surfaces may either be done separately and before applying the bibulous (tissue) paper to the backs of the stamps, or it may be done after—the perforation in the face of the stamp admitting of such a simultaneous impression of the two portions.

By reason of the delicate and peculiar character of the bibulous paper, any attempt to remove the stamp without defacing it by first moistening it would be useless, for the bibulous paper covering the hole or holes would be so washed or torn, that in the endeavour to remove the stamp it would have its design more or less destroyed; and thus prevent a second use of the stamp.

Macdonough, James, of New York, N.Y., 27.2.66.

Object. Improvement in the manufacture of ink for printing postage stamps, etc.

Effected by the grinding of colouring matters in glycerine and thus manufactured into ink. The glycerine dissolves with such facility as to render it impossible to wash the cancelling-ink from the stamp without removing the original glycerine-ink. The extreme ease with which devices printed with this ink may be destroyed or obscured renders it desirable to modify and diminish the solubility of the ink by the use of gelatine, animal or fish glue, dextrine, gum-tragacanth, gum-arabic, albumen, linseed oil, etc.

Process. Put on the stone or in the tub equal quantities of ordinary glycerine and ordinary gelatine of commerce, and add sufficient colouring matter with a very small quantity of the common drier known in the trade as "common drier." The gelatine should be reduced to the consistency of jelly by previously soaking it in water and afterwards warming it before presenting it to the other ingredients. After incorporating these thoroughly with the knife or other suitable agitator, grind the whole together in the mill, and the ink is ready for use.

Proportions are varied to suit required conditions, and the ink may be used either for surface printing or for intaglio plate printing.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Cochin.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new set described as follows:—

New Design (Portrait); wmk. small umbrella; perf. 13½.

2 pies, brown.
3 ,, blue.
4 ,, green.
9 ,, carmine.
1½ anna, lilac.

India.—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the 3 pies, grey, King Edward set, overprinted "C. E. F.," in black.

Adhesive.

3 pies, grey, overprinted as above.

North Borneo.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 25 cents value of the new set chronicled on page 77, and inform us that they have received the other values previously described.

Queensland.—Mr. Hausburg, in his paper on the "Colonial Perforations of Queensland," states that the 1d. Small Star exists perforated 12½, square holes, compound with 13, and he had never seen the other two values perforated other than 13. Mr. Ulph has forwarded for our inspection an undoubted copy of the 2d., perforated 12½ square by 13.—*The Australian Philatelist.*

EUROPE.

Belgium.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write to say that the Charity stamps of 5 c. and 10 c. have been re-issued with the date overprinted "1911."

Bosnia.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that they have discovered the following perforation varieties in the Pictorial set, which they believe have not been previously chronicled:—

Adhesives.

Perf. 6½. 1 kr.
,, 9½ × 10½, 1 h., 35 h.
,, 12½ × 10½ × 9½, 1 h., 3 h., 6 h., 20 h., 45 h.
,, 12½ × 10½, 25 h.

Greece.—Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff writes to say that the whole of the new issue are on sale at the Central Post Office in Athens, but that only the 5, 10, and 25 lepta are in general use, as there is still a good supply of the other values of the previous issues unsold.

Hungary.—Mr. W. T. Wilson informs us that he has received the 5 korona with the watermark No. 10 of S. G. and Co., perf. 15.

Adhesive.

5 korona, dull claret; wmk. No. 10; perf. 15.

Spain.—To the current set perf. 14 *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 25 c., blue.

Adhesive.

25 c., blue; perf. 14.

Sweden.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 4 öre value to the new Official set.

Official.

4 öre, pale lilac.

AMERICA.

Ecuador.—Two more values of the new set referred to on pages 51 and 79 have been chronicled.

Adhesives.

1 c., red and black.
1 s., green and black.

Uruguay.—A new set of Official stamps is chronicled in the *Monthly Journal.*

Oblong design (seated figure and shield) and "Oficial" in large white letters at foot.

Officials.

2 c., red-brown.
5 c., blue.

8 c., slate.
20 c., grey-brown.
25 c., claret.
50 c., pale orange.
1 p., red.
Perf. 11½.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the Postage Due set has been overprinted "Republica."

Postage Due Stamps.	Overprinted "Republica."
5 reis,	green.
10 ,,	grey-violet.
20 ,,	brown-red.
30 ,,	vermilion.
50 ,,	brown.
60 ,,	lilac-brown.
100 ,,	violet-red.
130 ,,	blue.
200 ,,	carmine.
500 ,,	violet.

PERSIA.—A new set with portrait of the present Shah has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have supplied us with the following list of the values :—

Adhesives.

No wmk., perf. 11½ × 11.

1 chahi, green and orange.
2 ,, red and sepia.
3 ,, grey and green.
6 ,, grey and rose.
9 ,, brown and purple.
10 ,, red and brown.
13 ,, purple and blue.
26 ,, blue and green.
1 kran, blue and rose.
2 kran, green and mauve.
3 ,, purple and black.
5 ,, red and blue.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, on Continental authority, makes the following additions to the list :—

10 kran, olive and red-brown.
20 ,, brown and bistre.
30 ,, red and green.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 16 c. in a new colour, purple.

Adhesive.

16 cents, purple.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The following additional values of type 25 of Gibbons overprinted "Republica" diagonally in carmine on all but the 1 tanga, which has the overprint in green, have reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.: 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4½, 6, 9 reis, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12 tangas, 1 and 2 rupees.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News states that the Postage Due set has been overprinted "Republica."

Postage Due Stamps.	Overprinted "Republica."
2 reis,	blue-green.
3 ,,	yellow-green.
4 ,,	orange.
5 ,,	grey-violet.
6 ,,	grey.
9 ,,	brown.
1 tanga,	orange.
2 ,,	brown.
5 ,,	blue.
10 ,,	carmine.
1 rupee,	violet.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1910-11.
President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON.
C. N. BIGGS.
D. C. GRAY.
T. W. HALL.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
T. WICKHAM JONES.
F. J. PEPLOW.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE eleventh meeting of the season 1910–11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 16th March, 1911, at 6 o'clock p.m.

The following members were in attendance, in addition to three visitors : Messrs. M. P. Castle, S. Chapman, H. R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, B. Pinner, L. W. Fulcher, W. T. Wilson, Capt. C. G. S. Harvey, L. E. Hall, E. W. Mann, J. H. Barron, Douglas Ellis, A. R. Barrett, B. D. Knox, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, Colonel Bonhote, Baron Percy de Worms and Baron A. de Worms.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 2nd March, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Secretary read a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Philatelic Congress to be held from the 7th to the 9th June, 1911, and the following members were elected delegates from this Society to such Congress : The Vice-President (Mr. M. P. Castle), Baron A. de Worms, Mr. R. B. Yardley, and Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Mr. S. Chapman then read a most inter-

esting paper on the early issues of Mexico, prefacing his information as to the stamps by an historical report upon the postal administration of the country prior to the issue of stamps, illustrated by photographs of most of the towns and postal districts, and by original covers franked through the post.

Mr. Chapman also showed to the members a very considerable number of printed notices regulating the tariff rates, including one in 1855, when postage stamps first began to be used, but superseded in 1856 by another circular, under which the rates were substantially raised.

Mr. Chapman pointed out that this alteration in the tariff accounted for the fact that the half real stamp was much rarer after 1856 than before that date.

He also showed to the members a cover bearing a two reales stamp on which the post mark was in error dated 1855, this having been a mistake for 1857.

In the course of his paper Mr. Chapman explained, and very fully illustrated, the method of the Government accountancy in connection with the issues of stamps, and how the numbers on the stamps came to be impressed, the first number being that of the invoice and the second number that of the year of issue.

Mr. Chapman then gave illustrations showing how the Eagle issue fell into five groups, dating from 8th May, 1864, to 31st July, 1865.

In showing the original covers, Mr. Chapman called attention to the large figures that appeared thereon, and pointed out that where the word "FRANCO" appeared on the cover this figure indicated the payment that had been made to the Post Office, but where the word was omitted the figure indicated the amount to be collected in respect of postage.

A considerable number of covers were shown bearing portions of stamps, and Mr. Chapman fully explained the circumstances under which bisected stamps had been issued to pay postage, and explained the reasons for this being done.

The display was coupled with specimens of franked envelopes issued from 1864 to 1868 in consequence of a deficiency in the supply of stamps in certain post offices.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Chapman for his exceedingly interesting display and paper was moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. W. T. Wilson, and after some remarks by Mr. E. D. Bacon in support, the resolution was unanimously carried and suitably responded to by Mr. Chapman.

Among those present at the meeting was Dr. Béla Zamacona, the late Postmaster-General of Mexico.

THE twelfth meeting was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 6th April, 1911, at 6 o'clock p.m., the following members being present: Lord Crawford, Baron A. de Worms, Messrs. M. P. Castle, H. R. Oldfield, T. W. Jones, Col. F. H. Hancock, Harry Schacke, J. H. Barron, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, L. E. Hall, A. R. Barrett, B. D. Knox, and J. A. Tilleard.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Secretary laid on the table some stamps of the Portuguese Colonies (about 80 to 100 in number) which had been obtained by Major Evans in Bermuda in 1886 or 1887, and which Major Evans had been good enough to present to the Society for their collection.

The stamps were submitted for the inspection of the members, and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the valuable gift with thanks, and the stamps were directed to be put into the Society's collection, together with a note showing the name of the donor and the date at which he acquired them.

The Honorary Librarian placed on the table Mr. Clifton Howe's work entitled *Canada and its Postage Stamps*, which had been presented by the author to the Society, and he was directed to acknowledge the gift with the cordial thanks of the Society.

The Vice-President then gave a display of the Portuguese reprints which had been presented to the Society by H.M. the King of Portugal.

Mr. Castle pointed out as an interesting fact that three kings had been directly or indirectly concerned with the presentation to the Society of this set of reprints.

Some two years ago, when King Alphonso of Spain was on a visit to Lisbon, arrangements were made for the preparation of some 150 complete sets of the stamps of this country and of its colonies. Each set contained 1453 stamps, and one of such sets was presented to King Alphonso.

Through the good offices of King George the Fifth, who was then Prince of Wales and President of this Society, one of these sets was presented by King Manoel of Portugal to the Society, and the stamps had been mounted for the purposes of the display to the members this evening.

Mr. Castle also intimated that Mr. Yardley had sent two volumes, part of his collection of Portugal, and reprints, and that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Limited had been kind enough to make up an album containing on the first few pages original stamps, and subsequently the reprints in their possession, which formed a valuable and interesting collection.

All the stamps were inspected by the members present with very great interest, and a very cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Castle for the trouble he had taken in the matter, and Mr. Yardley and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Limited for the stamps they had kindly sent.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season 1910–11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 20th April, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, Capt. G. S. F. Napier, S. Chapman, F. Ransom, L. W. Fulcher, M. P. Castle, B. Pinner, Col. Bonhote, J. A. Tilleard, J. R. Laing, Lance E. Hall, T. W. Hall, J. H. Barron, W. Canning, C. McNaughtan, C. Neville Biggs, B. D. Knox, Naret Köning; one visitor.

The President having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Honorary Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. Wiedemann resigning his membership, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

The Vice-President read a letter from Mr. H. Lestrange Ewen, sending for the Society's collection a number of Newfoundland stamps of the last issue, and a valuable and representative collection of 120 stamps of Papua.

Mr. Castle was requested to acknowledge the gift with the best thanks of the Society.

The recommendations of the Council on the question of the times and places of future meetings of the Congress were then considered, and after some discussion it was resolved—"That it be an instruction to this Society's delegates to move the following resolution at the forthcoming Birmingham Congress, viz.:

"That instead of being held annually, future meetings of the Congress shall take place at intervals of three years."

A further question as to the desirability of fixing the interval that should elapse between the holding of the Congress at any place at which it had already been held, and the next meeting to be held at the same place, was also considered and discussed at some length.

It was ultimately decided that the point be left to the discretion of the delegates to be dealt with according to the decision come to on the above-mentioned resolution, it being understood that it was considered advisable that some limitation should be imposed, so as to prevent the possibility of meetings of the Congress being frequently held at any particular city or place.

The principal business of the evening consisted of a display of the stamps of "Nevis" belonging to the King, His Majesty, as Patron of the Society, having been graciously pleased to honour the Society by entrusting his collection to the Honorary Secretary for the purposes of the display.

The collection, which is practically complete, fills two volumes, and, with one or two exceptions, contains reconstructed sheets, both in unused and used condition, of all the stamps of the several issues of the first type, in addition to a large number of entire unsevered sheets including, amongst others now difficult to find in this state, the 6d. value both engraved and lithographed, and the 4d. lithographed. The De La Rue series of stamps is fully represented by numerous blocks and pairs and single specimens of all the values and issues unused, together with a complete series of the same stamps in used condition.

A fine set of proofs on card taken from the plates of the twelve types of each value engraved for the first issue, is also shown, together with other proofs of the four stamps printed in various colours on plate paper.

As everything that is known to exist in the stamps of "Nevis" is comprised in the collection, it is not necessary to specify the chief varieties, but attention may be called to the variety of the 1s. of 1866, on laid paper, of which a fine used copy was shown, and to a strip of three of the 1s. (lithographed) imperforate vertically, of which, so far as is known, no other copy has been found, while in the lithographed 1d. stamps there are some varieties of perforation not hitherto chronicled.

The notes to the first issue contained particulars of the first consignment of stamps to the colony on 28th of June, 1861, with the number of sheets of each value then sent out. This information is new, and completes the history of the stamps, as it is understood that there were no further supplies until 1866, from which date full particulars are available and have been published.

From the large number of shades of the 1d. lithographed stamp shown in entire sheets, it was fairly clear that there must have been more printings than those supplied in 1878, the date usually given for the lithographed stamps, and the notes as to this stamp show that it was lithographed as early as March, 1873, three transfers being taken from the plate for the purpose.

The information obtained in writing up the collection also proves that the first of the two colours of the 1s. (lithographed) was the dark green, and not the pale yellow-green, as has been hitherto conjectured from the supposed correction of the "Cross on the Hill" variety, found in the stamps in the paler colour.

Other interesting information is included in the very full particulars given throughout the collection, and it is hoped that a short note of all that is novel may be prepared for publication in the *London Philatelist*.

The collection was inspected by the members present with the greatest interest, and on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by the President, it was resolved that the Honorary Secretary be requested to express to the King, with the humble duty of the members, the respectful thanks of the Society to His Majesty for having graciously permitted the collection to be shown.

Before the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. Koning, who had come from Amsterdam expressly for this meeting, stated that he was the bearer of hearty greetings and sincere good wishes from all the members of the Society resident in Holland.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Monthly meetings from October to April inclusive at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ—*Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.* Free to members.

Entrance fee, 5s.; annual subscription, 5s.; life membership, £2 2s.

Hon. Secretary—
H. A. SLADE, "KILLAHA," ST. ALBANS.

THE seventh general meeting of the session 1910–11 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, April 25, 1911, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Mrs. Field, Messrs. W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, J. C. Sidebotham, W. A. Boyes, E. W. Arnold, J. R. Laing, W. B. Edwards, R. A. Newton, A. J. Séfi, H. A. Slade, and one visitor.

Mr. Slade was elected to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on March 21, 1911, were read and signed as correct, subject to an amendment to the effect that the Vice-President, in conjunction with the President and the Hon. Secretary, had accepted an invitation to join the Committee of Honour of the Vienna Exhibition, and also that the Vice-President, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, was ex officio one of the delegates of the Herts Philatelic Society.

A message was received from the President (Mr. Franz Reichenheim) stating that, owing to his absence on the Continent, he was unable to be present. But, in sending his compliments, he expressed his wishes for a successful meeting.

A letter was read from the Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) regretting inability, through ill-health, to attend the meeting, and the Chairman passed a unanimous vote that Mr. Hayman might soon be restored to his wonted health and vigour.

It was proposed and carried that a letter of sympathy be written to our fellow-member, Mr. J. Henniker-Heaton, with hearty wishes for his speedy recovery from his severe illness.

Printed copies (in English) of the programme of the Vienna Exhibition were laid on the table, and distributed. Those members who were not present, but would like copies, should make application to the Hon. Librarian.

Mr. Humphrey Bennett, J.P., presented six albums for the Society's collection, and the donation was accepted with thanks.

The Chairman then presented, in the name of the Society, a bouquet to Mrs. Field, as a slight token of appreciation and esteem, and also in recognition of the fact that she was the first lady member who had given a display or who had attended in person, and, in returning thanks, Mrs. Field mentioned that she had been a member for upwards of eleven years, that she had won her first medal at the Society's Exhibition at Arundel House in 1902, and that that success had spurred her on to improve and increase her collection.

Mrs. Field proceeded to pass round the sheets of her wonderfully complete collection of unused British Colonial Stamps—a collection which in point of condition and display of philatelic skill and knowledge has few equals. Of necessity, a few blank spaces were noticeable, but many of the great rarities were present, and every stamp was perfect from every point of view. All the Colonies and Dependencies were very strongly represented, and Cape of Good Hope, Gambia, and Gibraltar came in for special attention and admiration.

It was unfortunate that through various causes so few members were able to attend the meeting, which was one of the most entertaining and enjoyable this session. Mr. Sidebotham proposed, and Mr. Boyes seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Field, and voiced the feelings of the meeting in expressing the hope that she would find it convenient to visit the Society on some future occasion.

The meeting terminated at 8.30 p.m.

Correspondence.

CEYLON FISCAL AND TELEGRAPH STAMP.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

71 FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

DEAR SIR,—We are shortly publishing for the Philatelic Society of India the work of the late C. S. Crofton on *Ceylon Fiscals and Telegraphs.* There are a few particulars needed to complete this important work, and if any readers could answer any of the following queries it would be of great assistance:

1. What Ceylon stamps, postal and fiscal, of 1872–80 bore the following current numbers in "a rectangle with the corners scalloped out": 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12 to 17 inclusive, 19, 20?

2. Wanted for examination, to complete the arrangement of types, used copies of Ceylon type-set telegraph provisionals, with *last two* digits of control:

5 cents, 06 or 56.
5 cents, 24 or 74.
10 cents, 34 or 84.

Hoping you can render your assistance by inserting in your publication this letter,

We are,
Yours truly,
BRIDGER AND KAY.

THE NEW HEBRIDES ½D. SINGLE C A.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—Some time ago I sent you a short article on the above, and stated therein that I was communicating with the President Commissioner at Vila and the Postmaster-General at Suva on the matter.

I have received replies from both gentlemen, and enclose copy of that from the former. It conveys nothing new, but it shows that this official, at all events, knew of no "reprint."

The reply from the Postmaster-General for Fiji merely reiterates his former statement that no record was kept of the watermarks.

But in a letter from a private correspondent in Suva I learn the following: "With reference to New Hebrides surcharged ½d., I am sure there has been no *reprint*, although there may have been a further printing on ½d. C A single owing to the stock being jumbled up, for I know that long after the ½d. mult. were in issue I bought ½d. single C A in the ordinary course of business, so I am sure there was no fake or collusion about the surcharged lot."

The simple fact is, that in the first shipment to Vila there were about three sheets of the ½d. single C A, and in the second about twenty, since when none whatever were received in the New Hebrides. So that collectors of this particular stamp may be quite easy in their minds as to the approximate number in existence, say, twenty-four sheets at the outside.

But should there be doubters—well, I confess to be a "Bloater," and I am willing to purchase from timorous holders. That strikes me as a fair thing.

Yours faithfully,
COURTENAY SMITH.

"Rest Haven," Middle Harbour, Sydney,
April 7, 1911.

[COPY.]

BRITISH RESIDENCY VILLA,
March 13, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 22nd ultimo, marked "Unofficial," on the subject of certain kindly remarks made in a journal called *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, and in reply to state that, to the best of my knowledge, the British Condominium stamp issues of this group were printed in England by the usual contractors, who I believe to be, or to have been until a short time ago, Messrs. De La Rue and Company.

In the case of the last issue, the supply came direct from England (where the overprinting was also done) through the Crown Agents for the Colonies; the others were supplied to this administration by the Government of Fiji, the overprinting having been done in the Government Printing Office of that colony.

I regret that I am unable to afford you any more precise information, but should you require further, I would suggest a reference to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, or to the Colonial Postmaster, Suva, Fiji, who are in a better position than I to speak on this subject.

I may add that I am not a philatelist, so know little of the real or fancy values of these stamps to collectors, dealers, or speculators; but I have heard that some of the stamps of the issues in question have been sold at extraordinarily high prices.

You are at liberty to make any use you like of this letter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) M. KING,
Resident Commissioner.

Courtenay Smith, Esq.

THE DICKENS "STAMP."

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

16, BELSIZE GROVE, N.W.,
May 9, 1911.

SIR,—I do not suppose that the Dickens Committee, when they started their rather absurd so-called "Stamp," had any idea that it would be the means of discouraging youthful philatelists; yet such seems likely to be the result.

Being unable to take an active part in the deeper researches of present-day Philately, I have tried to be of use by encouraging young collectors. Many schoolboy and other juvenile collector has submitted a collection to me, and I have done my best to correct, instruct, and generally to put the owners in the way to become philatelists, as opposed to mere collectors.

In this way I have made acquaintance with masses of rubbish of all sorts, such as is passed off upon the unlearned and unwary.

Recently the Dickens Stamp has added another terror. "What is it? Where does it go? Such and many similar questions are asked by the young people who have purchased it in the full belief that it is a genuine postal issue.

When informed of its true nature they are naturally much disgusted, and consider that they have been cheated.

The harm might have been less if the label had been issued in its true character as a Charity stamp; but this is exactly what the Committee have always denied.

Would it not be possible to get up an agitation to prevent the issue of any label got up in the form of a postal or revenue stamp?

It is illegal to print anything resembling a banknote; why not protect stamps similarly?

I remain,
Yours truly,
ERNEST A. ELLIOTT.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 17 March, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1872, forgery of the 1s., Plate 6	2	17	6
Bavaria, Postage Due, 1888–95, 10 pf., greenish grey, overprint omitted, torn	7	10	0
Hamburg, 9 sch., yellow, imperf., close at bottom	2	6	0
Philippine Islands, first issue, 1 r., slate-blue, "CORROS," pen cancelled	5	5	0
Cape Triangular, 6d., lilac, rouletted	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s., emerald, mint	3	0	0
Natal, 1891, 2½d. on 4d., "HALF-PENN," on piece	3	0	0
Niger Coast, ½d., in violet, fancy caps on 2½d., S.G. 27, mint	7	0	0
Orange River Colony, 1900, 5s., green, the no stop after "V" variety, S.G. 121, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, later printing, 6d., bright carmine, with mixed stops, one on the line, and two above, S.G. 168, mint	3	0	0
Transvaal, "V.R." slanting, 1d., red on orange, wide roulette, S.G. 236.	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve on green, fine roulette, S.G. 245	2	6	0
Zanzibar, 5 rupees, ultramarine and violet, the variety with inverted letter "r" in overprint, S.G. 51, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 2½, in red, on 1½ a., sepia, error "Zanizbar," S.G. 120	4	5	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion,* small margins	17	0	0
United States, 1856, 5 c., lake-brown, imperf.*	2	2	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	4	4	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, provisional, 2½d. on 4d., brown and blue, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1908, provisional, 1d. on 4d., black and red on yellow, surcharge inverted, mint	3	10	0
St. Vincent, ½d. on half 6d., pair	2	8	0
Ditto, 1d. on 6d., yellow-green,* imperf. at bottom	2	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 4 rls., sepia, variety "CUATO CS"	2	8	0
Colombia, 1862, 1 peso, lilac	2	4	0
Ditto, Antioquia, first issue, 1 peso, red	2	6	0
Cook Islands, 1901, overprinted with a crown, in black, 1d., brown, used blocks of 4 £2 7s. 6d. and	2	15	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow,* creased	2	14	0
Victoria, 1850, 3d., blue, rouletted, pair	3	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 1s., blue, imperf., pair*	3	12	6

Sale of 6 and 7 April, 1911.

Denmark, first issue, 2 rbs., blue, mint	2	2	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr., black on green, pinhole	2	10	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓ gr., moss-green,* with gum	3	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, thinned	8	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1861, 18 k., blue, mint	2	0	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie	6	6	0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, Star, perf., pair, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, 1864, Star, perf. 12½, 10d., orange-red, mint	2	18	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, pair*	6	15	0
Ditto, 1s., deep green, block of 8, mint	25	0	0
Ditto, 1s., emerald-green, ditto,* creased	25	0	0
Niger Coast, 1894, "½," in blue on half 1d., vermilion, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, another, but used	3	15	0
British Columbia, perf. 14, set of 5, mint	4	5	0
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple, pen-cancelled, thinned	8	10	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., pearls	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., pearl in heart, small margin	5	0	0
Uruguay, first issue, 80 c., green, and 1 r., vermilion, mint	6	10	0
British New Guinea, first issue, 2s. 6d., mint	2	12	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red, Plate 2, pair	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 1	2	8	0
New Zealand, Star, imperf., 6d., brown, mint	2	0	0
Collection : 3576	14	0	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 28 and 29 March, 1911.

Brunswick, 1864, *percé*, 3 sgr., rose,* part gum, thinned	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 1862, 3d., rose, with secret dot, perforations at bottom clipped, with Expert Committee's opinion	12	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1879, 1d., red, Plate 225, strip of 5, one with corner perforation missing	2	12	0
Ditto, 1885, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 10s., blue, pair	7	0	0
Ditto, 1902, ditto, 2½d., blue,* no gum	2	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	4	15	0
Hong Kong, CC, perf. 12½, 4 c., slate,* with gum	3	15	0
India, 1854, 1 a., deep red, Die 1, a block of 20,* one stamp is a little damaged and some are slightly creased	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, Die 3, a block of 8 and a block of 4, used on original with a strip of six 2 a., green, one stamp of the block of 4 is stained	10	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1867, set of 9, seven*	4	2	6
Cape Triangular, 6d., dark slate,*	3	7	6
Ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	4	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, retouched corner, slight defects	4	12	6
Cape Triangular, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	5	0	0
Natal, 1895, Halfpenny, in red, on 6d., violet, a block of 60, two stamps in the top row are without "POSTAGE," uncatalogued (four or five of the others are damaged)	8	10	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 1 a., plum, with blue overprint	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet	15	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 1 . . £2 4s. and	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., bright green	3	10	0
Victoria, 1850, 3d., blue, pair, wide setting,* no gum	3	10	0
Collections: 832, £59; 6739, £49; about 1500	28	0	0

Sale of 11 and 12 April, 1911.

Great Britain, 1887–92, 3d., purple on orange, pair, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, 1902, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 10d.	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," ½d., green, pair, mint	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, ditto, ditto	2	0	0
Switzerland, Winterthur, 2½ r.,* thinned	2	10	0
Hong Kong, 1891, 2 c., rose, block of 4, one with tall "K"*	2	6	0
India: Gwalior, 1896, long inscription, 2½ a., green, an entire sheet of 240, one stamp in the top row being the error "GWALICR"	20	0	0
Labuan, 1902–3, 25 c., black and blue, error	2	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, Protectorate, 2s., green, mint	2	2	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3, mint	3	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1d., brick-red on *bleuté*,* thinned	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	3	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, and 1863–4, De La Rue printing, 1d., carmine, 4d., deep blue, 6d., mauve, and 1s., emerald, a pair of each, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1863–4, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1880, "3" on 3d., dull rose, figure inverted	7	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., early impression, corner torn	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., "PENOE," worn impression	3	3	0
Sierra Leone, 1885–96, 6d., purple-brown on *bleuté*, strip of 4, mint	2	5	0
Newfoundland, One Cent on 3 c., grey-purple, surcharged in red and in black, the former surcharge is Type 3, and the latter Type 2	4	0	0
Ditto, 1897–1901, 2 c., vermilion, imperf., strip of 5, mint	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 c., orange, ditto, ditto, ditto	2	17	6
United States America, State, $2, mint	2	8	0
Barbados, 1861, clean-cut perf., 1d., pale blue*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 5s., £4 10s. and	5	0	0
Grenada, 1873–9, wmk. Small Star, clean-cut perfs., 1d., deep green, block of 6, mint	3	5	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., pale yellow-green, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., blue-green, ditto	2	15	0
Ditto, litho., 6d., mint	2	12	6
St. Kitts, CA, 4d., blue, ditto	2	2	0
St. Vincent, 5s., rose, Star wmk.,* part gum	7	15	0
Ditto, one penny on 6d., mint	2	12	6
Turks Islands, 1873–9, wmk. Star, 1s., lilac, no perfs. at left	4	10	0
Ditto, 1881, 2½d. on 1d., red, Type 10,* no gum	5	0	0
Ditto, 4 on 1d., red, Type 16	3	3	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c. on piece, creased	3	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., No. 23	3	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., on laid, pair	5	0	0
New Zealand, 1856, no wmk., 1s., blue-green, serrated perfs. at bottom	2	8	0
Ditto, 1860–2, pelure paper, 1s., green	3	3	0
Papua, 1901–5, 2s. 6d., brown and black, mint	2	14	0
Collections: 8380, £60; 1256	45	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 23 and 24 March, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1867, 6d., mauve, Plate 10, imperf., mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., brown	2	6	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1891, 4½d., pane of 20, mint	8	10	0
Naples arms, ½ T.	13	0	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓ gr., green	2	2	0
Spain, 1853, 2 reales, heavy post-mark	2	15	0
Ditto, 1865, imperf., 12 c., frame inverted	3	10	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 r., dull blue, pair	3	5	0
Basle, 2½ rappen	3	10	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, brick-red	4	4	0
Ditto, 1853, 9 crazie, purple-brown	2	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., corner defective	4	15	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, imperf.*	5	5	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, perf.*	2	15	0
Ditto, CC, perf. 13, 9d., brown	3	5	0
Ditto, 14 × 12½, 32 c., mint	4	4	0
British Central Africa, 1891, £10, brown, mint	6	5	0
British East Africa, May, 1890, ½ a., 1 a., and 4 annas, all mint, have never been mounted	3	12	6
Ditto, 1891, provisional, 1 anna on 3 a., V.H.M., Gibbons' 41, used copy	3	7	6
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1d., deep rose-red, pair	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose-red, block of 4	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, pair	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate*	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair*	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., blue-green*	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	4	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red	3	10	0
Ditto, 1d., brick-red, creased	3	5	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, close on left	3	3	0
Ditto, 1d., blue, error	38	0	0
Ditto, 4d., red, error, defective corner	32	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, retouched corner, close at right	8	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., carmine, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve, pair, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, ditto	5	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, carliest state, close	3	7	6
Ditto, large fillet, 2d., repaired	4	12	6
Ditto, Four Pence on 4d., green, pair	6	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Orange River Colony, level stops, 6d., carmine, figure of value omitted, mint	3	0	0
British Guiana, CC, 14 × 12½, 1 c., grey	2	15	0
Canada, 7½d., green*	3	7	6
Antioquia, 1868, 5 c., green	6	10	0
Nevis, 1883, ½d. on half penny, double surcharge	4	4	0
Tasmania, £1, green-yellow	3	12	6
Western Australia, 6d., gold-bronze	3	15	0
Collection in Senf album, over 5000	20	10	0

Sale of 30 and 31 March, 1911.

Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, Queen, 5d., mint	2	17	6
Spain, 1865, imperf., 12 c., centre inverted	4	7	6
Ceylon, 1861, 8d., yellow-brown	3	5	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, clean-cut perf.	2	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1880, "3" on 3d., dull rose, pair, showing both types	3	7	6
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* colour not bright	2	10	0
Natal, 1857, 9d., blue, apparently*	2	8	0
British Guiana, 1888, $2, green, block of 4, mint	3	3	0
Grenada, Postage diagonally on half 1d., orange, mint	2	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., purple, thinned	5	10	0
United States, 1869, 90 c.,* off centre	2	0	0
Uruguay, 1856, 80 c., green, and 1 r., red*	5	5	0
Victoria, 1863, 4d., rose, wmk. 4, strip of 3,* with gum	3	3	0

* * *

MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of 27 and 28 February, 1911.

	$	Sterling. Ex. 4.87. £	s.	d.
United States, 1861, 3 c., *scarlet*,* O.G.	68	13	19	3
Ditto, 1869, 90 c., black and carmine	10²⁵	2	2	1
Azores, 1882, 150 r., blue	21	4	6	3
Barbados, 1873, 5s., dull rose	8⁵⁰	1	14	10
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., brownish-red	12⁶⁰	2	11	9
British Honduras, 1888, 50 c. on 1s., grey,* O.G.	10	2	1	1
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	21⁵⁰	4	8	3
Ditto, 4d., pale blue	13⁶⁰	2	15	10
Dominican Republic, 1866, 1 r., pale green*	28⁶⁰	5	17	5
Great Britain, 1882, anchor, £1, brown-lilac on bluish	10⁵⁰	2	3	1
Ditto, £5, orange	11	2	5	2
Monaco, 1885, 5 fcs.,* close at top	11²⁵	2	6	2
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	14	2	17	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 3, second retouch	12²⁵	2	10	3
Russia, 1884, 3 r., 50,* O.G.	11⁷⁵	2	8	2
Saxony, 3 pf., red, soiled	24	4	18	7

* Unused.	$	Sterling. Ex.4.87. £ s. d.
Basle, 2½ r., thinned at back	24	4 18 7
Wurtemberg, 70 k., violet	16⁷⁵	3 8 9
United States, 1847, 10 c., black, strip of 5, some damaged	28	5 15 0
Bremen, 1866, 10 gr., black, on entire	17⁵⁰	3 11 10
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 1 p., brown	9¹⁰	1 17 5
Newfoundland, 5 c., brown, on entire	6¹⁰	1 5 1

Sale of 13, 14, and 16 March, 1911.

Congo, 1895, 10 c., pale blue, centre inverted,* O.G.	15²⁵	3 2 7
Danish West Indies, 1872, 4 c., dull blue, imperf., pair,* O.G.	20	4 2 2
France, 1849, 20 c., *tête-bêche* pair	15	3 1 7
Ditto, 1853, 80 c., lake, strip of 3, one *tête-bêche*, on entire	66	13 11 0
Ditto, 1877, 1 c., blue pair,* O.G.	21²⁵	4 7 3
Guadeloupe, 1891, 30 c., brown, error "GUADBLOUPE"	20⁷⁵	4 5 2
Monaco, 1885, 5 fcs.,* O.G.	13⁶⁰	2 15 5
Brunswick, 1853, 3 sgr., rose,* thin spot, O.G.	32	6 11 6
Ditto, 1863, 1 sgr, yellow, *perce en arc*	41	8 8 5
Hamburg, 1859, 1¼ sch., blue,* O.G.	14²⁵	2 18 6
Oldenburg, 1860, ⅓ g., moss-green,* O.G.	25⁵⁰	5 4 8
Saxony, 3 pf., red,* O.G.	75	15 8 0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., red-violet, pair,* O.G.	40	8 4 3
Ditto, 70 k., violet,* O.G.	17²⁵	3 10 10
Naples, Arms, ½ tor.	74	15 3 11
Ditto, Cross, ½ tor.	22⁵⁰	4 12 5
Sicily, 2 g., blue, block of 6,* O.G.	14²⁵	2 18 6
Ditto, 5 g., deep rose, block of 4,* O.G.	26⁵⁰	5 8 10
Sweden, Tretio öre, vermilion,* O.G.	81	16 12 8
Portuguese Indies, 1876, 600 r., violet, double numerals,* O.G.	21	4 6 3
Roumania, 1854, 27 paras, on piece	210	43 2 5
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras, creased	57⁵⁰	11 16 1
Russian Levant, 1865, 20 k.	37⁵⁰	7 13 11
Spain, 1852, 2 r., used on entire with a strip of 3, 5 r.	56	11 10 0
Ditto, 1853, 2 r.,* O.G.	51	10 9 6
Ditto, 1854, 1 r., pale blue	42⁵⁰	8 14 6
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.,* O.G.	41	8 8 5
Ditto, Geneva, 1843, 10 c., yellow-green, double stamp	205	42 1 11
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., vertical lines	52⁵⁰	10 15 8
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., horizontal lines	57	11 14 1
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c.	110	22 11 9
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r., pair on original	34⁵⁰	7 1 8
Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c.,* O.G.	41	8 8 5

Total sale, $7908²⁵ = £1623 17s. 5d.

* * *

MESSRS. GILBERT AND KOHLER.

Sale of 3 to 6 April, 1911.

	Fcs., including the 10% payable by buyers.	Sterling. Ex.25.25. £ s. d.
France, 1849, 40 c., orange, pair on entire, showing both varieties of the figure "4" in 40	133¹⁰	5 5 5
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., vermilion, on piece	467⁵⁰	18 10 4
Great Britain, 1884, 3 crowns, £1, violet-brown,* with gum	192⁵⁰	7 12 6
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red-orange, Plate 2	198	7 16 10
Ditto, 1851–4, *laid paper*, 1d., carmine	159⁵⁰	6 6 4
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 2d., blue*	121	4 15 10
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green	134²⁰	5 6 4
Ditto, 1862–3, *pelure* paper, 1d., vermilion*	302⁵⁰	11 19 7
Ditto, 1863, Star, imperf., 3d., vivid violet	165	6 10 8
Ditto, another copy	110	4 7 2
Patiala, 1892–1901, 5 r., violet and blue*	148⁵⁰	5 17 8
Queensland, Registered, olive-yellow, *imperf.*	162⁸⁰	6 9 0
Tasmania, £1, green and orange*	143	5 13 3
French Zanzibar, 1904, 50 and 5 s., 3 a. on 30 c., brown	134²⁰	5 6 4
France, essay, 25 c., blue, *laid paper*, block of 4*	115⁵⁰	4 11 6

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 25 and 27 March, 1911.

	Sterling. £ s. d.
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, thinned	4 0 0
Cape Triangular, 1s, yellow-green, pair	2 0 0
Ditto, 1s., emerald, mint	2 2 0
Ceylon, 6d., brown, imperf., ditto	2 7 6
Ditto, 1s., violet, ditto*	3 5 0
Colombia, 1862, 1 peso, lilac on bluish	2 7 0
Great Britain, "V.R.", 1d., black	6 0 0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion	8 0 0
Ditto, 1s., lake, sheet of 20, mint	2 8 0
Uganda, 1895, 50 cowries, black*	2 5 0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XX. JUNE, 1911. No. 234.

The Coronation.

IN the hearts and minds of a loyal people there is but one absorbing event this sunny month of June—the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen. The millions of the King's subjects who have rejoiced in the event have included dwellers in every clime and from every portion of His Majesty's Dominions over the seas, who have vied with the dwellers "in the Old Country" in their fervent and heartfelt expressions of loyalty.

Although scarce over a year has elapsed since our late revered sovereign King Edward VII passed away, his son and successor has already demonstrated that he possesses that magnificent conception of his great duties, that comprehensive sympathy with everything pertaining to the welfare of all his subjects, and that kingly courtesy and charm, that were the main factors in the extraordinary and universal popularity of the late King. King George V has amply displayed the talents and virtues of his noble predecessors on the throne of this country, has gained the hearts of his subjects, and has already acquired that truly British attribute of being "thorough" with which His Majesty's name has been frequently associated.

Among Philatelists there can assuredly be, if possible, but an accentuation of the respect and affection we have for His Majesty, who has in so many ways contributed in the welfare of Philately. King George's association with the pursuit of stamp collecting, and his recognition of its importance, has been of incalculable value in raising Philately to its present position. To the Fellows and Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society the King's long association with them as Vice-President, President, and Patron has made him more than ever beloved, and we are sure that no other body of His

Majesty's subjects can ever more devoutly pray than we do that King George V and his gracious consort Queen Mary may be spared for long long years to reign over the people that loves to honour their Majesties.

Coronation Honour for the Royal Philatelic Society.



E have great pleasure in announcing that His Majesty the King has once again evinced his gracious interest in the Royal Philatelic Society, of which he is the Patron, by the grant of membership of the Royal Victorian Order, Fourth Class, to its Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle.*

The Third Philatelic Congress at Birmingham.



HAPPY selection of the locale for the holding of the Third Philatelic Congress was that of the Grand Hotel at Birmingham, as not only is it situate in a very central and accessible position, but it also afforded ample space for the whole of the requirements of the meeting. A very large room was placed at the entire disposal of the Congress which amply sufficed alike for the holding of all the sessions, the auction, and the exhibition of stamps. Another large room adjoining was also available for conversation and for the temporarily instituted post office, which, provided with a special obliterating stamp for the Congress, was in constant requisition for the dispatch of letters by the delegates. Beyond this the spacious lounges and halls afforded every inducement for that social intercourse which forms the most pleasant feature of such meetings, while the vast dining and banqueting rooms afforded everything necessary for the material comforts of those present. There can be no doubt that the holding of a Philatelic Congress in a large and well-managed hotel presents many advantages over one held in a public building, and we are glad to know that this pleasant experience will be repeated at next year's Congress.

The Congress was punctually opened on the 7th of June, at 2.30, by the Chairman of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, Mr. Hollick, C.C., with a neat little speech of welcome, in which he advocated the appointment of a permanent Congress Committee.

The Report of the "Philatelic Terms Committee" as appointed by the Second Philatelic Congress was presented, on behalf of Major E. B. Evans, R.A., by Mr. C. J. Phillips, who detailed the working of the Committee.

* The announcement of this great honour was only received when the *London Philatelist* was at press, and a fuller acknowledgment is inevitably postponed until the next issue.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Wilmot Corfield, Grindall, Ward, Reichenheim, Castle, Petty, and Bellamy, the latter speaker giving an effective critique of the Glossary, and indicating several points that required further consideration.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Committee for their laudable work was then passed, asking them to take back the Report, and to present it again not later than December 31 next, the name of Mr. F. A. Bellamy being added to the Committee.

A paper was then read by Mr. T. B. Widdowson, with demonstrations by the Artistic Engraving and Printing Company of direct plate printing in two colours, and specimens were handed round to the delegates. Mr. Widdowson's paper, which was of a most interesting nature, was listened to with the closest attention, and awarded a unanimous vote of thanks by the delegates.

An auction of stamps presented to the Birmingham Philatelic Society was held at the conclusion of the Session, and, thanks to the able advocacy of Mr. J. J. Darlow, the Hon. Auctioneer, a substantial sum was added to the Expenses Fund. Mr. Darlow's eloquence enabled him to dispose of quite a considerable number of the handsomely engraved commemorative "stamps" of the Congress—with a view of the Birmingham Town Hall—at prices fully commensurate with the rarity of the specimens.

The evening was pleasurably occupied by a Reception at the Grand Hotel, light refreshments being served, followed by a Smoking Concert.

The Second Session of Congress was opened at 11 a.m. on the 8th by the Report of "Forged Stamps Committee" as appointed by the Second Philatelic Congress, presented by Mr. C. J. Phillips. The action of the Committee was fully explained by the speaker, who stated that very many favourable replies (notably in the case of Switzerland, where such flagrant forgeries were produced) had been received from the various postal authorities addressed in the letter following, copies of which had been sent to every stamp-issuing country :—

GLENARM,
LONGTON AVENUE,
SYDENHAM, ENGLAND.
March, 1911.

SIR,—At the Meeting of this Annual Congress of Stamp Collectors held last year, a special Committee was appointed to take active steps with a view to preventing the manufacture and sale of forged Postage Stamps, and that Committee was directed to endeavour to bring this matter under the consideration of the various Governments interested.

Extremely clever forgeries have been made of many of the older stamps of various countries, and some of these stamps are still available for postal purposes. Certain stamps have a greater value for collectors if they bear a postal obliteration, which appears thus to give them some official guarantee of authenticity; many of these forgeries therefore have been used upon letters, and thus the post offices have been defrauded.

Another method of fraud is practised in cases where stamps of very different values have the body of the stamp printed in the same colour and the value added in different colours. The value is removed from a low value stamp and a much higher value inserted in its place. Hundreds of examples have been met with quite recently in which stamps of the original value of ½d. or 1d. have been converted into stamps of 5s., 10s., £1, or £5, and the alterations have been so skilfully made that they would deceive any postal official.

Again, in the case of stamps protected by the use of paper with a special watermark, we have had brought to our notice numerous instances in which the impression of a stamp of low value has been entirely removed and a forgery of a high value printed in its place upon paper with the genuine watermark and perforation.

We would also draw your attention to a fraud that is prevalent in the case of stamps of British Colonies and other countries which are available for both postal and fiscal purposes. In these cases the pen-marks or bank cancellations made with rubber stamps are cleaned off, and the stamps sold as unused, and employed a second time.

We would beg most respectfully to point out that the extent to which forgery and the fraudulent manipulation of stamps is carried on at the present day is so great as to render it a serious danger to the revenue, as well as a cause of great loss to Stamp Collectors, who desire the protection of the law against these fraudulent practices.

Forgeries are manufactured on a large scale in various countries of Europe, amongst which we can point to Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland; and although it is true that the majority of these forgeries are made for the purpose of defrauding collectors, we would point out that many of them can also be used to the prejudice of the revenue, and that the manufacture of these things, *which are not required for any lawful purpose*, is an industry which ought not to be permitted.

If your Government should be disposed to take action in this matter, we shall be glad to lay before you such evidence as we can obtain of forgeries, etc., that are being made or circulated in your own country, or of forgeries of your country's stamps that we know to exist.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
EDW. B. EVANS,
Major, late R.A.,
Chairman of the Committee.

The successful results of this Committee's endeavours were warmly applauded by the Congress, and after a long and interesting debate, the speakers being numerous, the Report was adopted and the Committee re-appointed with power to add to their number.

A debate upon the "Linking-up Societies" was then initiated by Mr. C. J. Phillips, who in a most ingenuous manner (which evoked huge acclamation) explained that the motion had been placed in his reluctant

hands, and that it excited his most strenuous opposition. The matter was, however, discussed at some length, and despite a few opponents it was held by a large majority of the delegates that the Philatelic Societies were practically "linked up" by the holding of a Congress, and that the appointment of a permanent Congress Committee would answer all the requirements of the case.

The afternoon session at 3 p.m. was inaugurated by a discussion on the perennial colour question and opened by a paper by Mr. H. L. Hayman, read in his unavoidable absence by Mr. F. Reichenheim. Mr. Hayman advocated the adoption of the handsomely produced colour scheme of the Chrysanthemum Society, copies of which were passed round to the delegates. After ample discussion, and while recognizing the merits of the foregoing list, it was not felt that its adoption by the Congress would definitely settle this vexed question or supersede the excellent work in this direction already done by various Philatelists.

The question of the future holding of the Congress was then considered. Mr. M. P. Castle, who initiated the debate, stated the reasons that actuated the Royal Philatelic Society in proposing that the Congress should be held triennially, and expressed the unanimous opinion of that Society that the Congress should not be held a second time in any place except after a lapse of several years. In view, however, of the important fact that the future of the Congress for the ensuing two years was provided for in a highly satisfactory manner, Mr. Castle withdrew the resolution standing in his name.

The Chairman then made the gratifying announcement that the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, through its chairman, Mr. A. Léon Adutt, had invited the Congress to be held at Margate in 1912, and that the Scottish Philatelic Society, through Mr. A. W. Macgregor, had further invited the Congress to be held at Edinburgh in 1913. These propositions were received with acclamation by the delegates and unanimously adopted, Mr. Adutt and Mr. Macgregor being cordially applauded on rising to confirm the invitations. It was felt that the selection of a bright and handsome pleasure resort such as Margate and of the beautiful capital of Scotland afford the happiest auguries for the future success of the Philatelic Congress.

The election of a permanent Congress Committee was then moved by Mr. F. Reichenheim, the following excellent recommendations being severally moved by him, and after lengthy debate adopted, with slight modifications, by the Congress:—

1. That a Committee of Seven be appointed to act as a Permanent Committee from one Congress to another, with power to add to their number. Three members to form a quorum.

2. That the headquarters of this Committee be in London.

3. That the members should elect from among their number a Chairman and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

4. That any vacancy that may be created for various reasons during the Session should be filled up by the other members of the Committee.

5. That the members of this Committee be elected at every succeeding Congress, retiring members being eligible for re-election.

6. That the majority of votes of those present should decide every question brought before this Committee. In case of an even number of votes, the Chairman to have the casting vote.

7. That every Society of Great Britain and Ireland willing to support the holding of Philatelic Congresses should pay a small contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of this Committee under the following scale:—

Societies under 100 members . . .	5s. per annum
„ of 100 members or over 100, but not more than 200 members .	10s. „
„ over 200 members . . .	15s. „

8. That Accounts should be submitted to every Congress, and should be properly audited by Auditors appointed by the Congress. Accounts to be published in the Philatelic Press, and copies to be sent to every contributing Society.

The following gentlemen were then elected by ballot to serve as the first Permanent Congress Committee: Mr. A. J. Bernstein, Mr. M. P. Castle, Mr. J. J. Darlow, Major E. B. Evans, Mr. R. Hollick, Mr. C. J. Phillips, and Mr. F. Reichenheim.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Mr. M. P. Castle, and carried by acclamation, concluded the business of the Congress. The proceedings throughout were conducted on excellent lines, the proper limits of debate were maintained, and it may safely be said that, owing to the able rulings of the Chair, the sessions of the Congress were conducted in a highly satisfactory manner.

The banquet was held in the large hall at the Grand Hotel at 8 o'clock, and was largely attended, a most enjoyable evening being passed. The President, Mr. R. Hollick, in giving the Royal Toasts, read the following gracious message from His Majesty the King in response to that forwarded by the Philatelic Congress earlier in the day:—"Buckingham Palace. Am commanded by the King to thank delegates of the Philatelic Societies of Great Britain for their loyal message. His Majesty hopes that every success may attend the Congress.—A. Bigge." This further evidence of His Majesty's interest in Philately was received with acclamation. Interesting speeches, interspersed and enlivened with some excellent music, contributed to a very pleasurable evening.

A feature of great interest was the exhibition of stamps which were hung in frames round the Congress Hall, those of the Earl of Crawford being shown in specially made small flat frames. The majority of the exhibits are too well known to require enumeration of the rarities, but the exhibition as a whole was exceedingly choice, and was a constant source of attraction and gratification to the visitors.

EARL OF CRAWFORD.—The Four Pence values of Great Britain.

J. J. KNOWLES.—Great Britain. The Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope.

BARON ANTHONY DE WORMS.—The Pence issues of Ceylon.

M. P. CASTLE, J.P.—The lithographic Britannia issues of Trinidad.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG.—The Sydney Views of New South Wales.

J. J. DARLOW.—Antigua and Montserrat, the line engraved issues of St. Vincent.

H. L. HAYMAN.—Spain, Belgian Congo.

HUMPHREY BENNETT, J.P.—Sarawak.

B. B. TILLEY.—Gold Coast, Strait Settlements, Mauritius and Niger Coast, India, Barbados, British Guiana, Lagos.

W. PIMM.—St. Lucia.

C. A. STEPHENSON.—British Central Africa, British East Africa, British South Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar.

The concluding day (June 9th) of the Congress was devoted to excursions. In the morning a considerable number of delegates journeyed to Bournville to inspect the celebrated model village of the firm of Cadbury, the chocolate manufacturers. Every courtesy was shown by Messrs. Cadbury to the visitors, who were greatly interested alike in the various processes of manufacture and in the remarkable development of town-planning at Bournville, and the many happily conceived schemes for the welfare and enjoyment of the employés of the firm.

In the afternoon a visit was made to Warwick to inspect the celebrated castle at the special invitation of the Countess of Warwick, who received the very large number of delegates and their friends and constituted herself a most able and charming cicerone. Needless to say that every one highly appreciated the courtesy of the Countess, who had thrown open the whole of the castle and grounds, and when later in the evening, after partaking of tea served in the Rose Gardens, the Countess was thanked upon behalf of those present by Mr. R. Hollick and Mr. M. P. Castle, the utmost enthusiasm was evinced. In a charming and felicitous little speech the Countess expressed the pleasure she had in receiving the delegates, and it was unanimously felt that an absolutely delightful finale to the 1911 Congress had been achieved in this visit to the historic castle of Warwick.

The Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain at Birmingham may be truthfully described, not only as being in all respects a complete success, but as having combined business and pleasure in the most satisfactory manner, and this happy handling of the programme has assuredly gone far to assure the continued success of the Philatelic Congress in this country. To Mr. R. Hollick the Chairman, Mr. G. Johnson the Hon. Sec., and the members of the Executive Committee at Birmingham, may be tendered the congratulations of the delegates, coupled with complete appreciation of their successful labours, for the comfort and enjoyment of all who were privileged to attend the Birmingham Congress.

Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London,

FOR THE SEASON 1910–11.

By J. A. TILLEARD, Honorary Secretary.



THE season that is now coming to an end is one that will ever be memorable in the history of the Society, in that it will always be associated with the coronation of His Majesty the King, to which event the whole nation is looking forward with feelings of joy and gratitude. It would seem fitting therefore that, before proceeding to deal with the events of the year, I should record the loyal and dutiful attachment of the Fellows and members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, to the throne and person of His Majesty, the Patron of the Society; their heartfelt congratulations upon his approaching coronation; and their earnest prayer that His Majesty may long be spared to rule over his loyal and devoted subjects.

In the course of the season 1910–11 sixteen new Fellows have been elected, viz.: Messrs. E. Alexander, J. Anderson, J. H. Barron, O. Beeby, B. Goodfellow, H. S. Hodson, J. M. Holt, H. M. Key-Aberg, E. W. Mann, D. Pick, H. J. Reckitt, E. Renier, H. Schacke, J. Skinner, J. J. Terry, and W. St. A. Warde-Aldam. Mr. L. E. Hall, formerly an Associate, on attaining his majority, availed himself of his right under the rules of acquiring full membership, while Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, whose resignation at the end of 1909 was a subject of much regret, has been re-elected a Fellow of the Society, and will again act as our American representative, in which capacity he formerly rendered much valuable assistance to the Society.

The losses through death, resignation, and other causes are fifteen in number. The resignations of Colonel T. C. P. Calley and Messrs. J. T Chamberlain, M. S. Cooke, C. E. Fox, W. H. A. Gaddum, F. Gerhartz, W. McHutchin, R. M. R. Milne, and J. G. Rutherford were accepted with regret. Messrs. F. W. Edwards and W. M. H. Artman withdrew under the provisions of Article XVIII, while the names of two other members have been removed under the rules, and one Associate who had attained the age of twenty-one years did not claim the privilege of becoming a full member.

Although we have only lost one member through death, the gap so caused in our numbers is one that cannot well be filled. His Honour Judge Philbrick was known and honoured in the philatelic world as one of the first collectors to make Philately the serious and scientific study that it has now become. He was one, and if I am not mistaken the last survivor, of the small body of original founders of the Society. As the first Vice-President from 1869 to 1878 and afterwards as President until 1892, Judge Philbrick devoted much energy, and gave freely of his rare talents for the good of the Society, and such success as it has attained is largely due to the work done by him in establishing the Society upon a sound basis. His interest in our

work was maintained to the end, and one of his latest acts was to propose a candidate for election to membership in the present season. It was with the deepest regret that the news of his death was received by his fellow members, and more especially by those who could claim the privilege of his personal friendship. His memory will not readily fade away, and on our roll of honour the name of Judge Philbrick will ever be prominent amongst those who have rendered yeoman service to the Society and to the cause of Philately.

As the result of the gains and losses of the season the numbers on the register are now 284 Fellows and three Associates, showing a nett gain of two during the year.

Including the Annual General Meeting this evening, sixteen meetings have been held during the season, and papers accompanied by displays have been read on nine occasions, comprising: "Notes on the Discovery of the 'Cheverton' Essay for the first 1d. Postage Stamp," by the President; papers on the 1853 Issues of "British Guiana," and on the stamps of "Bahamas and St. Vincent," by the Vice-President; the stamps of "Trinidad," by Mr. E. D. Bacon; the "Cayman Islands" stamps, by Mr. L. Adutt; the "Pictorial" Issues of "New Zealand," by Mr. A. H. Stamford; the stamps of "Roumania," by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton; the stamps of "Uruguay," by Mr. C. L. Pack; the early issues of "Mexico," by Mr. S. Chapman; and the stamps of "Colombia," by Mr. T. W. Hall.

The collection of "Nevis" belonging to His Majesty the King, and graciously lent by our Royal Patron for the occasion, was shown at one of the meetings. Other displays unconnected with papers, but accompanied in most instances by interesting verbal information and explanations, were given:— By the President, who showed his well-known collection of the stamps of the U.S.A.; by Dr. James, a portion of his "Australian" stamps; by Mr. Pack, "New Zealand"; and by Mr. R. B. Yardley, who lent his collection of "Trinidad" to illustrate Mr. Bacon's paper, and on another occasion displayed the stamps of "Madeira" and "Azores"; while one evening was devoted to the examination of the collection of reprints of the stamps of "Portugal and Colonies," belonging to the Society.

The special thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Pack, who resides in America, for his public-spirited act in sending, on two occasions, portions of his valuable collection from so great a distance for the edification of his fellow members.

Notwithstanding the fact that the papers and displays have been of the highest order of merit, and could not be excelled, even if they could be equalled, elsewhere, I regret to have to report that the average attendance of members at the meetings has only numbered eighteen, a falling off even from the small average of the previous year. It is not the first time that I have had to call attention to the apparent lack of interest of members in the meetings, and the discouraging effect that the small attendance cannot fail to have upon those who are kind enough to provide material for our entertainment. The subject is one that causes some anxiety, and the Council would gladly welcome suggestions from Fellows for infusing a greater interest in the meetings on the part of the general body of members. The matter has been the

subject of comment by our Vice-President in the *London Philatelist* and it is hoped that a substantial improvement will be manifested when the meetings are resumed in the autumn.

In other respects continued progress is noticeable in the affairs of the Society. The accounts, which will shortly be submitted to the meeting, will show that the finances are in a very satisfactory position, and since the date to which the accounts are made up it has been found possible to add to the capital investments of the Society.

Considerable additions have been made to the Society's collection of stamps, and also to the library during the past year. I had hoped to have been able to report to-day a further presentation of what will prove, when received, to be one of the most interesting items of the Society's possessions, but the arrangements not having been completed the announcement will have to be deferred to another occasion.

The retirement of Mr. Maycock from the Council early in the season was a cause of much regret to his colleagues, who miss the benefit of his ripe experience and intimate knowledge of the business and affairs of the Society. In the reasons inducing his withdrawal from an active part in our work, Mr. Maycock had the heartfelt sympathy of all his fellow members. The vacant seat on the Council was filled by the election of Mr. D. C. Gray, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Amongst the various matters engaging the attention of the Council, not the least important has been the question of the increase in forgeries that has been a feature of the past year. A number of dangerous forgeries of British Colonial stamps, consisting in many cases of close imitations, printed upon the original watermarked paper from which the imprint of stamps of lesser value had been discharged, having been reported to the Council, representations were made to the Crown Agents for the Colonies with a view to diplomatic or other steps being taken with the object of suppressing the manufacture in the foreign countries where the forgeries are produced. The Crown Agents are not unmindful of the danger of such productions not only to philatelists, but in some cases even to the revenues of the colonies, but it is understood that considerable difficulty exists in obtaining the assistance of judicial or departmental authorities in some foreign countries to put an end to the frauds. It is to be hoped that some means may be devised for attaining this very desirable object.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Limited having communicated to the Council information throwing considerable doubt upon the authenticity of some of the Niger Coast provisional stamps, the Expert Committee have been asked to investigate the question, and their report will be looked forward to with interest by those interested in the issues in question.

The Society has appointed as its delegates at the forthcoming Congress to be held next week at Birmingham, Messrs. M. P. Castle (Vice-President), A. de Worms, R. B. Yardley, and L. L. R. Hausburg. It has been considered desirable, in the best interests of the Congress, that in the future the meetings should be held at longer intervals, and our delegates have been asked to move a resolution for a triennial Congress. They have, however, the fullest discretion in the matter, which is one that in the opinion of many

serious philatelists raises questions of vital importance for the future utility and success of the movement. The Birmingham Society, under whose auspices the Congress is to be held, has provided an attractive programme, and it has the best wishes of our Society for the success of its undertaking.

The Publication Committee, by whom the task of revising, amplifying, and editing the Australian work of Mr. A. F. Basset Hull has been undertaken, having completed the most difficult and troublesome section relating to the issues of New South Wales prior to 1871, the first part of the new work devoted to the stamps of this State has now been published. The very laborious character of the work undertaken by the Committee will be at once apparent from an inspection of the portion now published, and our most cordial thanks are due to Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, and R. B. Yardley, the members constituting the Committee, for the very arduous and invaluable services rendered by them to the Society.

At the Annual General Meeting last year Lord Crawford, on the nomination of the King, was unanimously elected President of the Society. Under the Articles of Association the President holds office permanently, but we are called upon this evening to elect the other officers and members of Council. No resignations having taken place and no nominations having been made, the names of the retiring officers and Council, who are deemed under the regulations to offer themselves for re-election, will be submitted to the meeting for confirmation as the Council for the year 1911–12 should it be the desire of the Fellows that they should continue to act.

Auditors have also to be elected for the ensuing year, and Messrs. A. W. Chambers and J. G. Langton, who have so kindly given their services in the past, are again willing to act as the Honorary Auditors of the Society.

The year that has passed since my last report has been more than usually fruitful of events and matters of importance to philatelists, and I trust that I shall not be imposing too much upon your patience by a passing reference to a few of the more prominent events which I venture to think appeal to all of us, although not immediately connected with the concerns of the Society.

Not the least remarkable feature of the year is the extraordinary increase of public interest in Philately and the doings of its votaries, as evidenced by the attitude of the Press towards our hobby. Not only are the columns of the great daily papers open to the reception and publication of information as to new issues of postage stamps, descriptions of stamp exhibitions, and other items of philatelic news, but at least two well-known papers have for some time past devoted space to weekly articles on philatelic subjects.

The circular issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to irregularities in the issue of colonial stamps, and more especially in reference to "surcharges," was hailed with satisfaction by all members of the philatelic community as a public recognition of the impropriety of the practices of some responsible officials, and as showing the determination of those in authority to endeavour to put an end to abuses which this Society has so long condemned.

Amongst the most interesting of the various finds and discoveries of stamps reported during the past season, I would call attention to the

remainders of the old Hanoverian stamps unearthed and sold so many years after their use was discontinued; to the publication of the discovery—known only to a very limited circle—of the existence of the 2d. "Diadem" stamp of New South Wales printed from lithographic transfers from the engraved plates; and to the acquisition by our friend Mr. Hausburg of a second copy of the perforated issue of the same stamp on paper watermarked with the double-lined figure "one." In view of the somewhat persistent rumours of copies of the 2d. (Great Britain) stamp prepared at the end of the last reign but withdrawn from issue, being offered for sale on the Continent and said to have been obtained from sets forwarded to Berne for distribution under the Convention, it may be interesting to record that these stamps were never sent abroad, and that some eight or nine only have ever been disposed of by the responsible authorities, who have definite information as to where all the copies are to be found.

I have already referred to the publication of the first portion of the work on the stamps of New South Wales, and amongst other publications of the year may be specially mentioned the beautiful series of illustrations of the plates of "Japanese" stamps produced by our fellow member Mr. Peplow; the important history of the "Canadian" stamps, by Mr. Clifton A. Howes, also a Fellow of the Society; "A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay," by Mr. H. Griebert; and last, but by no means least, the Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of our President the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

A perusal of this stupendous work is a perfect revelation to most of us, who have never dreamed of the enormous extent of the literature devoted to Philately. The work will be of the greatest service and assistance to the librarians of all philatelic societies, and our sincerest thanks are due to our President for the publication, and to that past master in the craft of Philately, our friend and fellow member Mr. E. D. Bacon, whose valuable services have been engaged in the compilation of the catalogue.

The decision of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Limited to revive their *Monthly Journal* has given the greatest satisfaction to those who realized the great loss that was sustained by the philatelic world when the publication was suspended. Under the able editorship of Major E. B. Evans, F.R.P.S.L., I venture to predict for it as great a philatelic success in the future as it had in the past.

Several exhibitions of stamps have been held since my last report, and others are announced for the present year. That held in the beautiful city of Berne was a very great success and was largely attended by English collectors, while the Buenos Aires Exhibition, even from the meagre reports available to European philatelists, was evidently a most interesting and successful affair. It is satisfactory to record that at both of these some of the chief awards were secured by members of this Society. The show inaugurated by the South Essex Society, one of the youngest of philatelic societies, was largely attended and attracted considerable public interest. We are now looking forward to the important Exhibition to be held in Vienna, in which our fellow member, Mr. Passer, is taking such an active part, and at the great International Exhibition now being held at Turin a section has been devoted to Philately. There is also to be an Exhibition in connection with the

Congress at Birmingham to which I have already called attention, while in more distant parts of the Empire the British Guiana Society and the Sydney Philatelic Club—the latter as part of the events of the first meeting of the Philatelic Congress of Australasia—are both organizing philatelic exhibitions. To one and all of the Societies interested the London Society offers its best wishes for the success of their several undertakings.

There appear to be signs that the issue of special and commemorative stamps is somewhat on the increase, and, from a purely philatelic point of view, it is a matter of congratulation that the proposals for a special issue of Indian stamps in commemoration of the forthcoming coronation Durbar, have not received the approval that was requisite before they could be carried into effect.

The fact that much of the modern history of nations is reflected in their stamps is exemplified by the current postal issues of Portugal and her colonies, from which future generations of philatelists will learn the lesson, or be reminded, of the change that has so recently been brought about in the constitutional government of that country.

A further advance has been made in the realization of Universal Imperial Penny Postage. With the reduction to 1d. of the rate of postage in Australia on letters for the United Kingdom and all other parts of the British Empire, which came into effect on the 1st May of this year, penny postage is now established throughout the Empire with the exception of a few unimportant places in the Pacific.

The anomaly of the rate of postage to countries on the Continent being more than double the amount charged for the carriage of letters through those countries to distant parts of the British Empire still exists, but, on the authority of a distinguished French politician, it is anticipated that penny postage between this country and France is likely to be established within a year.

The retirement from political life of Mr. Henniker Heaton, whose parliamentary career has been specially marked by his persistent efforts in the cause of postal reform, is an event that appeals to all who follow the pursuit of Philately, in which Mr. Henniker Heaton has shown considerable interest. Philatelists will cordially endorse the tribute recently paid to him by the Postmaster-General as "a watchful, industrious, and public-spirited critic of postal administration," and will echo the wish that Mr. Henniker Heaton may soon recover from the ill-health which has unhappily followed him in his retirement.

It is of more than passing interest to philatelists to note the change made, as from the beginning of the present year, in the manufacture of the postage stamps of the United Kingdom. For upwards of fifty-five years Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have been responsible for the stamps produced by the process of surface printing, and the manufacture of the whole of the stamps has been in their hands for upwards of thirty years. I venture to think that all will agree with me in the opinion that in every respect the work of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. has been as good as could possibly be produced by the process employed.

In connection with this subject I regret to record the recent death of

Sir Thomas Andros De La Rue, Bart., to whom this Society and myself personally are indebted for much information, courteously afforded on several occasions, in regard to various stamps manufactured by his firm.

The contract for the stamps has passed into the hands of Messrs. Harrison and Sons, and the ½d. and 1d. values prepared by them are now in circulation. Other denominations of their manufacture will doubtless be forthcoming, as some will probably be required before the new stamps of all values can be issued.

The ½d. and 1d. stamps have been very faithfully reproduced, and as there are only minute differences in the printing, inevitable on a change of manufacturer but practically only observable by an expert, it would be difficult by the impressions alone to distinguish the stamps from those of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The perforations have been most carefully copied in the machines employed by the new printers, but the gum used by them is now pure gum-arabic in place of the gum used in recent years by the last contractors.

The first stamps to bear the portrait of the King as the Sovereign have already made their appearance in the commemorative issue of the Union of South Africa and in the series issued for Rhodesia. But the event to which we are all looking forward with the greatest interest is the forthcoming issue of the new stamps of the Mother-Country, and an announcement has recently been made by the Postmaster-General, in introducing to the House of Commons his interesting Post Office Budget, to the effect that on and from the coronation day it will be possible to obtain "most of the denominations of the new issues of stamps bearing the effigy of King George." It is known that the ½d. and 1d. values are to be on sale throughout the country on the day of the coronation, but I do not anticipate that any other adhesives will be ready for some little time.

Beyond the statement made in Parliament very little authentic information has yet transpired in regard to the new stamps, but it is understood that the designs will all be entirely different from any of those hitherto employed for any of our postal issues. A complete change being contemplated, it would seem to be a pity that an invitation to two or three artists only to submit their ideas was preferred to an open competition which, one would have thought, would have been more likely to produce the most satisfactory results.

The preliminary arrangements in this respect have, for the first time I believe in the history of our stamps, been undertaken by the Postmaster-General, and, for the first time also, the preparation of the dies and plates has been placed in the hands of the officials at the Mint. The burden of the greater portion of the actual work in the production of the stamps of course falls upon the Inland Revenue authorities, who have a very long experience of the practical work, but the dual control now inaugurated can hardly fail to have increased the numerous difficulties encountered in connection with the introduction of an entirely new issue.

It is understood that the 6d. stamp and all values above 1s. will, in future, be printed at Somerset House, a prelude possibly to the whole of the work in connection with the postal issues being undertaken by the Government.

It has been announced that the designs are the work of the Australian artist, Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A.R.A., to whom the modelling of the new coinage was entrusted, and of Mr. Eve, an artist well known for his skill in designing book plates, the name of the latter having, it is believed, been suggested by the King as an addition to the two artists first invited by the Postmaster-General to submit suggestions.

Although the chosen designs have, of course, been submitted to and accepted by the King, the part taken by His Majesty in the production of the stamps, beyond the making of practical suggestions for modification of details and improvements in the sketches submitted, has been confined to the choice of the portrait to be used for the stamp. A perfect resemblance was secured by the use of a photograph specially selected by His Majesty, who preferred that the stamps should present a real likeness rather than an idealized impression conveyed by a picture painted by an artist.

Having been privileged to see the photograph reduced to the requisite size, I can confidently say that nothing more natural and lifelike could have been chosen. It is to be hoped that the likeness will be faithfully reproduced, in spite of the difficulties attendant on the mode in which the stamps of this country are printed. There can be no doubt that the process of surface printing does not lend itself to the production of a pleasing portrait in the small size required for stamps, and cannot give the same artistic effect as can be secured by recess-printing. Strong representations were made to induce the authorities to adopt the latter process for the new stamps, and I believe that the fullest consideration has been given to the subject.

It has, however, been decided that the difficulties to be overcome, and the extra cost of production that the change would entail, precluded the possibility of any alteration at the present time. I have reason, on very eminent practical authority, for thinking that some of the difficulties suggested are more imaginary than real, and that others, in these days of mechanical perfection, would not be hard to overcome, whilst the extra expense involved is not believed to be so great that it could not reasonably be provided for out of the large trading profit of £4,000,000 admittedly made upon the yearly operations of the Post Office.

I am nevertheless pleased to say that one ray of hope exists, for those who attach importance to the stamps of this country being the best that can reasonably be provided, in the fact that for the four high values, for which one design will be used, recess-printing from steel plates will be employed. As there can be no doubt that, if the work be properly done, the artistic effect of these stamps will be immeasurably superior to that of the surface printed values, it may be that, after all, means may be found later on for effecting the desired improvement for the whole issue.

As announced by the Postmaster-General, it is intended to effect an improvement in the perforation, which, I am informed, will now gauge 15 × 14, according to the measurements employed by philatelists.

For the rest we must be content to await the actual issue of the stamps, some of which we shall see before the present month expires; but I may add the expression of a hope that it will be possible to obtain permission to submit to the Society, at one of the meetings during the next season,

a complete survey of the history of the production of the new issues, in the form of a collection similar to that which we were privileged to see in connection with the first issue of the new stamps in the last reign.

In passing in review what seem to me to be the more prominent features of an eventful year, I am aware that there have been other matters of importance ordinarily deserving of record, but I am reminded that I have already exceeded the limits usually assigned to my observations, and that it is time for me to conclude, seeing that before the meeting is closed there still remains business to be transacted, some of which is of greater importance in the interests of the Society than the Annual Report of your Honorary Secretary.

Royal Philatelic Society, London.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December, 1909.						
Current account	86	10	1			
Deposit account	129	10	11			
				216	1	0
1910.						
Subscriptions				334	18	0
Entrance Fees				19	19	0
Commuted Subscriptions				12	12	0
Sale of Works, etc.				51	9	4
Dividends and Interest on Deposit Account				17	16	0
				£652	15	4

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Exhibition Trust Account	270	18	10
Subscriptions paid in advance for 1911	3	3	0
Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	1446	10	8
	£1720	12	6

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent and Office Expenses	174	5	4			
Contribution to *London Philatelist*	70	0	0			
Printing, Postage, etc.	44	15	7			
Sundry Payments	34	11	9			
				323	12	8
1910.						
Deposit Account				135	15	11
Current Account				193	6	9
				£652	15	4

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash at Bank	193	6	9
Do. Deposit Account	135	15	11
Consols, £229 11s. 1d. at cost	200	6	0
Cape of Good Hope, £280 11s. 9d. at cost	270	18	10
Library, Furniture, Pictures, and Stock of Society's Works	920	5	0
	£1720	12	6

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Council for the Year 1911-12.

President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, J.P.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD | *Hon. Assistant Secretary*—H. R. OLDFIELD

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN | *Hon. Librarian*—L. W. FULCHER

E. D. BACON, C. N. BIGGS, D. C. GRAY.

T. W. HALL, L. L. R. HAUSBURG, T. WICKHAM JONES

F. J. PEPLOW, FRANZ REICHENHEIM, R. B. YARDLEY

FELLOWS.

	Elected.		Elected.		Elected.		Elected
J. H. Abbott	1892	C. J. Daun	1891	L. J. Kershaw	1910	G. Renier	1911
E. R. Ackerman	1894	Dr. H. A. Davis	1907	H. M. L. M. Key-Aberg..	1910	Baron A. de Reuterskiöld..	1892
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Adamson	1893	J. S. Davis	1908	Dr. J. N. Keynes	1892	W. R. Ricketts	1905
A. L. Adutt	1907	H. F. Deane	1889	Consul S. Keyser	1907	F. M. Rideout	1908
J. P. M. Albrecht	1908	H. E. Deats	1893	G. Kirchner	1904	F. W. Riggall, J.P.	1907
E. Alexander	1911	H. Dickson	1907	L. H. Kjellstedt	1911	J. C. Rix	1907
Frank Allen	1901	Dr. E. Diena	1895	B. D. Knox	1895	Vernon Roberts	1887
U. H. Alsop	1908	J. Dimsdale	1907	J. K. N. Koning	1910	W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S.	1907
C. M. Ams	1909	H. Djurling	1907	J. R. Laing	1905	A. Rosenberg	1896
J. Anderson	1911	T. P. Dorman	1894	Philipp La Renotiére	1891	G. F. Rotherham	1907
P. J. Anderson	1885	C. Stuart Dudley	1906	Baron R. Lehmann	1902	G. B. Routledge	1893
O. Andreen	1907	H. J. Duveen	1895	Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud	1909	Hon. F. G. Hamilton Russell	1903
Rev. C. Atkinson, D.D.	1903	Willy Ehrmann	1907	E. Lentz	1892	W. W. Sanderson	1907
E. D. Bacon	1880	E. A. Elliott	1887	E. Levy	1897	H. Scbacke	1911
C. L. Bagnall	1908	D. Ellis	1896	C. Lindenberg	1892	Karl Schmidt	1904
G. B. Bainbridge	1907	A. C. Emerson	1884	B. Loewy	1896	Lieut. R. C. F. Schomberg	1907
Dr. E. Barclay-Smith	1907	L. C. Ernst	1907	M. H. Lombard	1900	W. Schwabacher	1898
W. Barnard	1893	Major Evans	1875	W. A. R. Jex Long	1903	Lieut. L. Schwarz	1892
H. W. Baron	1907	T. D. F. Evans	1892	A. S. Mackenzie Low	1908	W. Scott	1887
J. H. Barron	1911	P. Fabri	1892	H. H. Lyman	1896	C. E. Severn	1909
A. R. Barrett	1883	C. E. Fagan	1908	D. J. Macfie	1893	S. U. Sharpe	1907
G. B. Barrington	1894	A. D. Ferguson	1905	R. R. Mabson	1907	J. C. Sidebotham	1903
A. T. Bate	1892	O. Firth	1882	E. W. Mann	1910	W. A. Sisson	1909
Capt. A. S. Bates	1910	W. S. Fiske	1904	H. P. Manns	1910	J. Skinner	1911
W. D. Beckton	1892	W. C. Fox	1908	J. N. Marsden	1891	H. A. Slade	1906
W. Beckwith	1892	G. Francis	1909	C. F. D. Marshall, B.A.	1895	J. E. Sparrow	1893
O. Beeby	1910	R. Frentzel	1897	Sir D. P. Masson	1899	A. H. Stamford	1897
F. A. Bellamy	1908	L. W. Fulcher	1901	E. M. Marx	1908	W. M. Stenart	1881
Humphry Bennett	1903	Mrs. W. E. George	1907	C. W. Matthes	1910	Consul A. Stendell	1886
F. G. Bepler	1888	L. Gibb	1884	W. Matthews	1907	Capt. A. E. Stewart	1908
E. Beveridge, LL.D.	1892	E. S. Gibbons	1884	T. Maycock	1887	Hon. C. Stewart-Wilson	1895
C. N. Biggs	1880	J. W. Gillespie	1892	A. McKechnie	1907	W. C. Stone	1895
A. Bishop	1909	O. Gillett	1899	C. E. McNaughtan	1896	Capt. J. S. Summers	1907
Col. John Bonhote	1904	B. Goodfellow	1911	F. H. Melland	1905	W. H. Tarrant	1907
Louis E. Bradbury	1901	D. C. Gray	1907	L. L. Mercer	1907	Dr. R. S. Taylor	1892
F. Breitfuss	1875	W. M. Gray	1903	R. F. Mertens	1903	J. J. Terry	1911
H. S. Bridgwater	1907	H. Grey	1891	E. J. Mertzanoff	1910	J. A. Tilleard	1887
Mrs. A. H. Bridson	1907	L. E. Hall	1911	R. Meyer	1887	J. G. Tolhurst	1894
P. F. Bruner	1900	T. W. Hall	1895	Dr. G. Michelsen	1881	G. L. Toppan	1894
Dr. T. J. W. Burgess	1896	W. A. Hamilton	1907	V. Miles	1908	R. J. Torrie	1895
M. Burnett	1877	Col. F. H. Hancock	1910	W. V. Morten	1903	O. K. Trechmann	1909
Lieut.-Col. St. L. Burrowes	1892	Hans M. Hansen	1905	Rev. J. Mursell	1909	C. J. Tyas	1894
J. R. Burton	1907	J. S. Hardy	1910	Albert Naish	1905	G. R. T. Upton	1907
H. R. Calvert	1907	W. A. Harmer	1910	Capt. Geo. S. F. Napier	1902	Rev. W. N. Usher	1887
Wm. Canning	1910	Capt. C. G. S. Harvey	1910	J. A. Nix	1892	J. Walker	1891
Miss A. Cassels	1907	L. L. R. Hausburg	1892	W. Nordheimer	1905	J. Walker, jun.	1907
M. P. Castle, J.P.	1879	E. Hawkins	1887	H. R. Oldfield	1892	Lieut W. St. A. Warde-Aldam	1910
A. W. Chambers	1883	J. E. Heginbottom	1899	J. S. O'Meara	1897	H. W. Warner	1909
H. Chaplin	1909	Lieut. V. L. Henderson	1908	C. L. Pack	1905	A. J. Warren	1904
S. Chapman	1909	H. M. Hepworth	1910	L. A. B. Paine	1910	Oscar Wassermann	1902
A. Chilver	1907	J. S. Higgins, jun.	1907	Prince Doria Pamphilj	1897	A. H. Weber	1907
C. D. Choremi	1905	D. H. Hill	1890	Julian Park	1907	L. S. Wells	1893
Major G. Churcher	1893	F. C. Hill	1893	A. D. Park	1895	A. E. L. Westaway	1891
Sir James R. Andrew Clark, Bart.	1896	J. O. Hobby	1892	A. Passer	1891	E. W. Wetherell	1907
H. R. G. Clarke	1893	H. S. Hodson	1910	W. Patterson	1892	H. J. White	1897
Capt. J. R. P. Clarke	1907	Rev. W. H. Holman	1893	W. E. Peebles	1896	H. L. White	1908
A. J. Cohen	1907	J. M. Holt	1910	Lieut.-Col. S. P. Peile, C.B.	1904	E. A. Wiedemann	1909
Chas. Cohen	1905	M. H. Horsley	1901	F. J. Peplow	1907	E. C. Wigglesworth	1907
W. P. Cohen	1907	E. E. Horton	1893	Col. G. E. Petty	1902	Rev. F. J. Williams	1903
G. Coles	1907	C. A. Howes, S.B.	1904	H. B. Phillips	1908	A. H. Wilson	1878
F. O. Conant	1893	A. F. Basset Hull	1887	D. Pick	1911	W. T. Wilson	1882
Capt. M. W. K. Connolly	1895	Rev. D. J. S. Hunt	1907	W. Pimm	1893	H. Winckmann	1892
F. S. Cook	1907	Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S.	1900	B. Pinner	1908	T. A. Wise	1906
Fleet-Surg. E. Cooper, R.N.	1893	Gordon Ireland	1905	W. B. Price	1507	N. H. Withee	1897
F. de Coppet	1901	Rev. H. A. James, D.D.	1906	H. Quare	1895	H. Woodlands	1909
W. W. Corfield	1890	Mrs. Hella Jones	1909	F. Ransom	1887	Baron A. de Worms	1887
F. R. Cornwall	1508	Mrs. Walter Jones	1910	A. W. Rawcliffe	1892	Baron P. de Worms	1892
W. Cowland	1890	T. Wickham Jones	1889	Rev. G. H. Raynor	1892	G. H. Worthington	1894
The Earl of Crawford, K.T.	1900	J. E. Joselin	1896	H. J. Reckitt	1911	R. B. Yardley	1901
H. J. Crocker	1903	W. R. Lane Joynt	1889	Franz Reichenheim	1899	Major F. Young	1909
R. Daltoo	1905	Dr. F. Kalckhoff	1890	R. M. Reid	1904		

ASSOCIATES.

W. G. Campbell .... 1910 | G. E. V. Crutchley.. 1908 | C. Reppien 1908

Occasional Notes.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

WE are desired to inform our readers that all stamps to be examined by the Expert Committee should be sent in to 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., *before* July 13, after which date the Committee will not meet again until October 19.

All stamps sent for examination must reach Mr. Emerson, at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., not later than the first post on the *third Tuesday* of each month, the Committee meeting on the *third Thursday*. Any stamps received after that time cannot be dealt with until the following month.

SALE OF OBSOLETE CRETE STAMPS.

WE are informed by *The Board of Trade Journal* as follows: H.M. Consul-General at Canea (Mr. A. C. Wratislaw, C.B., C.M.G.) reports that the Commission for the sale of obsolete Cretan postage stamps proposes, after having obtained the consent of the local authorities, to sell 2,669,757 obsolete Cretan postage and tax stamps, of a total face value of 1,352,120 frs. (about £54,085), of issues from 1898 to 1909. Offers will be received by the "Direction Supérieure des Finances," Canea, up to 28th August.

Particulars of the stamps offered (in French) may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NOTES ON THE ISSUES OF BRAZIL.

OWING to the demands upon our space in the present issue, we are reluctantly compelled to hold over Captain G. F. Napier's notes on the stamps of Brazil, which, however, will be found continued in the following number of this journal.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY IN THE UNITED STATES.

WE are desired to inform Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society and their friends in the United States that Mr. H. Kjellstedt is now again—after a short unavoidable interruption—looking after the interests of the Society in that country.

BRITISH GUIANA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THIS exhibition, held under the auspices of the British Guiana Philatelic Society, will be opened on October 7 of this year, at the Carnegie Free Library Hall, Demerara, under the patronage of the Governor,

Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., and with influential committees of honour and organization. The following are the classes of exhibits:

Division I.

Sec. A. 1. British Guiana specialized collection.
2. British Guiana ordinary collection.
B. Collection of one West Indian Island.
C. Collection of Great Britain or one other British Colony.
D. Collection of one foreign country or colony.
E. Twenty-five rare stamps.
F. Historical or unique stamps, not less than twenty-five, with descriptive notes thereon.
G. Collection of Entires of any country.

Division II.

A. General collections.
B. General collections, juniors under eighteen years of age.

Division III.

A. Exhibits of one country or colony by a dealer.
B. Exhibits of albums, literature, philatelic accessories, etc.

Division IV.

Exhibits not for competition.

Division V.

Objects of interest connected with Philately, viz.:—proofs, essays, colour trials, postmarks, forgeries, etc. etc.

The Committee will be glad to receive exhibits from this country, and have already received promises of support in this direction. All communications should be directed to Mr. A. D. Ferguson (F.R.P.S. Lond.), Hon. Sec., George Town, Demerara.

Every care will be taken of exhibits by members of the Committee, and insured if required. Stamps and books are both exempt from customs duty, and exhibits should be delivered by September 30, preceded a month earlier by a description thereof.

We cordially wish all success to our philatelic comrades in the West Indies, and trust that the result of this exhibition may amply reward their energy and enterprise.

DEATH OF M. J. BERNICHON.

WE have learnt with the deepest regret of the unexpected death on June 5th of the well-known French dealer and expert, M. Jules Bernichon, of Paris. The indifference of M. Bernichon's health during the past few months had given rise to some anxiety, but it was not anticipated that it was more than temporary, especially having regard to the fact that he had scarcely passed the middle age of life—being in his forty-seventh year. M. Bernichon leaves a son to mourn his loss, to whom will assuredly

be extended the full sympathy of all those who were acquainted with his father.

M. Bernichon has been established as a stamp dealer for over twenty years in Paris, and had long since acquired a very prominent position, which he fully maintained until the date of his decease. Probably no dealer on the Continent was better known in this country, and it is safe to say that almost every client made by M. Bernichon became his friend. Possessed in an eminent degree of the innate Gallic charm and courtesy, M. Jules Bernichon could not fail to make friends, and his unlooked for demise will evoke the widest regret. The intimate acquaintanceship of the writer with M. Bernichon during a period of over twenty years enables him to bear the highest testimony to his ability, integrity, and delightful society. The memory of many very pleasant meetings will, however, always remain saddened by the thought that death should have made such an untimely ending of the career of this gifted and amiable Philatelist.

M. Bernichon had always been noted as the holder of a fine stock, many of the finest pieces in the great collections having passed through his hands—so capable of discrimination, whether as to authenticity or beauty of condition. Following the great bent of Continental collecting, of latter years M. Bernichon has largely confined himself to European stamps. The writer has often inspected portions of this superb stock, and—unless latterly disposed of—there should be an accumulation of fine specimens, notably in France and Colonies, that should realize a very large sum. In addition to carrying on a large and successful business, M. Bernichon found time to assist in many philatelic functions, having frequently served as expert and member of juries at exhibitions. The practical inauguration of the remarkable series of Paris stamp auctions, through the sale by M. Bernichon of the colossal stock of the late M. E. Leroy d'Etiolles, will be well remembered, and this branch of philatelic business has been a prominent feature in the career of M. Bernichon.

Widely known and respected among his colleagues and clients, M. Bernichon's abilities were recently acknowledged by the grant of an order of merit by his Government, and it is safe to say that no one connected with the stamp trade has ever passed away who has been held in greater honour and esteem. Jules Bernichon was in many respects the ideal Frenchman—bright, witty, cheerful, amiable, hospitable, and of abundant talent and industry; and he carries with him to the grave the abiding affection and respect that are the spontaneous offerings of all who were privileged to enjoy his friendship.

The *Echo de la Timbrologie* of June 15, which contains an eloquent and touching tribute, states "the funeral took place in June at the church of St. Vincent-de-Paul, all the Philatelic notabilities of Paris being present, and following the procession to the cemetery of Saint Ouen, the hearse being buried beneath the wealth of flowers."

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—The Harrison-printed ½d. and 1d. stamps were issued about the 4th May, and sheets may be distinguished by the control No. A 11.

The stamps are printed in slightly different shades of green and red to those manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Brunei.—The 2 cents printed in chocolate-brown with black centre, chronicled as issued nearly twelve months ago, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Ceylon.—The 2 c., King Edward type, in orange colour in place of orange-brown, chronicled last year, has been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2 c., orange; multiple; ordinary; perf. 14.

Cochin.—To the new set chronicled on page 137 Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. add the 1 anna value.

Adhesive.

1 anna, orange-brown; new design.

Grenada.—The 1s. badge type, multiple, chalky, has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

1s., black on green; badge type; multiple; chalky; perf. 14.

India. — *Hyderabad.* — The following chronicle is taken from the *Monthly Journal:*

Adhesive.

12 a., blue-green; Type 6; wmk. Arabic characters; perf. 12½.

Officials.

12 as., blue-green; Type 6; overprinted with larger characters.
¼ a., grey; Type 6; overprinted with new type.
½ a., pale green ,, ,, ,,

Malta.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that the new 4½d. stamps are coming over in two distinct shades—orange and orange-yellow.

Newfoundland.—*Mekeel's Weekly* has been informed that the 1 c. to 5 c. values of the Guy set, which now exist only lithographed, will not be issued engraved. The set was originally ordered engraved, but as it could not be finished in time for the celebration, Postmaster-General Woods ordered it lithographed temporarily. All the values were later engraved, but the 1 c. to 5 c. will not be issued.

New Zealand.—Our publishers, in examining a parcel of the "full face" New Zealands, made an interesting discovery, namely, the 1d., vermilion, with compound perforations 12½ and 13. The stamps were submitted to Mr. Bate, who is of opinion that a partly imperf. sheet (or sheets) was sent to Dunedin, and the postmaster there sent it to Messrs. Ferguson and Mitchell to finish the perforating, which would, of course, be done with their 13-gauge machine. The copies are pen-marked and dated 21st and 23rd January, 1867.—*The Australian Philatelist.*

Queensland.—The *Monthly Journal* lists the 1d. of 1896 with a compound perforation of 12 × 9½, the same combination as occurred in the case of the 2d. of 1887–89.

Adhesive.

1d., vermilion; Type 19; Q and Crown; Type 6*a*; perf. 12 × 9½.

South Australia.—The 2½d. value on the Crown and A paper has been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2½d., deep blue; Crown over A; perf. 12 × 11½.

Southern Nigeria. — Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son inform us that they have

received the 1s. stamp printed in grey-black on green instead of black (frame) and grey-black (central oval) on green as formerly. The shade of the paper has also been changed, being now grey-green instead of yellowish green.

Adhesive.

1s., grey-black on grey-green.

TASMANIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 2d. pictorial has been apparently re-engraved, and submit samples of the old type and redrawn type for comparison.

The difference is very slight indeed, the colour of the new stamp being a brighter mauve.

Adhesive.

2d., bright mauve; Crown and A sideways; perf. 12½.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.—According to the *Monthly Journal*, the ¼d. stamp is now coming in a bright carmine colour.

Adhesive.

¼d., bright carmine; multiple wmk.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—We read in the *Australian Philatelist* that an unchronicled variety of the 1d. on V over Crown paper has been found. It has compound perforations 12, 12½ comb machine on three sides, and 11 at the bottom.

EUROPE.

ITALY.—Messrs. Bright and Son and Whitfield King and Co. have sent us specimens of the new commemorative issue.

The following excellent description of these stamps is taken from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:—

"The 2 c. stamp represents a sword held upright by a hand, which also grips a cross handle terminating on the left in a bull's head (the arms of Turin) and on the right in a wolf's head (representing Rome), and in addition two palm leaves in memory of the many Italians who died in the wars of independence. The 5 c. represents a sword-armed knight standing by the side of his charger, the whole surrounded by laurel branches. In the distance are seen the principal buildings of Rome and Turin, the two cities which are celebrating by Exhibitions the Jubilee of Italian unity,—the Capitol, and the Museum, the Mole Antonelliana. The 10 c. design shows us an athlete leading the winged horse of Apollo to the holy spring of Juturna in the Forum Romanum. The 15 c. bears the words 'DEA ROMA' in two lines within a circle."

Adhesives.

2	centesimi,	brown (shades)	No wmk.; perf. 14 × 13½.
5	,,	dark green	
10	,,	rose-carmine	
15	,,	blue-grey	

The 2 c. stamps are issued at 5 c. each, and the others at 5 c. each premium, the set costing 50 centesimi, but only available for postage to the extent of 32 centesimi.

SWEDEN.—Another value (the 5 öre) of the new King's Head design is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

5 öre, green; King's Head; wmk. Crown; perf. 13 × 13½.

AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 1 c. of 1907 overprinted in black "*1911*."

As the *S.C.F.* remarks: "It is, of course, far cheaper to use up an old issue, and overprint it now and then with a new date, than to engrave new dies; *and the labels sell just as well.*"

Provisional.

"*1911*" in black on the 1 c., chestnut and indigo, of 1907.

HONDURAS.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles two values of the 1911 issue overprinted "OFICIAL" in bright red.

Official.

1 c., purple, overprint in Roman caps.
10 c., blue ,, ,, ,,

UNITED STATES.—The 15 c. value has been added to the set on single-lined U.S.P.S. paper.

Adhesive.

15 c., light blue; single-lined U.S.P.S. paper.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ANGOLA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the old type, with portrait of King Carlos overprinted "REPUBLICA," 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, and 700 reis.

The overprint is in green on the 25 r., and in red on the remainder.

BELGIAN CONGO.—On Continental authority, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 50 c. to the set of Postage Dues of the Bilingual series.

Postage Due.

50 c., olive and black; overprinted "TAXES."

MACAU.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the issue of the ½ avo, grey, Dom Carlos issue overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red.

Adhesive.

½ avo, grey, Dom Carlos; overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red.

MOROCCO.—(*German Post Offices.*)—To the set with the new spelling "MAROKKO," Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. add the

following: 30, 50, 60 c., 1, 1¼, 2½, and 6¼ pesetas—all watermarked.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News adds the 35 c. to the list.

PORTUGUESE CONGO.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that besides the provisionals chronicled on pages 80 and 110, there is also a 25 reis on 200 reis.

Provisional.

25 r. on 200 reis, purple on flesh.

TUNIS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. state that the single rate of postage on letters within Tunis having been reduced to 10 c. the 15 c. stamp is no longer required, and that the stock of the pictorial issue of this value has been overprinted 10 c. A specimen was submitted by these friends.

Provisional.

10 in black on 15 c., bright lilac, on toned; original value barred

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1910-11.
President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
C. N. BIGGS. T. WICKHAM JONES.
D. C. GRAY. F. J. PEPLOW.
T. W. HALL. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season 1910–11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, May 4, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. Wickham Jones, J. R. Laing, T. H. Barron, E. D. Bacon, A. R. Barrett, H. M. Hansen, T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, Captain G. S. F. Napier, S. Chapman, L. W. Fulcher, W. G. Campbell, J. A Tilleard, B. D. Knox.

In the absence of the President, owing to indisposition, the chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on April 20, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary produced for the inspection of the members a letter addressed to His Majesty the King sent by aeroplane post from the Allahabad Exhibition.

The letter was purported to be sent under the Post Office regulations, and the cover bears an impression over the stamp of "The First Aerial Post." The postmark was dated February 18, 1911, and the writer of the letter pointed out that this was the first occasion on which the aeroplane had been used for postal purposes.

Mr. T. W. Hall then read some notes on the stamps of Colombia, and gave a display of his very fine collection of this country.

Amongst the most interesting stamps shown were *tête-bêche* pairs of the 10 c., yellow, of 1859, and 5 c., blue, of 1860, and a fine used copy of the rare error "50", lilac, for "5" of the later issue. In the issue of 1861 a used strip of three, 2½, black, an entire unused pane of fifty-four stamps of 5 c., yellow, two fine unused blocks of twelve and eighteen of 20 c., red, including three copies of the error showing traces of the original 2½, and a partly made-up plate of the 1 peso showing forty varieties out of the fifty-four stamps on the plate. In the 1863 issue were two fine blocks of the 10 c., blue on blue, the first containing fifty-three stamps 7×7, with four stamps sideways at the bottom, the second seventeen stamps containing the sixth and seventh vertical rows of the sheet, the two blocks proving that the entire sheet contained sixty stamps in eight horizontal rows of seven with four stamps placed sideways at the bottom. Of the 50 c., green, there were two unused blocks, the first of twelve from the sixth and seventh vertical rows, and the second a strip of eight with one stamp sideways at the bottom, showing that the 10 c. and 50 c. were printed in the same manner. Of the error 50 c., red, Mr. Hall showed three copies, two of variety 1 and one of variety 2. In the issues of 1864, two *tête-bêche* pairs of the 5 c. and an unused pair of 1 peso. In the issues of 1865, unused blocks of twelve—twelve and eight of the 20 c., blue, and a made-up plate of the 1 peso, vermilion—a fine page of the abnormal letterings of the 1 peso, vermilion, of 1867, and a *tête-bêche* pair of the 1 peso, vermilion, of 1868–70, with five errors of colour of the 1, 2, and 5 centavos of 1881.

At the close of the display, Mr. E. D. Bacon proposed, and Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Hall for his interesting paper and display.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season 1910–11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, May 18, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, T. W. Hall, J. R. Laing, S. Chapman, L. L. R. Hausburg, E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, Lance E. Hall, Franz Reichenheim, J. A. Tilleard.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt

of several letters and messages of regret from Fellows unable to attend the meeting, including one from the Vice-President, whose absence was due to ill-health.

A letter from M. Montader, of Paris, calling attention to a dangerous forgery of the £5 (green) Transvaal stamp of 1890, was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society for the information given.

Mr. F. Reichenheim presented for the Library a copy of the *Memento Postal*, issued by the French Post Office for the information and guidance of the public in regard to the principal facilities placed at their disposal in connection with the postal service.

Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, proposed by the Hon. Treasurer, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, was after ballot duly re-elected a member and Fellow of the Society.

The chief business on the agenda was a display of the stamps of "Madeira" and "Azores," by Mr. R. B. Yardley. This was kindly undertaken by Mr. E. D. Bacon in Mr. Yardley's unavoidable absence abroad.

The two collections being complete and containing specimens of every known variety, it is not necessary to call attention to any special stamps; but they were all shown in fine unused condition, the whole of the varieties of dies, perforations, papers, types of overprints, etc., being fully represented and described in the complete and careful notes written up by Mr. Yardley in the volumes comprising the collections.

Mr. Bacon in showing the stamps gave a number of valuable explanations in regard to the various issues, and the collections were examined with the greatest interest by those attending the meeting.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, the best thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Yardley for kindly sending his stamps, and also to Mr. Bacon for undertaking the display.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

THE annual meeting for the session 1910–11 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, May 16, 1911, at 6.30 p.m. Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, T. H. Harvey, Baron A. de Worms, Messrs. R. Frentzel, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, F. Read, A. H. Harris, E. W. Arnold, J. C. Sidebotham, W. T. Standen, A. J. Warren, A. G. Wane, C. R. Sutherland, W. B. Edwards, C. L. Harte Lovelace, R. H. Newton, D. Thomson, and H. A. Slade. Mr. Reichenheim took the chair. The minutes of the annual meeting held on May 24, 1910, were read and signed as correct. Donations to the Society's collections were made by Mr. Hayman, and blocks of labels printed in various colours specially for the Vienna Exhibition were received from Mr. A. Passer. The Hon. Librarian reported several additions to the Library during the past two months. A letter from Mr. Henniker Heaton, thanking members for their sympathy to him in his recent illness, was read. Instructions to the delegates to the Third Philatelic Congress at Birmingham were given in the event of certain questions arising. An alteration in Rule 2 was proposed and carried. It now reads: "2. MEMBERS.—All applications for membership to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, accompanied by two references. The names be placed upon the agenda paper of the next ordinary meeting. If approved by the Committee, elections by ballot shall then be made, two dissentient votes to exclude." Mr. Hayman kindly promised to supply a ballot box for the use of the Society. It was carried that the publication of the *Monthly Report* be continued, that Mr. Reichenheim be requested to carry on the duties of editor, and that the usual grant be made to him towards the expenses of printing, etc. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Reichenheim for the care and energy he had displayed during the past year in making the journal a representative organ of the Society. In acknowledging the vote, Mr. Reichenheim thanked Messrs. Slade and Cool for their valuable assistance during the past season, and the trade for the splendid support vouchsafed to him, and also proposed a special vote of thanks to those philatelic journals that had regularly published the minutes of the Society's meetings.

The Hon. Librarian, in submitting his report, stated that, principally owing to the generosity of Mr. Reichenheim, many valuable additions had during the past season been made to the Society's Library, which might now be reckoned as the third best in the kingdom. The Hon. Curators of the Society's Collections regretted that members had not contributed so freely as might have been expected. On Mr. Hayman's proposal, it was agreed that lists of wants should be printed and circulated to every member not later than next October. The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer reported that the financial and general situation of the Society was most satisfactory, and that detailed reports would appear in the October number of the *Monthly Report*.

It was determined that displays for 1911–12 should be arranged by an Exhibition Committee, and that three reserves should be included to prevent disappointment and inconvenience. Also that smaller and less ambitious displays by the general body of members should be encouraged. Officers were appointed as follows: President, Franz Reichenheim; Vice-President, H. L. Hayman; Hon. Vice-Presidents, M.P. Castle, J.P., J. Dunbar Heath, J. Henniker Heaton, H. R. Oldfield; Committee, P. Ashley, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, A. J. Warren, Baron A. de Worms; Hon. Librarian, J. C. Sidebotham; Hon. Lecturer, P. Ashley; Hon. Auditors, F. Read, A. G. Wane; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Slade.

H. A. SLADE.

"KILLAHA," ST. ALBANS, *May* 22, 1911.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

MR. PACK'S NOTES ON URUGUAY.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I have carefully perused Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack's somewhat strong criticisms of my humble efforts to elucidate some of the many problems in the stamps of Uruguay.

Whilst giving Mr. Pack all credit for having obtained specimens of the varieties missing from those which I had managed to get together, I am quite unable to follow the process by which he states that he has been able to reconstruct the various plates, definitely assigning each variety to its own proper place. If Mr. Pack would disclose how, by means of overlapping pairs, strips, etc., he has been able to achieve success, he would confer a kindness on philatelists, who would doubtless appreciate an opportunity to consider the evidence leading up to that gentleman's conclusions.

With regard to Mr. Pack's remarks on the alleged make-up of the various "Diligencia" plates as illustrated, may I point out that, except in the case of the 80 centavos, there was admittedly no attempt—though the reason is not material—to "plate" the varieties, which must of necessity (ignoring the difference in the value-labels) follow those of the 80 centavos, so far as the central sun is concerned?

I think Mr. Pack might have given me credit for knowing, if my arguments in favour of the use of the same lithographic stone for all the values are well-founded, that a particular variety in the common design must occupy a similar position on the sheet of *each* value; and I suggest that a more careful perusal of my work would have disclosed the fact that, except in the 80 centavos, there was no attempt to do more than get together—not to "plate"—the full number of varieties. This I would have attempted, but my collection was disposed of with such drastic suddenness that I really had not time to do so.

As Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack's adverse criticisms, published in your journal without any editorial qualification and perused by your numerous readers as authoritative statements, are calculated to greatly depreciate any merit which my "Uruguay" may possess, I trust you will, in fairness to me, find room for this letter in your June number.

Yours faithfully,
HUGO GRIEBERT.

[Our correspondent is in error in assuming that the *London Philatelist* or any other journal necessarily endorses any uncontradicted statement made by contributors to its columns. In a difficult question such as the issues of Uruguay there are obviously instances where, as in the present instance, the authorities may differ. We do not think that Mr. Pack's criticism was "adverse" except in details, and he paid a handsome testimony to the ability of Mr. Griebert's work, which is fully shared by the Editor of this journal and by the many Philatelists who have studied the work. The appearance of any important work on stamps always leads to discussion and generally to ultimate further information, the friendly critics using the work in question as the base on which they stand to deliver their attack.—ED.]

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately,* e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 21 April, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Board of Education, Queen, 1s. . . .	2	8	0
Ditto, 1865, Emblems, 9d., straw, plate 5, perforated* . .	25	0	0
Ditto, 1881, Crown, 1s., lilac, plate 14, perforated,* part gum	5	10	0
Philippine Islands, 1869–74, "Habilitado," 1 r., rosy mauve	2	14	0
British Central Africa, March, 1898, perf. 12, 1d., red and blue*	2	15	0
British South Africa, 1896, One Penny on 4s., block of 4, mint	7	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., emerald-green, pair, mint . . .	4	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Uganda, 1896, overprinted with "L" in black, 1 rupee, black, the variety with small "O" in "POSTAGE," mint	2	12	0
British Columbia, 2½d., brown, rose, imperf., mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1867, perf. 12½, 10 c., ditto	2	5	0
Dominica, C A, 1s., magenta, strip of 3, ditto	3	14	0
Virgin Islands, 6d., pale rose on white*	2	0	0
New South Wales, 1d., red, plate 2,* defective	2	18	0
New Zealand, serrated perf., 1s., blue-green, thinned and pin-hole, full perfs. 3 sides	5	0	0
Victoria, 1863–4, double lined fig. 4, 2d., lilac,* part gum	3	0	0

Sale of 5 May, 1911.

Spain, 1855, 2 reales, *blue*	9	0	0
Afghanistan, 1289, 1 rupee, purple	2	0	0
Ditto, 1293, value at foot, Shahi, black, Gibbons' No. 49	2	17	6
Ceylon, 1861, 8d., yellow-brown	4	5	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., black on blue, slight tear	2	0	0
Cayman Islands, 1d. on 4d., inverted surcharge, mint	3	0	0
Cook Islands, 1901, 1d., Crown overprint, block of 4	2	0	0
New Zealand, 1907, Official, 5s., block of 4	2	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on Indian red	3	10	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 25 and 26 April, 1911.

Bavaria, 1867–8, 18 kr., red, sheet of thirty	8	5	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black,* thinned and close	5	5	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, plate 7, block of 4,* one torn	2	15	0
Ditto, 1860, 1½d., rosy mauve on *bleuté*, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 1s., green, hair lines, imperf., pair, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 1d., black, reprint, pair, ditto	2	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, close at right and thinned	4	5	0
Spain, 1865, imperf., 12 cuartos, inverted centre, cut close	2	0	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, cut into at right	8	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	9	0	0
Ditto, 1872–80, 2 r. 50 c.,* mark on face	2	10	0
Ditto, Service, 2s., blue, imperf.*	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet	3	10	0
Cape, "Three Pence" on 4d., blue	2	17	6
Lagos, 1876, CC, 1s., orange, mint	2	17	6
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., early, cut close	4	0	0
Mauritius, 1859, 2d., large fillet, close and repaired	5	5	0
Transvaal, 1879, 1d., red on orange, small "T,"* thinned	3	5	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, thinned and close	5	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet,* small margins	5	15	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green,* repaired	2	2	0
Ditto, 1s., purple, cut close	4	2	6
United States, 1861, 90 c., blue, block of 8	2	14	0
Ditto, State, $2	2	10	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, 1s., black and orange, mint	2	0	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., slate	2	18	0
New Zealand, Official, 1907, 5s., block of 4	2	0	0
South Australia, "C. S." on 6d., blue, 11½,* roulette, printed on both sides	3	15	0
Collections: about 5953, £53; 3517, Lallier's	28	0	0

Sale of 10 May, 1911.

Great Britain, 5s., rose, perf. 12, "Specimen"	2	7	6
Sicily, ½ grano, retouched, mint	2	10	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., thinned	3	12	6
Hong Kong, 1891, 2 c., rose, pair, one long "K," mint	2	6	0
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1d., brick-red on *bleuté*,* small tear	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep slate*	3	7	6
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	2	10	0
Natal, 1857, 9d., blue, cut small	2	5	0
St. Vincent, "One Penny" on 6d., yellow-green*	2	12	6
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, thinned	5	17	6
Hawaii, 1863, 2 c., black on greyish, pen-cancelled	2	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose-red, plate 1, pair	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep carmine, plate 2	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on greyish, pair	3	5	0
New Zealand, pelure paper, roulette, 6d., black-brown,* roulettes at right, partly chipped	13	0	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, mint	3	17	6
Collection: over 5000	52	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 27 and 28 April, 1911.

Cyprus, 1881, Halfpenny 13 mm. on 1d., plate 215, variety triple surcharge, mint, pair	2	2	0
Ceylon, 1857, 6d., purple-brown*	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion*	2	2	0
German China, 1900, Provisional handstamped surcharges, 5 pf., 10 pf., 20 pf., 30 pf., 50 pf., and 80 pf., all mint	32	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
German China, 1900, inverted, 5 pf., mint, 10 pf.,* but perfs. clipped at top, and 30 pf., mint	6	10	0
Bechuanaland, Protectorate, 1888, 2s. 6d., green, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., green, mint, with Expert Committee's Certificate	5	5	0
British Central Africa, 1895, no wmk., £1, orange-yellow, mint	3	0	0
East Africa, 1903, 50 rs., brown, mint	3	15	0
Transvaal, April, 1870, imperf., 6d., dull ultramarine, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., ultramarine, deeper shade, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, April, 1879, *1* Penny on 6d., Gibbons' 288, mint, and perf. all round	2	10	0
British Honduras, the "Bevenue" error on 10 c., mint	2	8	0
Falkland Isles, 1891, ½d. on half 1d., a mint unsevered pair, showing double surcharge	2	15	0
St. Vincent, 1s., brown*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1s., rose-red*	2	17	6
Ditto, 4d., on 1s, vermilion,* some perfs. clipped	5	10	0
Ditto, 1885, 4d., brown*	2	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1867, 6d., rose on white*	2	10	0
Fiji, Gothic V.R., 6 c. on 3d., mint	3	3	0
New Zealand, 1875, Star, 1d., deep lilac*	2	15	0
Ditto, 1882, perf. 12½ × 10, 1d., rose, pair, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3, ditto	2	8	0

Sale of 11 and 12 May, 1911

France, 1870, 10 c., bistre, *tête-bêche* pair, mint	2	2	0
French Colonies, 1871, 4 c., grey	2	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown, mint	8	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blued	4	10	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL" 6d., type 2, mint	2	8	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 r., grey-blue, pair	2	10	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo on bluish, pair, one slightly defective	3	5	0
Ceylon, 9d., purple-brown, imperf.	3	7	6
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto	2	15	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown,* pin perfs.?	8	0	0
Labuan, 1902, error of colour, 25 c., greenish blue	2	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red, block of 4 on piece	2	17	6
Ditto, 1855, 1s., deep green, pair*	3	17	6
Ditto, another pair, mint	4	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, with retouched corner, small defect	6	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., deep red, block of 4	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green, mint	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Triangular, 1863, pair, mint £4 6 0 and	4	4	0
Transvaal, October 1877, 1d., red on blue, surcharge inverted,* part gum	5	15	0
Bahamas, 1861, perf. 13, 6d., lilac*	4	5	0
British Columbia, imperf., 2½d., dull rose*	4	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., border of ovals	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., ditto, showing roulettes	3	12	6
Canada, 7½d., green, on entire	2	14	0
Mexico, 1864, 3 c., brown	4	5	0
Nevis, litho, 6d., grey, mint	3	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	3	5	0
St. Vincent, 1877, compound perfs., 1s., vermilion*	3	0	0
Ditto, 1880, 5s., rose-red*	6	10	0
Trinidad, perf. 13, 6d., emerald*	2	4	0
Fiji, 1870, 1d., rose, quadrille	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, plate 1 £2 6 0 and	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., violet-blue on laid, plate 3, S.G. 34B	2	17	6
Ditto, 1853, 8d., orange, no leaves at right	3	10	0
New Zealand, serrated perfs., 1s., blue-green	4	15	0
South Australia, 1872, perf. and rouletted, 9d., grey, on piece	3	12	6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, pair	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single, apparently*	3	0	0
Victoria, 1864, 2d., grey, wmk. 6*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., blue and red, mint	2	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., Indian red	3	12	6

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MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of 10 and 11 April, 1911.

	$	Sterling. Ex. 4.87		
Brattleboro, 1846, 5 c., buff,* O.G.	435[00]	89	6	6
Providence, 1846, 5 c., black, on entire, pen cancellations	57[00]	11	14	1
U.S. America, 1857, 5 c., brick-red,* O.G.	76[00]	15	12	2
Ditto, 1879, "American," 90 c., carmine, imperf., pair,* O.G.	31[50]	6	9	4
Ditto, 1888, ditto, 5 c., blue, imperf., pair,* O.G.	19[00]	3	18	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 30 c., orange-brown, imperf., pair, O.G.*	29[50]	6	1	3
Ditto, State, $10*	50[00]	10	5	4
Ditto, ditto, $20, cancelled with dating stamp	34[00]	6	19	8
Ditto, Philadelphia, 1849, 1 c., vermilion, glazed, on entire—uncancelled, and piece torn out of corner	51[00]	10	9	6

* Unused.	$	Sterling Ex.4.87. £	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1857, blued paper, 1d., blue, strip of 3	21[50]	4	8	3
Congo, 1895, 10 c., inverted centre,* O.G.	21[25]	4	7	3
Gold Coast, 1889, 20s., green and red	41[50]	8	10	5
Great Britain, 1d., black, partly reconstructed sheet of 232 copies	37[00]	7	11	11
New Brunswick, half 3d., red, and 6d., yellow, 7½d., on entire	22[50]	4	12	4
United States, 1902, 1 c., inverted centre	24[10]	4	19	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., ditto, "Specimen"	61[00]	12	10	6
Ditto, 1908, 6 c., orange on bluish, block of 6. Plate 4937	25[00]	5	2	8
Philippines, 1901, 6 c., brownish lake. The special print made for the St. Louis Exhibition	18[50]	3	15	11

Total sale, $5664[25]=£1163 1s. 9d.

Sale of 24, 25, and 27 April, 1911.

Great Britain, 1d., black, "V.R.,"* O.G.	56[00]	11	10	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., pale blue,* O.G.	32[00]	6	11	5
Ditto, 1878, Maltese Cross, 10s., slate,* O.G.	70[00]	14	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac,* O.G.	106[00]	21	15	4
Ditto, 1882, Anchor, 5s., rose on bluish,* O.G.	55[00]	11	5	11
Ditto, 1888, £1, brown-violet,* O.G.	73[50]	15	1	10
Ditto, 1882, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 10s., blue,* O.G.	47[50]	9	15	0
Ditto, 1892, ditto, £1, green,* O.G.	48[00]	9	17	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, 2s. 6d., green,* O.G.	20[00]	4	2	2
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., green,* O.G.	27[00]	5	10	11
British Columbia, perf. 14, $1, green,* O.G.	21[00]	4	6	3
British East Africa, 1890, imperf., 4 a., grey, pair*	21[00]	4	6	3
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose	56[00]	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown	56[00]	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	26[50]	5	8	11
Ditto, rough perfs., 8d., brown,* O.G.	41[00]	8	8	5
Fiji, 1874, 2 p. on 6 c., green, S. G. and Co., No. 46A,* O.G.	34[50]	7	1	8
Hong Kong, 1863, 18 c., lilac,* O.G.	27[00]	5	10	11
Labuan, 1880, $1 on 16 c., blue,* O.G.	41[00]	8	8	5
Lagos, 1885, 5s., blue,* O.G.	27[50]	5	12	11
Ditto, ditto, 10s., brown-violet,* O.G.	65[50]	13	8	11

* Unused.	$	Sterling Ex.4.87. £	s.	d.
Natal, 1869, 3d., blue, S. G., No. 34B,* O.G.	20[00]	4	2	2
New Brunswick, 1s., bright red-violet	70[00]	14	7	6
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion	32[50]	6	13	5
Ditto, 1s., ditto	53[00]	10	17	8
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue,* O.G.	25[50]	5	4	8
Ditto, CC, ½d. on 1½d., violet,* O.G.	22[50]	4	12	5
Ditto, 2½d. on 2s., Type IV,* O.G.	27[00]	5	10	11
Swaziland, 1889, 10s., brown,* O.G.	48[00]	9	17	0
Tonga, 1897, 7½d., green and black, centre inverted,* O.G.	83[00]	17	0	10
Zululand, 1894, £5, brown and black on red,* O.G.	41[00]	8	8	5
Bolivia, 1871, 11 Stars, 500 c., black	30[00]	6	3	3
Buenos Ayres, 5 p., orange	80[00]	16	8	7
Dominican Repub., 1862, 1 r., deep green	32[00]	6	11	5
Ditto, 1866, 1 r., pale green, wmkd.	25[00]	5	2	8
Liberia, 1892, 8 c., inverted centre	24[00]	4	18	7
Mexico, 1868, 12 c., *brown*, error,* O.G.	31[00]	6	7	4
Peru, 1858, ½ p., rose	57[00]	11	14	2

Total sale, $8302[85]=£1704 17s. 11d.

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MESSRS. GILBERT AND KÖHLER.

Sale of 28 and 29 April, 1911.

	Fcs., including the 10% payable by buyers.	Sterling Ex.25,30. £	s.	d.
Bremen, 1861, *percé*, 2 s., red-orange, on piece	247[50]	9	15	8
Buenos Ayres, 1852, 2 p., blue	70[40]	2	15	8
Ceylon, 1885, "Five Cents." on 96 c.,* with gum	141[90]	5	12	2
China, 1897, $5 on 3 c., vermilion,* with gum	100[10]	3	19	1
Naples, Arms, ½ t., blue	368[50]	14	11	4
Sicily, ½ gra., strip of 4, and pair of 10 gra., on entire	500[50]	19	15	8
Ditto, 50 gra., brown-red	231	9	2	8
U.S. America, Newspaper Stamps, 1 c. to $60,* all with gum	363	14	7	0
Finland, 25 p., carmine, 12½ × 11,* with gum	167[20]	6	12	2
France, 1871, 15c., black on rose	247[50]	9	15	8
Hamburg, 9 s., imperf.	236[50]	9	7	0
Guadalajara, 1867, 4 r., black, pair	159[50]	6	6	1
Modena, 1 lira, on piece	166[10]	6	11	4
Oldenburg, 1860, ¼, orange	254[10]	10	0	10
Romagna, 20 baj.	144[10]	5	13	11
Tuscany, 2 soldi, red-brown	198	7	16	6
Ditto, 9 c., brown-lilac, on entire	222[20]	8	15	8
French Zanzibar, 1897, 5 annas and 50 c., on white	661[10]	26	2	7

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XX JULY, 1911. No. 235.

The Coronation Honours for the Royal Philatelic Society.



E were privileged last month, on behalf of the Royal Philatelic Society, to express its congratulations upon His Majesty's accession to the Throne, coupled with an assurance of the fervent loyalty and gratitude of all its members for the many gracious favours which His Majesty has conferred upon Philately. At the time this article was written the recent and further expressions of King George's interest in Philately were not in evidence, and we hasten to reiterate to the gracious Patron of the Royal Philatelic Society our humble and grateful thanks for the signal honours that have been accorded to us during the Coronation of His Majesty.

The remarkable and unique gift to the Royal Society of the two copper plates of the first 1d. and 2d. Post-paid Mauritius has excited the greatest interest in philatelic circles. These plates, with those of the first issue of New South Wales, undoubtedly represent the most remarkable and historic periods of any of the issues of this Empire. It is therefore a subject of rejoicing that such absolutely unique, valuable, and interesting mementos of the Archaic days of postage stamps should be relegated to the safe custody of the Premier Society.

We fervently hope to be spared to see these and the Royal Philatelic Society's many other treasures duly housed in a philatelic museum, established with a Reference Library—available (under proper conditions) for the benefit of everyone interested in Philately. The establishment of such a building during the present reign would be only a fitting acknowldement of the long sustained interest of His Majesty in Philately, and would hand

down to posterity a memento of that most Illustrious Philatelist who is Patron of the Premier Philatelic Society and Monarch of the greatest Empire in the world.

As briefly announced in our last issue, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon the Vice-President of the Royal Society the membership of the Royal Victorian Order of the fourth class, which honour Mr. Castle has received at the King's hands on the 6th of this month, at the Coronation Levée held at St. James's Palace. The Vice-President is deeply grateful to His Gracious Majesty for this great honour, which he has accepted in the name of the Royal Philatelic Society, fully assured that this distinction is one that recognizes rather the merits of that body as a whole than any personal pre-eminence. This granting of the membership of a Royal Order of Knighthood to a Philatelist is an absolute record, and creates a precedent that will undoubtedly be acclaimed with welcome throughout the world of stamp collectors. The fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society are profoundly grateful to their Illustrious Patron, His Majesty King George V, for his valued recognition of Philately, which will assuredly tend to elevate and consolidate the science in the future.

The principle of granting honours to individuals or bodies who have by their labours contributed to the amusement or the recreations of the general public has found abundant instances during the past few decades. We therefore respectfully maintain that Philately has also been justly and worthily incorporated among the recipients of Royal favour. The pursuit of Philately has an enormous following throughout all portions of His Majesty's dominions, while the scientific and literary side thereof has attained a development that is simply prodigious, having in view the relatively short period of its existence. The Royal Philatelic Society is both by age and position the acknowledged *doyen* of the pursuit, and has always endeavoured to dignify and elevate the cause of Philately. Beyond this, Philatelists have been enabled to keep a watchful eye upon the issue of spurious stamps, and form —so to say—a valuable detective force in the prevention of frauds upon the revenue. This valuable assistance with regard to the postal issues that can be rendered by Philatelists might be easily extended with advantage to the revenue. The postal authorities in Australia have on more than one occasion availed themselves of the services of Philatelists in the selection of designs for new issues, and this example might well have been followed in this country. We are confident that had two or three expert Philatelists been consulted, the new issue of King George's stamps might have been vastly improved. It is idle to deny that these new stamps have fouud no favour among stamp collectors, and that the universal opinion is held that—alike in design and execution—they are utterly unworthy a great country.

Presentation of the Post-Paid Plates of Mauritius to the Royal Philatelic Society by H.M. the King.

THE announcement of this interesting and unique gift to the Royal Philatelic Society was made at a special meeting of the Council convened for that purpose on June 15th, which was largely attended.

The President reported that on the occasion of the King's birthday he had sent to His Majesty a letter on behalf of the Fellows tendering their congratulations and sentiments of loyalty and affection. In reply, Lord Crawford received a letter in the following terms:—"His Majesty hopes you will convey to the members of the Royal Philatelic Society his sincere thanks for their expression of loyalty and good wishes, which His Majesty very much appreciated." The Honorary Secretary also reported that he was commanded by the King to present to the Society, in His Majesty's name, two original copper plates of old Mauritius stamps, to be preserved by the Society. In handing over the plates, Mr. Tilleard explained that he had taken steps to have them defaced in accordance with His Majesty's wishes.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the dutiful and grateful thanks of the Council, Fellows, Members and Associates of this Society be respectfully tendered to His Majesty for so graciously entrusting to the care of the Society the two original re-engraved plates of the 1d. and 2d. values of early Mauritius stamps, humbly assuring His Majesty that the gift will always be treasured not only as one of the most interesting and valuable of the Society's possessions, but more particularly as a token of the continued interest shown by His Majesty, 'the Patron,' in the Society and its affairs."

The resolution was duly communicated by the Honorary Secretary, and a reply was received from the Private Secretary to His Majesty in the following terms:—

"I have submitted to the King your letter of the 17th instant in which you report having handed over to the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society the Mauritius plates presented by His Majesty to the Society, and also a copy of the Resolution unanimously passed at the Society's meeting with regard to His Majesty's gift, which communication the King has received with much satisfaction."

The valuable and interesting plates which have thus come into the Society's possession were brought to England by Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., until lately the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony, and were presented by him to the King. They were found by an official in a cellar at the Government offices shortly before Sir Cavendish Boyle left Mauritius for England, and would have been destroyed but for his timely thought of bringing them home to be offered to the King. They are the plates which

were seen by Major Evans when in the Colony, and from which impressions were taken to make the facsimiles which form part of the illustrations in the South African work published by the Society.

They consist of the two original copper plates of the 1d. and 2d. "Post-paid" stamps as re-engraved in October, 1859, by Mr. Sherwin with the head known as the "large fillet." The plate of the 2d. value was alone employed for printing stamps for use, the 1d. of this type never having been issued.

These two engraved copper plates, consisting respectively of twelve varieties each of the 1d. and 2d. Post-paid, which are in perfect preservation, were inspected with the greatest interest by the members of the Council, and evoked the most loyal and grateful appreciation of the Fellows present at the meeting. A curious and interesting feature of these plates, on which the stamps were entirely re-drawn by Mr. Sherwin, is that the stamps were engraved on the back of two plates originally used for printing advertisements of the "Grand Hotel d'Europe," these advertisements being in the one case in English and in the other in French, and the inscriptions setting out the merits and advantages of the hotel, although slightly worn, are still quite legible.

These plates, which since their acquisition by the Society have been scored with faint though distinct vertical lines, will form part of the possessions of the Royal Society, and will, we trust, form the nucleus of the philatelic museum of the future. A few impressions on card in black will be printed off for the Society's collections.

For the benefit of those of our readers who may not be quite *au courant* with the early issues of Mauritius, we may briefly describe the position occupied by these stamps.

The first issue of Mauritius of September, 1847, consisted of the celebrated "Post-office" stamps, which were of one type only and printed singly.

The second issue, like the first, were engraved on copper by Mr. J. Barnard, and issued in May, 1848. Unlike the "Post-office," however, this issue consisted of twelve separately hand-engraved varieties for each value. These stamps remained in use for about eleven years, and during that long period deteriorated to an enormous degree. In 1859 the original designs had practically disappeared from the plate, and they were re-engraved over the old lines by Mr. Sherwin. In doing this the engraver substituted a band encircling the Queen's head in lieu of the crown, which variety is generally known as the "large fillet."

The twopenny value was put into issue but was never largely used, and has always been a rarity. The re-engraved one penny was, however, never printed from, except as a proof or trial impression. The reason for this has never been definitely stated, but as the one penny lithographed with the Greek Border was issued two months after the forementioned twopence, it is possible that the authorities were able to tide over this short space of time. As is known, the one penny was far more extensively issued in worn condition than the twopence.

Fuller information on these interesting issues will be found in the work of the Royal Philatelic Society on Africa, Part II, embracing the original articles hereon written by Major E. B. Evans (see *Philatelic Record*, Vol. II,

1880), and in an article by Mr. M. P. Castle in the *London Philatelist* for last year, Vol. XIX, pp. 53–59.

On behalf of all the Fellows and Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society, we present our loyal and grateful thanks to our illustrious Patron, His Majesty King George V, for this unique presentation. These plates represent an issue that, for philatelic importance and historical interest, are unsurpassed in the postal records of our Empire, and His Majesty's gracious presentation will always remain a priceless heirloom of the Royal Philatelic Society.

The Stamps of Brazil.

By CAPTAIN G. F. NAPIER.

(*Continued from page* 122.)

Tenth Issue, 1*st July*, 1866.

WE now come to the series manufactured by the American Bank Note Co. of New York. Article 29 of the decree of April 12, 1865, signed by the Minister of Commerce, Jesuino Morcondes d'Oliveira è Sa, orders their creation as follows: "The current stamps will be replaced by others of the following values: 10, 20, 50, 80, 160, 200, and 500 reis, with the head of His Majesty the Emperor. Each stamp will be in a separate colour."

Article 30 announces the adoption, as an experiment, of stamped Envelopes and Newsbands.

A later decree by the Minister Paula Souza, dated June 27, 1866, modifies the above by stating that the stamp of 160 reis will be replaced by one of 100 reis on account of the adoption of a uniform rate for Brazil (by land or sea) of 100 reis for 15 grammes, irrespective of distance. This rate was reduced by half in large towns having a town post.

DESIGN. Head of the Emperor Dom Pedro, with a different frame for each value. The 20 and 200 reis have the head in profile, in the other values it is full face. Printed on white to yellowish wove paper, which varies in thickness. Perforated 12.

10 reis, vermilion, orange-vermilion, carmine-vermilion.
20 „ dull purple, marone, rosy brown.
50 „ blue, deep blue, greenish blue.
80 „ purple-brown, purple-slate, purple-grey (shades).
100 „ yellow-green, blue-green.
200 „ black, grey-black.
500 „ orange, orange-yellow.

The 10 and 20 reis may be found imperf.

The 200 reis may be found bisected and used as 100 reis.

GUM. Shiny and white to yellowish.

PROOFS. (*a*) Die proofs of the entire series may be found on India paper in approximately the same shades as the issued stamps.

(*b*) Colour trials, on ordinary paper, imperf. and ungummed, may be found of the 50 and 200 reis in a large number of shades. I have seen the following:

50 reis, blue-green, orange-brown, brown (many shades), violet, mauve, purple, lavender, pink.

200 reis, pale blue-green, pale olive-green, pale chrome, rose (shades), red-brown (shades), purple (shades), violet, orange (shades), grey.

(*c*) I also have a series of colour trials, of the 50 and 200 reis, much better printed, perforated 12, and gummed. They include the following shades:

50 reis, emerald to olive-green (several shades), slate to purple (shades), brown to red-brown (shades), dull rose, yellow on blued paper.

200 reis, green (several shades), brown and brown-red to brownish black (shades), blue to blue-black (shades), reddish mauve, orange on yellow paper, and green on blued paper.

(*d*) Although I think that they rightly belong to the 1868 issue on blued paper, I will include here for convenience the 10, 20, and 50 reis, vermilion, rosy brown, and blue respectively, on deeply blued safety paper, gummed but imperforate.

Eleventh Issue, October, 1866.

Moens relates, in *Le Timbre Poste* for April, 1867, that, owing to a shortage of the current stamps at Rio, the small figure series were issued to the public perforated. Mr. Benest writes to me, in answer to a query: "I do not believe that the perforating machine was used much, if ever, for the *general* public, but philatelists took their stamps to the P.O. to be done. Anyhow, I know of two that did."

Moens, speaking of these stamps, further states that "Messrs. Gonweloos are about to send a perforating machine of their system to Rio, which will probably furnish a fresh gauge." Moens does not mention the 10 reis black, perforated 13½, but it undoubtedly exists genuinely perforated, although hard to find.

Stamps of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th issues on thin yellowish to greyish paper, perforated 13½.

10 reis, black.
20 „ „
30 „ „
60 „ „
90 „ „
180 „ „
300 „ „
600 „ „
10 „ pale blue, blue, dark blue.
30 „ slate-blue, deep blue.
280 „ vermilion.
430 „ yellow.

FORGERIES.—A large number of the stamps one sees, purporting to belong to this issue, are the imperf. stamps with forged perforations. A considerable number gauge, when measured, either 11½ or 14 to 15, and these may

be dismissed at once. There remain, however, a considerable number which gauge a true 13½, and it then requires some experience to separate the true from the false.

Twelfth Issue, 1868.

Five values similar to the tenth issue, but printed on blued safety paper.

10 reis, vermilion.
20 „ rosy brown.
50 „ blue.
80 „ purple-grey.
100 „ green.

This was an experiment which, presumably, was not considered satisfactory, as the use of this paper was soon discontinued.

The extent to which the paper is blued varies with the different values. The 50 reis is generally blued all over the back, while the 100 reis is generally only slightly blued at the edges. Care should be taken to reject fraudulently blued stamps. Specimens of the 50 reis, printed from imperfectly wiped plates, with the surface blued by the ink, but quite white on the reverse, are sometimes offered as on blued paper.

Thirteenth Issue, 1876 *to* 1877.

Seven values, similar to the tenth issue, but rouletted.

10 reis,	vermilion	(July, 1877).
20 „	rosy brown	(„).
50 „	blue, deep blue	(„).
80 „	slate-violet	(„).
100 „	green	(July, 1876).
200 „	black, grey-black	(Jan., 1877).
500 „	orange, orange-yellow	(June, 1877).

The 200 reis may be found bisected and used as 100 reis. This value has been chronicled perf. × roulette, but it is hard to imagine how a firm like the A.B.N. Co. could be guilty of such a variety!

Fourteenth Issue, August 21st, 1878.

One value, 300 reis, green and orange

Full-face portrait of Emperor Dom Pedro. Head in first colour, frame in latter. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company, on thin wove paper. Perf. 12.

This stamp was first announced in 1873, but owing to the large stock on hand of the 300, black, of 1850, its issue was postponed.

There are two very distinct shades of this stamp, the first in myrtle-green and deep orange on orange tinted paper, with a *rough cut* perforation, the other in dark green and orange on a greenish tinted paper, with a *clean cut* perforation.

This tinting of the paper may be due to imperfectly wiped plates.

Mr. Benest informs me that the former was the first printing. I have, however, never seen a used copy, or indeed a *mint* unused one.

This stamp was formerly chronicled rouletted, but was never issued in that form.

I have an imperf. proof in the colour of the second printing on India paper.

Fifteenth Issue, 1878 *to* 1879.

Ten values, engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company, on white to yellowish white, wove paper. Rouletted.

10 reis,	vermilion, orange-vermilion	(Jan. 16, 1878).
20 „	dull mauve, bright mauve, lilac	(May 30, 1878).
50 „	blue, deep blue	(Aug. 28, 1879).
80 „	rose-lake, lake	(„ 10, 1879).
100 reis,	green	(July 4, 1878).
200 „	black	(Sept. 1, 1879).
260 „	sepia	(Aug. 21, 1878).
300 „	bistre-brown	(Sept. 1, 1879).
700 „	brown-red.	(Sept., 1879).
1000 „	purple-slate	(End of 1879).

DESIGN. Head of the Emperor Dom Pedro, in frames which differ for each value. Profile to the left in the case of the 20 reis, full face for the other values.

I am indebted to Mr. Benest for an interesting fact about the 700 reis of this issue. The correct Portuguese lettering for this value would be "SETE CENTOS," whereas it is lettered in Spanish "SETTE CENTOS." There is also a set of newspaper wrappers 20, 40, and 60 reis, with the same error of value in Spanish: veinte, cuarenta, sessenta, instead of vinte, quarenta, and sesenta.

PROOFS. Die proofs of this issue may be found on India paper in approximately the same shades as the issued stamps. I have also five sets on ordinary paper, gummed and perf. 12, in carmine, purple, orange-yellow, brown, and grey respectively.

Sixteenth Issue. 15*th July*, 1881.

Three values, 50, 100, and 200 reis. Engraved and printed from copper plates at the Rio de Janeiro Mint, on laid paper. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14.

50 reis,	dull blue, bright blue.	
100 „	olive-green, deep olive-green.	
200 „	pale brown, brown-rose.	

This is the "small head" set. In the case of the two lower values the heads are very much smaller than in the following issue. The head of the 200 reis is also slightly smaller than that of the second type, and in addition the hair looks sleeker and not so long, the parting is straighter, and the lines shading the beard are not so pronounced.

A proof of the 100 reis may be found in blue, and imperforate.

The 200 reis may be found bisected.

SYNOPSIS.

Tenth Issue. *1st July*, 1866.

Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. White to yellowish wove paper, varying in thickness. Perf. 12.

10 reis, vermilion, orange-vermilion, carmine-vermilion.
20 „ dull purple marone, rosy brown.
50 „ blue, deep blue, greenish blue.
80 „ purple-brown, purple-slate, purple-grey (shades).
100 „ yellow-green, blue-green.
200 „ black, grey-black.
500 „ orange, orange-yellow.

VARIETY. IMPERFORATE.

10 reis, vermilion.
20 „ rosy brown.

Eleventh Issue. *October*, 1866. *Stamps of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th issues. Perforated* 13½.

10 reis, black.
20 „ „
30 „ „
60 „ „
90 „ „
180 „ „
300 „ „
600 „ „
10 „ pale blue, blue, dark blue.
30 „ slate-blue, deep blue.
280 „ vermilion.
430 „ yellow.

Twelfth Issue. 1868.

Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. on wove safety paper. Perf. 12. Similar to the tenth issue, but paper more or less blued owing to the action of the gum on chemicals introduced into the paper during the process of manufacture.

10 reis, vermilion.
20 „ rosy brown.
50 „ blue.
80 „ purple-grey.
100 „ green.

Thirteenth Issue, 1876 to 1877.

Similar to the tenth issue, but rouletted.

10 reis,	vermilion	(July, 1877).
20 „	rosy brown	(„ „).
50 „	blue, deep blue	(„ „).
80 „	slate-violet	(„ „).
100 „	green	(July, 1876).
200 „	black, grey-black	(Jan., 1877).
500 „	orange, orange-yellow	(June, 1877).

Fourteenth Issue. 21*st August*, 1878.

Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. on thin wove paper. Perf. 12.

300 reis, centre myrtle-green, frame deep orange.
300 „ „ dark green, „ orange.

Fifteenth Issue, 1878 *to* 1879.

Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. on white to yellowish white wove paper. Rouletted.

10 reis,	vermilion, orange-vermilion	(Jan. 16, 1878).
20 „	dull mauve, bright mauve, lilac	(May 30, 1878).
50 „	blue, deep blue	(Aug. 28, 1879).
80 „	rose-lake, lake	(„ 10 „).
100 „	green	(July 4, 1878).
200 „	black	(Sept. 1, 1879).
260 „	sepia	(Aug. 21, 1878).
300 „	bistre-brown	(Sept. 1, 1879).
700 „	brown-red	(Sept., 1879).
1000 „	purple-slate	(End of 1879).

Sixteenth Issue. 15*th* July, 1881.

Engraved and printed from copper plates at the Rio de Janeiro Mint on laid paper. Perf. 12½ to 14.

50 reis, dull blue, bright blue.
100 „ olive-green, deep olive-green.
200 „ pale brown, brown-rose.

A CORRECTION. On page 94 I mention having heard of a proof of the 60 reis of 1850 in deep blue. I have since had an opportunity of inspecting the specimen in question, and find that it is merely a copy of the ordinary 60 reis, black, *hand painted* blue!

A WARNING. I have recently been offered a large number of the stamps of the 1894–1900 type, with forged perforations. They were principally forgeries of the 13, 13½ perforation, or 11, 11½ compound with 6 or 9. The bulk of them would have been new discoveries had they been genuine!

(*To be continued.*)

The "Puttilla" Error and the Settings of the large red Overprint of the Stamps of Griqualand.



IN perusing our contemporaries, we note that two points in two widely-separated countries have been cleared up, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, in the case of one of them, that further light has been thrown on it. As regards the settings of Griqualand, the *Philatelic Record* of May, 1911, publishes a letter from Mr. R. B. Yardley, in which he states that he has acquired a large block of forty-five of the Halfpenny stamps having

the large **G** overprint in red, which forms part of the upper left pane of the sheet of 240 stamps. At the top this block has a margin with the current number "43" in an oblong with indented corners, and Mr. Yardley states that he has examined the overprints carefully and finds that the setting, so far as it extends, exactly corresponds with the setting **A** of Lieut. F. H. Napier's Handbook, and in particular the broken type correspond. This proves that Lieut. Napier was right in his conjecture that the **A** setting was one of 120 letters "**G**" arranged in two groups of 60 corresponding to the two lower panes or two upper panes of the full sheets of the De La Rue surface-printed Cape of Good Hope postage stamps, and that it was applied twice to each such sheet. It will be remembered that at page 5 of his Handbook, Lieut. Napier states that he had never seen a pane or even a marginal block which could be identified as having come from either of the upper panes of a sheet.

As regards the "Puttilla" error, we refer to a correspondence between Mr. B. Gordon Jones and Mr. R. B. Yardley in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of January, February, and March of the present year. Our readers may remember that the first edition of the Handbook of the Philatelic Society of India, on Indian Stamps Surcharged for Native States, listed this error in respect of ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and the 1 rupee of March, 1885. Subsequently some sheets of reprints, or, rather, Government imitations of several values, were discovered, in each of which the error "Puttilla" occurred once—namely, on the stamp in the top right corner of the sheet, and as no blocks containing the error in any other position were at that time known to the Indian Society, it was concluded that the "Puttilla" error was non-existent as an issued variety, and that all the known single specimens came from these imitations, and accordingly the error was omitted from the second edition of the Handbook, and an article entitled "Exit the Puttilla Error," condemning the variety for this reason, was published in the *Philatelic Journal of India* of January, 1905 (Vol. IX, p. 4). It appears, however, that some years ago Mr. Yardley acquired from Mr. Hadlow a block of the 2 annas Puttialla containing two of the Puttilla errors one above the other; he severed the block, and sold one part with one of the errors to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., retaining the other in his own collection, which he subsequently sold to Mr. W. H. Peckitt. Unfortunately neither Messrs. Stanley Gibbons nor Mr. Peckitt can trace these two respective portions of the original block, but it was seen in its original state by Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Hadlow recollected that he purchased it from the late M. Moens. This block obviously did not belong to the Government reprints or imitations, and the question arises—what was its origin? Mr. Gordon Jones was at first inclined to regard it as part of a trial sheet—or waste; but Mr. Yardley pointed out that *Le Timbre Poste* of July, 1886, records the arrival of the Two Annas Service stamp: "*Puttialla State* en bas, sur deux lignes. Le premier se ces deux derniers mots se presente aussi parfois aves la faute *Puttilla:* 2 annas outremer surch. rouge."

In the face of this contemporary record of the error, coupled with the existence of the block above described, it seems impossible to dismiss it

as bogus, at any rate so far as the Two Annas value is concerned, and we consider the matter of sufficient importance as to deserve the attention of Philatelists.

Reviews.

THE STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.*



ONE of the earliest lessons inculcated in childhood is that "self praise is no recommendation," and this important work being to a large extent the outcome of the labours of the writer and his fellow members of the Committee of Revision, we cannot indulge in self-laudatory remarks, but rather content ourselves with the relation of the contents of the work.

The name of the author, Mr. A. F. Basset-Hull, has already attained world-wide celebrity as the leading philatelic writer of Australia, but it may safely be said that in the production of the present work he has further advanced his well-earned reputation. Mr. Basset-Hull, as will be seen, was especially favoured with regard to access to official personages and records, and he has so well availed himself thereof as to be practically able to present an inner or official record of all the various issues of stamps and the causes of their origin and supersession. These highly interesting and important facts have all been duly marshalled, and will be found to form an historical *précis* of the postal history of New South Wales, embracing a vast amount of information that has never been before available.

Mr. Basset-Hull has also demonstrated his great ability in the philatelic deductions he has made, alike from the study of the stamps themselves and from the official data, and has deserved the most enduring appreciation of all Philatelists for the fine work that has in this case emanated from his pen. The Royal Philatelic Society, who are the publishers of this important work, fully understand the true value of Mr. A. F. Basset-Hull's labours, and gratefully record their high appreciation of his collaboration in the production of one of the most important philatelic works that has ever been, or is likely to be, issued.

The Committee of Revision, as stated in their Preface, greatly regret—and explain—the causes of the delay in the appearance of this volume. It may here be fittingly urged that the Illustrations are alone worth the delay—of several years—necessary in order to procure the finest available copies. The difficulty of acquiring the Sydneys or Laureated issues of New South Wales in unused or practically untouched condition is a fact of patent knowledge to all. It may therefore be imagined how many specimens must have been examined before the numerous Plates, as detailed below, were finally made up. Considering the number of specimens and their

* *The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps of New South Wales.* By A. F. Basset-Hull. Edited, with additional Articles and Notes, by the Publication Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. Published for the Royal Philatelic Society, London, by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, W.C. 1911.

rarity, these reconstructed Plates represent, in our view, the greatest feat of philatelic illustration ever achieved, and render the work an absolute necessity to every student of the stamps of New South Wales.

List of Illustrated Plates.

Plate 1.	1d. Sydney.	Plates 1 and 2.
„ 2.	2d. Sydney.	Plates 1 and Plate 1 retouched.
„ 3.	2d. Sydney.	Plate 2 and Plate 2 retouched.
„ 4.	2d. Sydney.	Plates 3 and 4.
„ 5.	2d. Sydney.	Plate 5, with additional varieties.
„ 6.	3d. Sydney.	
„ 7.	1d. Laureated.	
„ 8.	2d. Laureated.	Plate 1.
„ 9.	2d. Laureated.	Stars in corner, Plate 2.
„ 10.	2d. Laureated.	Reprint, Plate 2.
„ 11.	2d. Laureated.	Plate 3.
„ 12.	3d. Laureated.	
„ 13.	6d. Laureated.	Plates 1 and 2.
„ 14.	8d. Laureated.	
„ 15.	Reigistered imperf.	
„ 16.	2d. Diademed Head, Retouches, etc.	

It should be remembered that in addition to the above plates there are numerous illustrations on art paper, including enlargements of Sydney Views and Laureated Heads, and a very important and interesting group of Essays.

The work under notice, which extends to 240 pages, embraces all the issues to the end of the stamps with watermarks of figures of value (1871), and it is confidently hoped that the remaining and necessarily less important second portion will appear during the ensuing winter.

It will be seen that important and extended articles are included by all the members of the Committee of Revision—Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, and R. B. Yardley; and we can conscientiously aver that not only in the preparation of their articles, but in the general revision and critical examination of every line of the volume, an enormous amount of labour has been expended by the Committee. For these reasons we can and do most strongly recommend this book to the notice of all our readers, in the full confidence that in acquiring this initial work of the great series that, under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society, is to embrace the history of all the Australian postage stamps, the purchasers will be the possessors of one of the most valuable works of reference that has ever emanated from the philatelic press.

We should add that as regards the letterpress the work reflects the highest credit on the printers, Messrs. Brendon and Son, of Plymouth, and that it appears in the same form as the previously issued works of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Occasional Notes.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Society's rooms at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., will be closed from August 5th to August 27th inclusive.

DEATH OF HERR THEODOR HAAS.

WE learn with deep regret of the death of this celebrated German Philatelist. This sad news was received too late for more than this brief intimation, but we hope in our next to refer more fully to this sad loss to Philately.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY STAMP EXHIBITION.

A COMPETITIVE Stamp Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the American Philatelic Society in the Art Institute, Chicago, Illinois, on August 22nd to 26th, 1911, inclusive, which dates include those of the Society's Annual Convention, the latter having been announced to open on August 22nd, 1911, at Chicago.

THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS, 1912.

AT an extraordinary meeting of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, convened at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, on June 15th, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Society's Delegates to the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain held in Birmingham on June 7th to 9th it was unanimously decided to accept the invitation of the Congress Committee for the Isle of Thanet Society to hold the Fourth Congress under its auspices at Margate in the spring of 1912. In the work of organizing this ambitious undertaking the Society will have the assistance and support of the Royal, Herts, and Junior Philatelic Societies of London, who will each be represented on the Executive Committee of the Fourth Congress.

The Executive is to consist of six members, three of them local being Committee men of the local Philatelic Society, and the remainder appointed by the London Societies.

The members of the Isle of Thanet Committee to be ex officio members of the Congress Executive.

It is proposed to hold the meetings of the Executive alternately in London and Thanet to meet the convenience of all members, and the work of organizing will commence immediately.

A Congress Fund was opened at the meeting, the President heading the list with a donation of £3 3s., and the Hon. Sec. adding £1 1s. It is estimated that between £150 and £200 will be required to carry out the work of the Congress, and donations are solicited by the Hon. Sec. from all Philatelic Societies and stamp collectors interested in the undertaking.

Suggestions for the Congress Agenda will also be welcomed. It is hoped that all Societies will appoint their Delegates, and notify the Secretary of any matters they desire to bring forward as early as possible.

It is a great compliment that the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, which is one of the youngest in the kingdom, should have been chosen to hold the first provincial Congress, the great cities of Manchester, Birmingham, and London having been the previous Congress centres, and the selection is a high tribute to the energy and resourcefulness shown by the young Society. It is hoped that all stamp collectors residing in Thanet who are not already members will no longer delay in associating themselves with this progressive body, but join at once and participate in the strenuous labours which lie before it in organizing the great annual philatelic reunion.

FURTHER SALE OF TURKISH REMAINDERS.

WE have received the subjoined communication from the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade Commercial Department (Intelligence Branch), 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.:—

H.M. Consul-General at Constantinople (Mr. H. C. A. Eyres) reports that tenders are invited by the Turkish Government for the purchase of a large number of postage and other stamps, of dates from 1864 to 1908. Tenders will be received up to August 15th by the *Administration des Postes et Télégraphes*, Stamboul, Constantinople, from whom also specifications may be obtained on payment of 1 piastre (2¼d.) per copy. A deposit of 10,000 francs (£400) is required with each tender. See note below.

NOTE.—Local representation is practically necessary in the case of all the foregoing contracts. A list of British commission agents established in Constantinople may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

THE FIRST PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF AUSTRALASIA, SYDNEY, 1911.

WE are highly gratified to be able to make the following announcement of the First Philatelic Congress of Australia, and welcome the proposal as showing that our philatelic friends in Australia are moving with the times. There is ample time to send exhibits from this country between now and October 1st, and we hope that collectors from "the Old Country" will contribute to making the affair a great success. We cordially congratulate Australian Philatelists upon their enterprise, and trust that the result of this Congress and Exhibition may surpass their most sanguine expectations. This will be held under the auspices of the Sydney Philatelic Club, the opening ceremony taking place at the King's Hall, Phillip Street, Sydney.

Subjects to be discussed by Congress will be announced in a subsequent circular, when the names of delegates will also be published. All meetings will be open to the public. Only delegates will be allowed to take part in the proceedings, but the Congress may invite any gentleman—not a

delegate—to address any meeting. The Executive Committee will be pleased to have any suggestion which has for its object the success of the undertaking. They wish to make these functions worthy of the Philatelic Societies throughout Australia and New Zealand.

This circular is a preliminary one, issued with the idea of giving as much information as is available to date. Further and fuller information will be given in a circular to be issued later.

The following constitute the Executive Committee :—Mr. A. H. Pettifer, President ; Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Arnold Crane, W. J. McNeill, A. Forster, W. E. Johnson, and C. F. Williams, Honorary Secretary.

PROGRAMME.

Opening Ceremony . . .	Thursday	afternoon,	October	12.
Second Sitting of Congress .	„	evening	„	„
Third Sitting of Congress . .	Friday	afternoon	„	13.
Theatre Party	„	evening	„	„
Picnic	Saturday		„	14
Fourth Sitting of Congress .	Monday	afternoon	„	16.
Fifth Sitting of Congress . .	„	evening	„	„
Banquet to Visiting Delegates by Sydney Philatelic Club.	Tuesday	evening	„	17.
Final Session of Congress .	Wednesday	afternoon	„	18.
Lantern Lecture in King's Hall	„	evening,	„	„
Visit to Government Institution	Thursday	afternoon	„	19.

EXHIBITION OF STAMPS.

Under the auspices of the First Australasian Philatelic Congress, to be held at the King's Hall, Phillip Street, Sydney, 20th and 21st October, 1911.

The following Competitive Classes have been provisionally decided upon :—

1. Best Australian Collection.
2. Best Specialized Collection of any Australian State or N. Zealand.
3. Best General Collection.
4. Best Collection of Stamps of the British Empire.
5. Best Collection of Foreign Stamps.
6. Best Collection of Southern Pacific (exclusive of New Zealand).
7. Best Collection of the Stamps of New South Wales.
8. „ „ „ „ Victoria.
9. „ „ „ „ Queensland.
10. „ „ „ „ South Australia.
11. „ „ „ „ Tasmania.
12. „ „ „ „ West Australia.
13. „ „ „ „ New Zealand.
14. Best Collection of the Stamps of Papua.
15. Best Collection of any class shown at the Exhibition.
16. Most neatly mounted Collection shown at the Exhibition.
17. Best Display of Philatelic Publications, Requisites, etc.

Those who cannot attend the Exhibition may send their collections to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. F. Williams, Box 1751 G.P.O, Sydney, to any member of the Sydney Philatelic Club Committee, or to any of the Sydney dealers who are members of the S.P.C.

Several Gold and Silver Medals have already been offered, and the Executive Committee will gladly and thankfully accept gifts of medals up to October 1st, 1911. The donor of any medal will receive due acknowledgment of same in the official catalogue to be issued. Gold and Silver Medals and Certificates will be given in the various classes. Any stamp collector may exhibit.

A list of donations and subscriptions to the Guarantee Fund to date, amounting to £118 6s., is announced.

DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTION MADE SINCE JUNE, 1910.

WE have to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following gifts:—

H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN.—122 Papuan stamps. A fine collection. 8 sheets, each 100, Litho, Guy Newfoundland stamps, and 21 single specimens. Part sheet of 50 1 c. North Borneo of 1910 issue.

A. J. WARREN.—55 Post Cards of Holland. All unused but one.

C. E. TANANT.—18 Provisional Macao stamps on entires.

F. DE COPPET.—10 Photographic Sheets of Pietersburg (Transvaal) stamps.

F. RANSOM.—11 old German Envelopes.

L. C. ERNST.—Set of 6 U.S.A., 1869, proofs with private perfs.

I. L. VAN DIETEN.—64 unused Curaçao adhesives.

MAJOR E. B. EVANS,—86 unused Portugal and Colonies.

E. J. MERTZANOFF.—6 unused new Greek stamps.

For the Collections Committee,

M. P. CASTLE (Chairman).

A. C. EMERSON (Secretary).

THE PERMANENT CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

THE first meeting of the Permanent Congress Committee was held, by kind invitation of Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, at the Offices of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C., on Tuesday, July 4th, at 11.15 a.m. Present: Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, Chas. J. Phillips, and Franz Reichenheim.

Proposed by Mr. Reichenheim and seconded by Mr. Darlow, Major Evans was duly elected Chairman, and proposed by Mr. Castle and seconded by Major Evans, Mr. Reichenheim was duly elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Proposed by Major Evans and seconded by Mr. Reichenheim, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

> "To add the Chairman (Mr. A. Leon Adutt) and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. D. B. Armstrong) of the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Margate, 1912, to this Committee for the current Session."

Mr. Armstrong accepted this nomination for Mr. Adutt and himself and joined the meeting.

The Hon. Secretary was authorized to send out early in October reminders to the Philatelic Societies of Great Britain and Ireland to pay their subscriptions to this Committee for the first year.

In reply to a letter from the Chairman of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Birmingham, 1911 (Mr. C. Hollick), it was resolved, proposed by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. Armstrong, that this Committee is of opinion "that the expenses incident to each Congress should be defrayed by the inviting Society inclusive of those incurred by Sub-Committees."

The Hon. Secretary was instructed to communicate this resolution to Mr. Hollick.

At the request of the Hon. Secretary of the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Margate, 1912, the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, was duly elected to join the Executive Committee of the forthcoming Congress as Representative of the Permanent Congress Committee.

Mr. Phillips moved and Mr. Castle seconded, that this Committee is of opinion "that this Congress should consist of Delegates from Philatelic Societies of the United Kingdom only. Representatives of other Societies may attend as Visitors and will be welcomed."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

The meeting closed at 1 p.m.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

29, Holland Villas Road,
Kensington, London, W.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The new ½d. and 1d. stamps with head of King George were put into circulation on Coronation day, June 22, and have been received with almost unanimous disapproval.

By the time these lines are read most stamp collectors will have seen specimens, so a description of the stamps is unnecessary.

The *Monthly Journal* informs us that for two days the stamps were printed at Somerset House before the plates were turned over to Harrison's, and this printing may be distinguished in sheets, as the control is lettered A. 11, whereas Messrs. Harrison's sheets lack the period after A, reading A 11 simply.

Adhesives.

½d., green; wmk. Crown; perf. $14\frac{3}{4} \times 14$.
1d., rose-carmine; wmk. Crown; perf. $14\frac{3}{4} \times 14$.

NEWFOUNDLAND. — We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. a complete set of the new stamps which were issued on June 24 to commemorate the Coronation of King George. Only two or three days' previous notice, we are told, was given to the public in Newfoundland, and that the issue came as a complete surprise.

This handsome set of stamps will, we have no doubt, have a record sale amongst stamp collectors.

Adhesives.

Coronation Issue. Portraits, with names inscribed.

1 c , green,	Queen Mary.
2 c., rose-red,	King George V.
3 c., red-brown,	Prince of Wales.
4 c., violet,	Prince Albert.
5 c., ultramarine,	Princess Mary.
6 c., grey,	Prince Henry.
8 c., turquoise,	Prince George.
9 c., slate-blue,	Prince John.
10 c., dark green,	Queen Alexandra.
12 c., plum,	Duke of Connaught.
15 c., lake.	Arms of Newfoundland.

No wmk. Perf. 14.

NEW ZEALAND.—Our publishers have shown us the 2d. value of the full-face series, perforated 12½ with 13. No doubt this has been perforated in the same manner as the 1d. described in our May issue.—*The Australian Philatelist.*

PAPUA. — The unicoloured Two Pence stamp is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2d., bright mauve; Crown over A, sideways, Perf. 12½.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. — The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 9d. stamp, reissued on paper watermarked Crown over S A, and perforated 12½, small holes.

Adhesive.

9d., carmine, wmk. Crown S A; perf. 12½, small holes.

SUDAN.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 10 piastres watermarked multiple Crescent and Star with the "Army Service" overprint.

Official (Army Service).

10 piastres, black and mauve; wmk. multiple Crescent and Star.

EUROPE.

BAVARIA.—To commemorate the completion of twenty-five years' Regency, two stamps were issued on June 10, and samples reach us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

These large and gaudy labels show a profile bust to left of Prince Luitpold, within a circular wreath of flowers supported by two infants and bearing the dates 1886–1911. At the foot is a tablet lettered "Bayern," and at each end the value "5" or "10" appears.

Adhesives.

5 p , green, yellow and black; perf. 11½.
10 p., red, yellow and black; ,, 11½.
White wove paper. No wmk.

BELGIUM.—The following novelties have reached *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Charity Stamps.

Overprinted "Charleroi 1911" in black.

(i.) Dotted background.

1 c., grey.	5 c., blue-green.
2 c., lilac.	10 c., crimson.

(ii.) Solid background.

1 c., grey.	5 c., blue-green.
2 c., lilac.	10 c., crimson.

Issued 14.6.11 or earlier. The 5 c. and 10 c. appeared a few days before the 1 c. and 2 c.

ICELAND.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write—We send you one of the striking new stamps issued on June 17 to commemorate the 100th birthday of Jón Sigurdsson, Icelandic patriot and politician, who was born on June 17, 1811. There is only one value of this issue, 4 aur.

Mr. W. T. Wilson also kindly sent us a specimen of this stamp.

Adhesive.

Embossed head of Jón Sigurdsson, in a plain circle, with name below; at foot of stamp "ISLAND"; in top corners "4" and "A"; all in white, on a solid dark blue ground. Perf. 13 × 12½; wmk. Crown.

4 aur, dark blue and white.

ROUMANIA.—The *S.C.F.* tells us that the 1½ bani of the 1893–6 type has appeared in ochre instead of black, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports, on Continental authority, a new set of Postage Due stamps in a new type.

Adhesive.

1½ bani, ochre, type of 1893–6; perf. 13½ × 11½.

Postage Dues. New type.

2 bani, dark green on light green paper.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
15 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
30 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
60 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
2 lei ,, ,, ,, ,,

All perf. 11½.

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Schiendling tells us that he has recently seen an entire sheet of each of the undermentioned varieties; he sends us some pairs and blocks of each of them.

1910, without varnish lines, 1 cop., orange.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 cop., green.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 cop, red.
,, ,, ,, ,, 15 cop., ultramarine and pale magenta.
,, ,, ,, ,, 25 cop., mauve and green.
,, ,, ,, ,, 35 cop., green and purple.
,, ,, ,, ,, 50 cop., green and purple.
,, with double varnish lines, 4 cop., rose.

SWEDEN.—Additions to the new Official set are made by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* on Continental authority.

Officials.

2 öre, orange.
20 ,, blue.
25 ,, orange.
50 ,, grey.

SWITZERLAND.—The 30 c. value has been added to the new set of Postage Due stamps, and Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us a specimen.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News supplies the information that the Tell design has undergone a further modification ; the 2 c. and 5 c. are now produced from the new electrotype plates.

Adhesives.

Modified design. The lettering is now seriffed, but the difference is very slight in the case of the 2 c.

2 c., yellow.
5 c., green.

Issued in *tête-bêche* sheets (as before), 7.6.11 or earlier.

Postage Due.

30 c., green and red ; perf. 12

TURKEY.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have shown us a number of Turkish stamps issued on June 26 to commemorate the Sultan's journey to Macedonia.

Turkish characters signifying "Souvenir of the Sultan's journey and date," are overprinted in blue (B) or carmine (C), and also with the name of the town "USKUB" in Turkish and Roman characters below.

We understand that similar stamps were issued inscribed "SALONIQUE" instead of "USKUB."

Adhesives.

Issue of 1901–5 for interior postage.

5 paras, violet (C).
10 ,, green (C).
20 ,, carmine (B).
1 pias, blue (C).
2 ,, orange (B).
5 ,, rosy mauve (B).

Issue of 1901–5 for exterior postage.

5 paras, yellow-brown (B).
10 ,, yellow-green (C).
20 ,, magenta (B).
1 pias, ultramarine (C).
2 ,, bright blue (C).
5 ,, yellow-buff (B).

Also the two sets of 1901–6, Gibbons Nos. 334–45, with the black overprint, Gibbons No. 64, in addition to the overprints "B" and "C".

Further, the 2½ pias, purple, and 10 pias, dull orange, of 1905, and the 2 paras, olive, lately issued, bearing the overprint (B).

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The "Sarmiento" commemorative stamp was issued on May 15, and was only in use for one day.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. were informed by a correspondent that 400,000 copies were printed and all sold out between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. on the day of issue. Wild speculation seems to have taken place over this stamp at prices ranging from 20 c. to 40 c. each.

Adhesive.

5 c., black and brown, with portrait of President Sarmiento. Wmk. Sun ; perf. 13½.

COSTA RICA.—The 5 c. stamps of the current issue having become exhausted, the same denomination of the 1907 issue is being brought temporarily into use with a surcharge "Habilitado *1911*" in blue, but showing green over the yellow of the stamp. A specimen reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Provisional.

5 c., orange and indigo, of 1907 ; overprinted as above.

GUATEMALA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the issue of a new 25 c. stamp bearing the picture of the General Post Office in Guatemala City (Direccion General de Correos) in black, with blue frame.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* mentions a 5 centavos as well.

Adhesives.

5 centavos, blue and black.
25 ,, ,,

HONDURAS.—Another value of the current Steamboat series, overprinted "OFICIAL" in red is listed in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Official.

6 c., ultramarine.

MEDELLIN.—Messrs. Bright and Son have sent us three small oblong labels for postal use here, lithographed by J. L. Arango, of Medellin.

A figure, which we take to be a postman, value and "Medellin" appears on each.

Adhesives.

½ c., emerald-green.
1 c., mauve.
2 c., crimson.
Perf. 12.

SALVADOR.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write us: "This Republic has been indulging in another commemorative set, of which we send you specimens; fortunately there are only three denominations, which are printed in sheets of 20, which would seem in indicate that the issue is a very small one, or they would have been in larger sheets. The event it is intended to commemorate is the Centenary of the Insurrection which led to the establishment of the Republic."

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News states that this set was issued 10.6.11 or earlier, to be on sale for six weeks in packets of four sets for $1 (a premium of 8 c. per packet or 2 c. per set). The head or monument in brown is printed on a white 5-pointed Star in the centre of each design.

Adhesives.

Inscribed "Centenario de la Insurreccion—Correos de El Salvador—América Central—U.P.U.—1811—1911" and value.

5 c., dark blue. Portrait in brown.
6 c., yellow. ,, ,,
12 c., violet. Monument in brown.

No wmk.; perf. 11½

UNITED STATES.—We read in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 5 c. and 10 c. Postage Due stamps have appeared on the single-lined U.S.P.S. paper.

URUGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens of two provisionals, and an extract from a correspondent's letter as follows:—

"On the 17th instant the Uruguayan postal authorities quite unexpectedly issued a commemorative set of 2 c. and 5 c. stamps, to celebrate the centenary of the battle of Las Piedras, won by General Artigas, the portrait of whom appears on the current set of stamps. 50,000 of the 2 c. and 100,000 of the 5 c. were printed, and the Director-General gave orders that only four of each value were to be sold to each applicant, but on this occasion the postal officials seemed to have surpassed themselves, because they declared, only a few hours after the stamps were put on sale, that the 2 c. value was exhausted, which of course is perfectly ridiculous.

"From several sources I managed to get forty sets, for which I have had to pay *double face*, and I enclose on approval nine sets on same terms as you may like to have them."

Provisionals.

The 7 cents, orange-brown of 1900–1, surcharged

ARTEGAS 2 CENTESIMOS 1811–1911 in red, or ARTEGAS 5 CENTESIMOS 1811–1911 in blue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ANGOLA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have the Postage Due set of 5 to 500 reis, overprinted "Republica."

We understand that the overprint is in red on all but the 200 reis, on which it is green.

CAPE VERDE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have the set of 2½ to 700 reis, overprinted "Republica."

CHINA (German Post Offices).—The 2 c. stamp has been issued on the watermarked paper.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

CHINA (Russian Post Offices).—We have received from Messrs Whitfield King and Co. the 35 k., with varnished lines, overprinted in *black*, for use here.

Adhesive.

35 k., green and purple, *black* overprint.

Mr. A. Scheindling tells us he has seen an entire sheet of Russia 1902–4, vertically laid paper, 10 cop., blue, surcharged "KNTAN," Type C 1 as per Gibbons, for use in the Chinese Post Offices. Before the 10 cop. of 1910 issue with varnish lines were surcharged with the above surcharge, a few sheets of the old 10 cop. stamps on vertically laid paper were erroneously so surcharged. This variety should come under Gibbons 12–26, 1907–8, on vertically laid paper.

10 cop., blue; surcharged in red as Type C 1, Gibbons.

MACAU.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 2 avos as well as the ½ avo, overprinted "Republica."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—It is reported in the *Philatelic Gazette* that the Special Delivery stamp has appeared with the new watermark single-lined P.I.P.S. The colour, it is stated, is more of a violet-ultramarine, quite different from the former shade.

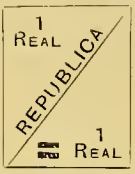
Special Delivery.

20 c, violet-ultramarine, new wmk.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA.—The 2½, 5, and 10 reis, with the "Republica" overprint, have reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the 1 real surcharged "Republica" has been bought up locally with the result that a provisional became necessary.

Split Provisional.



2 reis, yellow, perforated diagonally (same gauge as that of the stamp) from N.E. to S.W. corner. Each half overprinted "1 REAL" in two lines in black. The lower half also has two bars across the old value.

Earliest postmark seen, Nova-Goa, 3.6.11. The public sale of the provisional is not permitted.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCIPE.—The set of 2½ reis to 700 reis with the "Republica" overprint has reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

TIBET.—Mr. W. T. Wilson writes: "I send you enclosed for chronicle one value of the new China overprinted in Indian currency for use in the three Chinese Post Offices in Tibet, which are Yatung, Gyantse, Lhassa. The complete set consists of the following values, all overprinted on current stamps of China: 3 pies on 1 c., ½ a. on 2 c., 1 a. on 4 c., 2 a. on 7 c., 2½ a. on 10 c., 3 a. on 15 c., 4 a. on 20 c, 6 a. on 30 c., 12 a. on 50 c., 1 r. on 1 $, 2 r. on 2 $."

Later our friend writes: "*Re* the Tibet on China of which I sent you one value on Saturday, I have now the following supplementary facts from an absolutely reliable source. They are used at five (not three) Post Offices, the two additional ones being Phari Jong and Shigatse; their *raison d'être* is as follows: The Imperial Chinese Post Office is negotiating an arrangement with the Indian Post Office for an exchange of mails from Tibet to China and other countries. At present there is no agreement, and the Chinese Post Office is charged full rates for all articles handed over to the Indian authorities at Gyantse and Yatung. The stamps are to recoup the Chinese Post Office, and have to be affixed by the sender in Tibet in addition to the inland postage. As soon as the agreement is entered into the stamps will become obsolete; an additional 1½ a. is charged on registered articles if an acknowledgment is required.

"I have the full set."

The stamps are surcharged with native characters and with new value in English in three lines in black. Messrs. Bright and Son also gave us particulars of this issue.

TIMOR.—The ½, 1, and 2 avos with the overprint "Republica" are in the hands of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1911-12.
President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
C. N. BIGGS. T. WICKHAM JONES.
D. C. GRAY. F. J. PEPLOW.
T. W. HALL. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season 1910-11, being the annual general meeting of the Society, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, June 1, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present: Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, R. B Yardley, L. W. Fulcher, Herbert R. Oldfield, Wilmot Corfield, F. M. Rideout, T. Chapman, F. A. Bellamy, Douglas Ellis, A. W. Chambers, D. C. Gray, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, Col. J. Bonhote, Fred. W. Riggall, A. R. Barrett, Baron Leijonhufvud, J. A. Tilleard, G. Papier (visitor).

The President having taken the chair, the minutes of the meeting held on May 18, were read and confirmed.

Lord Crawford announced that he had received from Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen the offer of a quantity of Philatelic literature which, with Mr. Ewen's kind consent, was presented to the Society.

The receipt of the gift filling three large cases was reported, and the sincere thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Ewen for his valuable contribution to the library.

Mr. Fulcher reported that Part I of the New South Wales work had been received from the publishers, and was directed to acknowledge the gift with the thanks of the Society.

The Chairman informed the meeting that, by the directions of the Council, a copy of the work was to be presented by the Society to Mr. Basset Hull, and to each member of the Publication Committee.

The Honorary Secretary then read his annual report on the work of the Society and the events of the past year, which was directed to be published in the *London Philatelist.*

On the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, the thanks of the

meeting were voted to the Honorary Secretary for his report and services.

The accounts and balance sheet for the year ending December 31, 1910, as verified and passed by the auditors, were then presented and read by the Hon. Treasurer, and after the report of the auditors had been read by Mr. A. W. Chambers, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Yardley, seconded by Mr. Fulcher, that the accounts be received and adopted, and that the very cordial thanks of the Society be accorded to Mr. C. E. McNaughtan the Hon. Treasurer, and to Mr. Chambers and Mr. Langton, the Honorary Auditors, for their valuable services in connection with the accounts of the Society.

No nominations for officers or Council having been received, the present officers and members, being all willing to hold their respective offices, were re-elected as the officers and Council for the coming year.

The business concluded with a resolution appointing Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton as Honorary Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 23 and 24 May, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, January, 1886, 1s., bistre,* part gum	2	0	0
Afghanistan, 1871–2, 6 shahi, purple*	4	10	0
Ditto, 1872–3, shahi, purple*	2	15	0
Ditto, 1874–5, sunar, black*	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, abasi, black*	2	18	0
Ditto, 1875–6, abasi, purple, cut round and used on piece	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, purple*	2	4	0
Ditto, another, the variety with character for unit*	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, black*	10	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose, a lightly cancelled copy with good margins nearly all round, but the outer line at left is just touched in one place	10	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	3	3	0
China, 1897 (Feb.), $5 on 3 c., red,* no gum	2	4	0
Ditto, another, with inverted surcharge,* ditto	4	7	6
India, 1854, ½ a., red, 9½ arches, pair*	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a., green, block of 4*	2	8	0
Ditto, 1856–64, no wmk., ½ a., blue, block of 4, imperf., mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 a., dull yellow, ditto, ditto, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, 1882–8, 2 a., blue, double print, mint.	3	12	6
Ditto, Service, 2 a., purple and green, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., ditto, ditto	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 8 a., ditto, ditto	13	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1867, ½ a., mauve and green, a vertical pair, with double overprint,* lower stamp torn, and rather off centre	11	5	0
Ditto, a single copy, with gum	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1867–73, 6 a., 8 pies, slate, a block of 4, mint	10	5	0
India, Jhind, 1885, overprint inverted, 2 a., blue, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto 8 a., mauve, ditto	12	0	0
Ditto, Scinde, 1852, ½ a., red	2	0	0
Shanghai, 1893, 5 c., black and blue, with black inscription inverted, mint	3	0	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, mint	3	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1d., brick-red on *bleuté*, block of 4, and a 4d. on piece	2	2	0
Cape Woodblocks, 1d., blue, error, good margins and on piece of original, but right-hand corner is defective	33	0	0
Ditto, 1d., brick-red, a pair on piece of original, but a little close on one side	14	10	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, extra large margins, on piece of original	5	5	0
Ditto, another	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto	3	7	6
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, worn impression on entire	3	0	0
Barbados, 1d. on left half of 5s., reading upwards, thinned and creased	3	17	6
Nevis, 1867, perf. 15, 1s., yellow-green on laid paper, has a very small tear at bottom, and has been cracked across and skilfully repaired, exceedingly rare.	9	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 3 pesos, green, thinned	3	10	0
Victoria, 1860–2, 6d., orange, two or three perfs. defective	4	0	0
Collection of forgeries, several thousand	23	0	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 19 May, 1911.

Great Britain, 1872–3, 6d., chestnut, reconstructed plate of 240	6	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Tuscany, 1853, 9 c., purple-brown on white.	2	4	0
Ceylon, 1857, 4d., rose, thinned	7	0	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, mint	3	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, torn into at right	5	0	0
Brazil, 1st issue, 30, 60, 90, all*, yellowish paper	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 r., block of 4	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 60 r., block of 8	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 90 r., pair*	10	10	0
Ditto, standing figures, 180 reis, yellowish paper	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 180 r., greyish paper* . £4 7 6 and	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 300 r., yellowish paper*	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 300 r. greyish paper*	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 600 r., yellowish paper,* thinned, etc.	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 600 r., greyish paper*	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 r., block of 9, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 r., block of 18* (3 torn)	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 60 r., block of 27*, with gum	31	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 90 r., block of 10 (1 stamp torn and another with pin-hole)	3	15	0
Ditto, 1850, 10 r., greyish paper, block of 15*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 180 r., block of, 8*	3	0	0
Ditto, Emperor's Head, set of 5 on blued paper*	3	7	6
Collection, 4860, £47.			

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 25 and 26 May, 1911.

Great Britain, 1847, 10d., red-brown, pair,* full gum	4	15	0
Ditto, 1867, 1s., green, plate 6, the Stock Exchange forgery	2	4	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white, mint	5	12	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1887, 1s., green and red, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1884, 1½d. lilac, block of 4, ditto	2	0	0
Switzerland, April, 1850, Orts Post, 2½ rappen, without frame, pair, apparently mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, Poste Locale, 2½ rappen, a horizontal strip of 6 on entire, postmark P P in ring	4	10	0
Ditto, October, 1850, Rayon 1, 5 rappen, deep blue, a block of 4, apparently*	2	2	0
Ceylon, 1862, no wmk., 5d., purple-brown,* clipped	2	10	0
Labuan, 1902, 25 c., black and greenish blue, the Error, Gibbons 126 A	2	0	0
British Central Africa, 1896, £1, blue, mint	2	8	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., deep blue	2	17	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red*.	3	12	6
Natal, 1877, "One Penny" on 6d, rose, surcharged four times*	4	12	6
Canada, 7½d., green*	2	6	0
Ditto, 6d., grey-purple, perf.	2	12	6
Nevis, 1867, 1s., blue-green*	2	4	0
New Brunswick, 1s., purple	4	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange vermilion*	4	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet, thinned	7	10	0
St Kitts, May, 1887, "One Penny" on ½d., Gibbons' 32A, mint	2	8	0
St. Lucia, Postal Fiscal, the Shilding Error, mint	2	10	0
St. Vincent, 1s., indigo, ditto	2	12	6
Ditto, 1s., rose-red, compound perfs.*	2	8	0
Ditto, 1s., vermilion, ditto*	2	8	0
Ditto, "1d." on half 6d., blue-green*	3	10	0
Ditto, another copy, used	2	17	6
Ditto, "½d." on half 6d., pair,* £2 4s., £2 6s., and	2	8	0
Ditto, "One Penny" on 6d., mint	2	15	0
Tobago, C A, 6d., stone*	2	8	0
Trinidad, 1855, thin paper, 1d, blue	2	6	0
Turks Islands, "4" on 1d., red,* part gum	2	2	0
New Zealand, 1901, 1d. Universal Postage, proof in green, imperf., strip of 5, centre stamp inverted	2	15	0
Papua, November, 1906, type 1, 2s. 6d., block of 14, mint	3	15	0
Tasmania, 1889, "2½d." on 9d., pale blue, variety double surcharge, one inverted, a mint pair	2	2	0
Ditto, 1892, £1, green and yellow, mint	4	2	6
Western Australia, 1854, rouletted, 4d., blue*	2	0	0

* * * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of 1 June, 1911.

Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red on bluish	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red, pair, one torn on entire	2	12	0
Transvaal, 1892, £5, green, mint	3	10	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., dark green,* creased	3	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* part gum	2	4	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d.	3	15	0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf.	2	0	0

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THE

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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A Further Coronation Honour for the Royal Philatelic Society.

IT is with the utmost gratification, shared, we are convinced, by every member of the Royal Philatelic Society, that we are enabled to announce the conferment by the King of the Royal Victorian Order of the Fourth Class upon Mr. J. A. Tilleard at the Investiture held by His Majesty on the 24th July.

Mr. Tilleard has held the office of Hon. Secretary of the Royal Society since May, 1894. It is needless to dwell upon the very important duties that appertain to that office, or upon the truly excellent manner in which they have always been performed by Mr. Tilleard. The work involved in the secretaryship of a large and important Society is alike constant and laborious, and for these many years past this has been cheerfully borne by Mr. J. A. Tilleard. To mention only one or two instances where especial labours have been entailed, we would call attention to the able historical annual reports of the Society, and to the very considerable legal and technical steps that had to be taken on the grant of the "Royal" prefix to the title of the Society, in which instance the services of Mr. Tilleard were simply invaluable.

Mr. Tilleard has had the great honour of being associated with His Majesty the King in his philatelic work for many years past. It may even be said that when, in 1893, Mr. Tilleard was privileged to be first presented to the King—then Duke of York—he practically became philatelic mentor to the Royal Collector.

King George is well known to be thorough in everything he undertakes, and even in a relatively unimportant matter like Philately we know that His Majesty is now a keen and devoted collector, with a great practical knowledge and appreciation of the subject. Since the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, however, when the important duties of the Prince of Wales devolved upon him, the King has necessarily had less leisure for his philatelic

work, and it is largely due to the great ability and keen acumen of Mr. Tilleard that the Royal Collection has grown to its present magnificent dimensions. We confess to have often sighed with envy at some of the superlative stamps that Mr. Tilleard has "picked up" for the King's Collection. Ingoldsby has it that this "snapping up of unconsidered trifles" renders collectors and "virtuosi happier far than kings," and we are convinced that His Majesty's philatelic yearnings must have frequently been highly gratified in the acquisitions made by Mr. Tilleard, who may now be not inappropriately termed Curator of the Royal Philatelic Collection! It is an open secret that Mr. Tilleard has enjoyed for many years the friendship of His Majesty, an honour on which he is to be heartily congratulated. On the other hand, we may be permitted with the deepest respect to congratulate His Majesty also upon having the sole monopoly, as a collector, of the services of one of the most able Philatelists of this country, and one whose greatest interest and pleasure are devoted to building up a collection worthy of its Royal ownership.

In the name of the Royal Philatelic Society we beg respectfully to tender to His Majesty the King our grateful thanks for this renewed evidence of his interest in the Society, and to our Hon. Secretary—Mr. J. A. Tilleard—our most hearty and sincere congratulations upon the receipt of his well-earned distinction.

The Cape of Good Hope Woodblocks (1861).

By M. P. CASTLE.



IT is the general experience of authors of books and writers of articles on matters philatelic to find their labours ultimately used as the stepping-stones to further and fuller information. The last word in Philately is a far cry, and the possessor of a well-balanced mind is alike content that he has achieved his best at the time of writing, and that further knowledge should be made available by other subsequent writers.

The truth of these observations is once more borne out in the case of the stamps under consideration. The Royal Philatelic Society's work on British Africa, published in 1895, gave all the information then available as regards the Cape Woodblocks, and though the information, notably that from official sources, was somewhat scanty, it remained as the accepted version for a considerable number of years.

There have appeared, however, in recent years three articles which have corrected many of the statements made in the Society's work, and have materially added to our information on the subject of this highly interesting issue.

On April 4, 1907, I had the pleasure of reading a paper on these stamps, founded upon my collection thereof, before the Royal Philatelic Society, which article was published in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI, pp. 160–65 and 182–86. In these notes I discussed the various questions of type, errors,

shades, dates of issue, and quantities printed. I was able to prove that the date of issue could be antedated nearly a month, and I stated my belief that the total number issued of these woodblocks was probably about sixfold that given in *British Africa*. I also stated my belief that the last printings were in brick-red and dark blue, and that I had never heard of the errors in either of these shades.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly, Vol. XI, pages 606–608, contained an article hereon by Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., which was of great interest, and marked by the well-known ability of this able philatelic writer. Mr. Creeke had made the fortunate discovery that the woodblocks from which the stamps were printed in 1883 were placed in the South African Museum at Cape Town in 1901, after being defaced by means of light lines. After some trouble Mr. Creeke was fortunately enabled to get photographs of these two plates, which were reproduced with his article, and exhibited sixty-two specimens of the One Penny and sixty-three of the Fourpence—but without the errors. The photograph of these blocks does not lend itself very well to minute comparison as regards the design, but by studying the defective *clichés* Mr. Creeke was enabled to practically fix the position of the Fourpence, red, as the thirteenth stamp in the second row. He believed, further, that the One Penny, blue, was the tenth stamp in the top row, the stamp with damaged corner being doubtless that of the other missing *cliché*. Mr. Creeke was unable to find that the sheet had been made up from duplications or repetition of the casts.

In *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* of July, 1911, pages 243–47, will be found an article hereon of first-class philatelic importance, which throws a flood of light upon this subject. The article is written by Mr. E. H. L. Gorges, a gentleman occupying a high official position in South Africa, who has had access to the archives and has been able to give us information of the highest value. By the courtesy of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, I am enabled to give a summary of the principal points of fresh information.

The question of making a provisional issue was first raised "by the Postmaster-General in a letter to the Government dated January 7, 1861, in which he intimated that the total stock of stamps on hand in his Department and in the Treasury strong-rooms was as follows:

One Shilling	£7,272
Sixpence	£10,148
Fourpence	£812
One Penny	£1,243

"He added that the quarterly issue of the various values at that time was—

One Shilling	£800
Sixpence	£1,000
Fourpence	£3,500
One Penny	£600

"and stated that the practice was to keep a two years' stock in hand." The stamps ordered from England in January, 1860 (1,440,000 Fourpence and 1,200,000 One Penny), had failed to arrive. (They had been mislaid, and were used subsequently to the woodblocks.)

Negotiations were entered into with Messrs. Saul Solomon and Co., and on February 23 the first print of the provisionals was delivered by the printers to the Colonial Secretary, who at once handed them over to the Treasury under cover of a letter which will be quoted in full, as it discloses a matter of great interest in connection with the number of stamps comprised in each sheet of the first printing. The letter read as follows :—

"The stock of Fourpenny postage stamps in your hands having been exhausted, and no further supply being likely to be received for a month or two, His Excellency directed the manufacture of this article in the Colony to meet the temporary deficiency ; and I am now instructed to forward to you herewith 150 sheets each containing twenty-four Fourpenny stamps, in all 3600, equivalent to £60, and to request that you will hand them over to the Postmaster-General for sale and distribution."

The important fact will be noted that this supply was printed in sheets of twenty-four (and not of sixty-four).

"The printer was evidently being pressed to turn out the stamps as fast as he could, for on February 26 we find that he delivered a further supply of 20,400 Fourpence. The records make no mention of the number of stamps per sheet in this consignment, but it was possibly made up of 850 sheets of twenty-four, or perhaps of 340 sheets of sixty. This was followed the next day by a supply of 6400 One Penny (probably 100 sheets of sixty-four), and on March 1 by 44,800 One Penny (evidently 700 sheets of sixty-four). The archives, unfortunately, contain no statement of the number of stamps per sheet in the deliveries of February 26 and 27 and March 1, but on March 7 a further supply of 49,152 One Penny was made by the printer, and these are distinctly referred to in the letter of advice to the Treasury as being 384 sheets of 128 stamps each. On March 9 another delivery of 12,800 Fourpence was made, which may have consisted either of 100 sheets of 128 or 200 sheets of sixty-four—the records do not state which. March 14 witnessed a further supply of 63,616 Fourpence, which I should say represented an effort on the part of the printer to supply 500 sheets of 128 each."

The various supplies up to March 14 are recapitulated in a letter from the Under Colonial Secretary to the Treasury, dated March 16, 1861, reading as follows :—

"I am directed to acquaint you that the undermentioned quantities of Fourpenny and One Penny postage stamps have been manufactured in this Colony and deposited in your office, and to convey to you His Excellency's authority for their issue on the several dates enumerated below to the Postmaster-General for sale and distribution, namely :—

100,416 at Fourpence, equal to £1673 12s. 0d.
100,352 at One Penny, equal to £418 2s. 8d.

deposited and issued as follows :—

February 23	3,600	at Fourpence.
February 26	20,400	„ „
February 27	6,400	„ One Penny.
March 1	44,800	„ „
March 7	49,152	„ „
March 9	12,800	„ Fourpence.
March 14	63,616	„ Fourpence."

"On April 5 the Postmaster-General reported by letter that the last of the One Penny value had been issued the same day, and he requested that the 'Colonial manufacturer' might be instructed to strike off £100 worth with as little delay as possible. The order was communicated to the printer on April 6, and on the 10th *idem* the stamps were delivered in the following form, viz. 205 sheets each containing 120 stamps, and one sheet containing sixty stamps, or 24,660 stamps of the face value of £102 15s. (Colonial Secretary's letter, No. 1010, dated April 10, 1861). The Fourpence provisionals ran out on April 8, and on that day the Postmaster-General asked that an order for £200 might be placed with the printer. These stamps were delivered and issued to the Postmaster-General on April 12. The supply consisted of 12,840 stamps of the face value of £214, in 107 sheets each containing 120 stamps (Colonial Secretary's letter, No. 1056, dated April 12, 1861)."

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that instead of an issue of 24,660 One Penny and 12,840 Fourpence there were actually issued 125,012 of the One Penny and 113,256 of the Fourpence. The total number of woodblocks issued was therefore 238,268, the hitherto accepted figures having been 24,660 of the One Penny and 12,840 of the Fourpence, or 37,500 in all. The number issued is therefore increased about sixfold, as anticipated in my article.

The issue of the stamps is also antedated to February 23, 1861. The date previously assigned was April 10 to 12, but was antedated in my article to March 12.

The varying make-up of the sheets is at once novel and highly interesting information, and I cannot do better than again quote Mr. Gorges' remarks hereon:—

"We have absolute knowledge that the printing of March 7 was in sheets of 128 each, and it is reasonable to surmise that the issues of February 27 and March 1 were in sheets of sixty-four. This, with the April printing, gives a 'make-up' of the One Penny on three separate occasions, and allowing for a small variation in the colour of the ink used at each printing, we get the three varieties in *carmine*, *brick-red*, and *vermilion*. The same reasoning applied to the four Fourpence varieties gives us the *pale blue*, *grey-blue*, *blue*, and *deep blue*, for we find one 'make-up' of the Fourpence in sheets of twenty-four; a second, after an interval of eleven days, in sheets (probably) of sixty-four; a third, five days later, in sheets (probably) of 128; and the last in April in sheets which we know consisted of 120 stamps each."

Mr. Gorges thinks that the last printing of 24,660 One Penny was in the *vermilion* shade, and quotes specimens of these stamps, available locally, showing dated postmarks, a *dark blue* Fourpence, posted in Cape Town on April 17, 1861, and a strip of four One Penny, also posted in Cape Town, on June 23, 1861.

I have always considered the brick-red and the dark blue as the latest printings, and Mr. Gorges' specimen of the latter bears this out, while I should not be surprised if the strip of One Penny mentioned was of the brick-red shade. No errors of these shades have been found, and they were doubtless eliminated at a fairly early stage of the existence of the "Plates."

The results of Mr. Gorges' valuable and historical paper broadly consist therefore of the following facts :—

1. The antedating of the issue ;
2. The increased number of specimens printed ; and
3. The printing of the supplies in three different-sized panes, with probable multiples thereof.

The whole article is replete with information, and should be studied by all collectors interested in the Cape issues, while I cordially congratulate Major Evans and his publishers upon the production of one of the most important articles that have hitherto appeared on this subject.

There are other points involved in the paper which will induce further discussion and comment, but for the moment I am content to welcome this accession to our knowledge about the woodblocks, coupled with some degree of satisfaction in finding that my own deductions—formed from my own collection only—have been largely borne out by this revelation from official sources.

The Stamps of Brazil.

By CAPTAIN G. F. NAPIER.

(*Continued from page* 184.)

Seventeenth Issue, 1882 *to* 1885.



FOUR values, 10, 50, 100, and 200 reis. Engraved and printed from copper plates at the Rio de Janeiro Mint on laid paper, Perf. 12½ to 14. This is the "Large Head" set.

The background behind the head of the 100 reis consists of *horizontal* lines over crossed diagonal lines.

In the *Monthly Journal* for last June, M. Mahé speaks of two retouches of the 100 reis. His first retouch is type 3, with head on a background of *vertical* lines over crossed diagonal lines, described in the next issue.

I recently purchased in Paris a stamp which agrees with the description of his second retouch, and am inclined to the opinion that he is mistaken. The stamp appears to be on a more solid and darker background, but I believe this to be due to the use of too much ink by the printer. The 200 reis of the third type, brown-rose and mauve-pink, may similarly be found with the head on a solid or semi-solid background, due to a similar cause.

The 200 reis of this issue has the head on a background of horizontal and diagonal lines, while in the 200 reis of type 3 the background consists of *crossed* diagonal lines only.

M. Mahé describes an error of the 100 reis in orange on laid paper and perf. 15. I am inclined to think that this is more probably a colour trial. Colour trials exist of a number of the stamps, printed at the Rio Mint, on the same paper as the issued stamps, and with the same perf. I think, however, that his perf. 15 must be a misprint for 13 or 14.

Eighteenth Issue, March, 1883.

Two values, 10 reis, orange, and 100 reis, olive-green. Perf. and paper as before.

The 10 reis is a second type with head on background of horizontal lines, whereas the 10 reis, black, described in the last issue, has a background of crossed lines. M. Moens duly chronicled this difference in *Le Timbre-Poste*. The 100 reis, as already stated, has vertical lines in the background.

M. Mahé claims to have discovered a retouch of the 10 reis, orange, but I think that he is mistaken, and that the apparent differences are due to more or less heavy printing.

Nineteenth Issue, May, 1883.

One value, 100 reis, lilac, with head on solid background. Perf. and paper as before.

I have a die proof on card of this stamp, with spaces for numerals left blank, which shows that the background is actually composed of very close horizontal and vertical lines.

Twentieth Issue, July, 1883.

One value, 100 reis, lilac to mauve. As last, but head on background of horizontal lines. Perf. and paper as before.

Twenty-first Issue, October (?), 1884.

One value, 200 reis, type 3, head on background of crossed diagonal lines, underline of moustache is more pronounced, the space between the beard and the throat more distinct. At first brown-rose, but soon changed to mauve-pink. Perf. and paper as before.

Twenty-second Issue, 20th June, 1884.

A fresh type of the 100 reis, head and shoulders of the Emperor Dom Pedro to left, with coat and collar. Perf. and paper as before.

Twenty-third Issue, 1884 *to* 1888.

Seven values, 20, 50, 100, and 700 reis, with numerals in centre; 300 with Southern Cross, 500 with Imperial Crown and numerals below, 1000 with view of Sugarloaf Mountain and numerals below. Paper and perforation as before.

There are two types of the 100 reis, the first, with numerals on netted background, issued on October 3, 1885; the second, with numerals on white ground, issued in March, 1888. The second type may also be found imperf. This set, with the Emperor's head omitted, is of historical interest as illustrating the waning popularity of the dynasty.

Stamp prepared but never issued.

A stamp of the value of 100 reis, of the well-known Southern Cross type, but lettered "BRAZIL" instead of "E. U. DO BRAZIL," was prepared by the Mint and supplied to the postal authorities on November 14, 1889. It was not issued to the public, however, owing to the fall of the monarchy next day. A single sheet was reprinted in 1910.

United States of Brazil.

Twenty-fourth Issue, 1890.

Eight values of the Southern Cross type. From now on the stamps do not appear to have been so carefully prepared, and so we find a much larger variety of papers, shades, etc.

Mr. C. J. Phillips informs us, in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* for April 2, 1910, that both steel and copper plates were made for most of the values, and that experiments were made with different kinds of ink.

Mr. E. W. Sloper first drew my attention to the fact that there were two distinct types of the engraved 100 reis, and on examining the specimens in my possession I came across a third ; this is in addition to the typographed 100 reis, which becomes type 4.

Type I. There is a small tongue of white between the outer band of the oval and the left top ornament. Base and upstroke of figure 1 are thin. The rare rose-pink printing is of this type.

Type II. Tongue of white under left top ornament, as in type I. Base and upstroke of figure 1 thicker.

Type III. The tongue under left top ornament is shaded. Figure 1 is shorter and the upstroke is more hollowed.

Type IV., which I shall take later as the twenty-fifth issue, is typographed and has quite a different appearance. The pearl below second "R" of "CORREIO" and that above the "S" of "REIS" are out of place, whereas all the pearls are uniform in the three engraved types.

The 200 reis may be found with, and without, a faint horizontal line of colour projecting to the right and left of the centre of the stamp. Some stamps in a block will show this line and others will not.

Paper. Any paper which came to hand seems to have been used for this issue, but the papers used may be broadly classified into three kinds :—

(1) A thin, poor paper, probably made from wood pulp, generally brownish, but sometimes white. Occasionally it shows a faint, indistinct mesh when held to the light, but generally it does not. It was mostly used for the lower values, and, indeed, the 100 reis engraved is found on no other paper. Owing to its poor texture the ink generally ran over the surface, and the stamps have, in consequence, the appearance of being printed on tinted paper; this is most noticeable in the case of the 200 reis.

(2) A white paper, sometimes thin, but more often medium to very thick, showing a very distinct and regular mesh when held to the light. The 500 reis, slate-green and slate-grey (Gibbons' olive-grey and pale greenish brown), and the 700 reis, chestnut-brown, are only found on this paper.

(3) A hard, handmade paper, generally slightly toned, varying from medium to very thick. The 500 reis, olive-buff, is generally on thin paper, and is a rarity on the meshed paper (No. 2).

Perforations. Until we get pulls from the various machines we cannot be certain on this subject. I am inclined to lump all the 12½ to 14 perfora-

tions together, but the so-called 11 to 11½ perforations may be divided into three quite distinct gauges:

(1) Perf. 11.
(2) „ 11½, large holes.
(3) „ 11½, small holes.

Compounds of 1 and 2 and of 2 and 3 may also be found, but No. 3 is very much scarcer than the others. They are all produced by single-line machines. I have not, so far, come across compounds of 1 and 3.

The 12½ to 14 perforation exists compound with both 1 and 2.

The 200 reis may be found bisected and used as 100 reis.

Twenty-fifth Issue, July (?), 1890.

I have already described how the typographed 100 reis differs from the engraved 100. It is found on a soft white paper, showing a faint mesh, which, though different from, approximates most nearly to paper No. 1 of the last issue.

It is found perf. 12½ to 14 and 11, simple and compound. I have never found this stamp with the 11½ perforation. It varies from pale to deep mauve, and about four very distinct shades may be found, the deep mauve being the scarcest.

A curious variety is that showing dots in centre of stars. I have a block of seven rows of four, the top row showing this variety, from which I should imagine that it is due to damage to the top of the plate. Other flaws may be found, the most noticeable being that with an open white space at the right end of the "CORREIO" scroll.

Twenty-sixth Issue, June (?), 1891.

100 reis, carmine, or red, and blue. The paper first used was thick and generally brownish and without mesh. Subsequently a thin to medium paper, showing a very distinct mesh, was used. The stamps on the thick paper may be found with the head in both carmine and red, but in the subsequent printings the head is, I think, always in the red shade.

The blue frame varies from light to dark, and there is also a very distinct sky-blue shade, which appears to be a distinct printing.

TÊTE-BÊCHE. There are two *tête-bêche* stamps known, but there is no evidence as yet to show whether they were both on the same sheet, although I think that this is probable. One of these has a faint horizontal white scratch across the head, and, from pairs and blocks, we know that this occurred on the right edge of the sheet, but on which horizontal row is not known.

The other *tête-bêche* has no white line across. I have a specimen of it as the centre stamp of a horizontal strip of three, and I have seen another strip of three of which it was the right-hand stamp, so that we know that it did not occur on the edge of the sheet. Both these *tête-bêche* stamps are known perf. 12½ to 14, 11, and 12½, 14 compound with 11½, large holes. I have seen no *tête-bêche* stamps in the sky-blue shade.

FRAME INVERTED. There was one stamp with frame inverted, and I think that it occurred in a different setting to that containing the *tête-bêche* stamps, as all the specimens I have seen are in the sky-blue shade. This is a distinct type from the three varieties, with frame inverted, in red and *ultramarine*, which will be described later.

FLAWS. Numerous interesting flaws may be found on these stamps. The most marked are the following:—

1. Triangular white mark on shoulder.
2. White mark in blue frame above "I" of "REIS."
3. "CORRBIO" for "CORREIO."
4. The two white lines above head damaged and the white dot between them missing.
5. Back of head missing.
6. No stop after "U" of "E. U. DO BRAZIL."
7. Red stop after "U" and also after "REIS."

As above stated, I have only found the carmine and blue and red and blue stamp on the thick paper, with the 12½ to 14 perforation. The red and blue stamp, on paper with mesh, may be found with the following perforations:—

1. 12½ to 14.
2. 11.
3. 11½, large holes.
4. 12½ to 14, compound with 11.
5. 12½ to 14 „ „ 11½, large holes.

Twenty-seventh Issue, June (?), 1892.

100 reis, red and ultramarine.

This stamp was printed on a medium to thick white paper without mesh, quite distinct from that employed for the stamps last described.

There were no *tête-bêche* stamps.

FRAME INVERTED. There are three distinct varieties with frame inverted.

1. With blue dot in red octagonal frame, opposite chin.
2. With vertical blue dash inside red octagonal frame.
3. Without either of the above marks.

Mr. Benest tells me that he distinctly remembers sheets containing two stamps with frame inverted, so I think it is probable that one of the three belongs to a different setting. I have all three varieties with the 12½ to 14 perforation, and also perf. 11, and I have No. 3 perf. 11½ × 13.

There must have been at least three settings, as a sheet is known without any inverted frame stamp in it. This sheet is perf. 11, and was probably the last setting.

FLAWS. I will first describe the principal flaws which do *not* occur in the above-mentioned sheet:

1. Semicircular bits out of back of cap and out of hair at back of neck.
2. Triangular white flaw on shoulder.

3. White scratch through left top corner ornament, reappearing below head and passing through "S" of "REIS."

4. White mark in right top blue rectangle.

The flaws which occur in the known entire sheet, and which I presume to be the last setting, are as follows:

No. 10. White spot on left-hand blue rectangle level with eye, and white break in left lower triangle.

No. 13. Left blue rectangle level with eye, almost omitted.

No. 21. White flaw in blue below head, at the point where the white central dot should be.

No. 24. Flaw in right-hand blue rectangle level with edge of cap.

No. 30. White diagonal scratch through two "R'S" of "CORREIO" and continuing through "E" of "REIS."

No. 33. No stop after "U" in "E. U. DO BRAZIL."

No. 49. Vertical white band through shoulder.

No. 52. Slight blur on cap.

No. 67. White dot in blue rectangle level with mouth.

No. 69. White mark shaped like a tin-tack on shoulder.

No. 74. White break opposite apex of lower right triangle.

No. 89. A similar break, but slightly lower down.

Some interesting varieties may be found showing the head or the frame reversed on the back. I believe that these were caused by closing the frame of the plate after inking it and before inserting the paper.

Numerous shades of ultramarine may be found.

PERFORATIONS. I have the following:

1. Perf. 12½ to 14.
2. „ 11.
3. „ 12½, 14, compound with 11.
4. „ „ „ „ „ 11½, large holes.

(*To be continued.*)

Reviews.

GREAT BRITAIN.*

THIS little work forms the third volume of the *Melville Handbooks*, dealing with the stamps of Great Britain, and is concerned entirely with the issues of the reign of King Edward VII. Their number is unfortunately limited, but all necessary information hereon, including a useful chapter upon the chalk-surfaced varieties, will be found given in Mr. Melville's usual pleasant and succinct manner. The paper read by His Majesty the King—then Prince of Wales—before the Philatelic Society,

* *Great Britain: King Edward VII Stamps.* Fred J. Melville, Melville Stamp Books, 47 Strand, London, W.C.

London, on March 4, 1904, is quoted with permission and deservedly acknowledged as affording the greater part of the information as to the preparations for these issues. The unissued twopence, "Tyrian plum," of 1910 is also described and illustrated, unused and used—a unique specimen addressed to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on May 5, 1910.

STAMP HINTS.*

This is a little brochure published with the laudable desire to popularize stamp-collecting with the young folk, notably in Australia, and Mr. Courtenay Smith is to be felicitated upon the continuance of his labours in this field. The information in the present instance is neatly sandwiched into a series of conversations, entitled "Philatelic Nights' Entertainment," in which a budding collector elicits information from an "old hand." Mr. Courtenay Smith has managed to convey many useful "stamp hints" in his conversation which should be of much service to the young collector, and we trust that a wide circulation of the book may bring many fresh converts to Philately.

MORE DÂK DICTA.†

This is a second volume of Mr. Wilmot Corfield's poetic effusions, entitled *Dâk Dicta*, some of which have been philatelic, and all of them amusing and vivacious. Many of Mr. Corfield's verses have appeared in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, and have been much appreciated. "The Walrus and the Philatelist" is a clever parody upon Alice's celebrated Walrus and Carpenter, and, with many other verses, will be found bright and pleasant reading. Some of Mr. Corfield's poems are very powerfully written, and fully evidence the well-known literary talents of the author.

MESSRS. BRIDGER & KAY'S CATALOGUE.‡

The publishers are forced—despite their well-known reputation for moderate prices—to fall in line with other catalogues in announcing that they "have been compelled to advance prices in several cases of the older imperforate issues, owing to the great demand"; but collectors are asked to bear in mind that the quotations are for copies in fine condition.

Almost every variety of British Colonial stamps will be found quoted, and collectors will find this Catalogue a handy guide and an excellent help in filling up the blanks in their albums from Messrs. Bridger and Kay's valuable and extensive stock.

* *Stamp Hints: a Guide for Beginners and of Interest to all Collectors.* By Courtenay Smith. Rest Haven, Roseville, Sydney, New South Wales.

† *More Dâk Dicta: verses written in Calcutta, 1894–1910.* By Wilmot Corfield. Thacker, Spink, and Co., Calcutta, 1911.

‡ *Price List of British Colonial Stamps.* Bridger and Kay, 71 Fleet Street, London.

Occasional Notes.

THE VIENNA PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

THIS Exhibition which, as already announced in this journal, will extend from September 7th to 17th, promises to be of first-class importance, the range of exhibits that have been secured being of the very finest. The great American collectors are showing their best things, and many stamps will also go from this country. A strong contingent of Philatelists from Great Britain will doubtless be present at Vienna.

DEATH OF M. DORSAN ASTRUC.

WE learn with sincere regret of the death of M. Dorsan Astruc, the well-known dealer of Paris. It is well known that the health of M. Astruc had been for a long time very indifferent, and he had been compelled to undergo severe operations, for which purpose he had on various occasions visited this country. M. Astruc had many friends in England who will join with us in presenting our sincere sympathies to Madame Astruc and her family.

M. Dorsan Astruc was, like his father before him, a banker and bill-discounter, carrying on business at 31 Rue de la Victoire, Paris. He, however, found leisure to go in largely for stamp dealing, and until recent years he possessed a superlative stock of British Colonial and other issues. We have ourselves been clients of his since 1883, and well remember the many choice and beautiful specimens that we have acquired in the Rue de la Victoire. M. Astruc, without being a thorough Philatelist, had a wide knowledge of stamps and a marvellous power of discrimination, both as to condition and rarity, and his customers included nearly all the great collectors. He speculated largely in stamps, notably in those of the French Colonies; nor did he hesitate to hoard up even such rarities as the first issue of Roumania, while it is believed that he has left behind him a valuable stock of unused stamps. M. Astruc, who had been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, was a very straightforward and honourable man in his dealings, and, being of a most amiable character, it was always a pleasure to transact business with him. His loss will be widely felt in Paris, and we, with many others who knew him well, can but express the deep regret with which we have learnt of his death.

BRITISH GUIANA PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE gladly give publicity to the following additional information received from the Hon. Sec., Mr. A. D. Ferguson :—

Baron A. de Worms, Egham, has been added to the list of Hon. Presidents.

In Division I another Section has been added, viz. H, Exhibits of *one* issue of a country or colony, giving proof of philatelic knowledge and arrangement.

Exhibits *must* be posted in London *on* or *before September* 13, 1911: they will arrive here on September 28. The Exhibition opens on October 7, and exhibits should all be got off again by mail leaving here on October 14, arriving in London again on October 29, 1911—just under seven weeks.

The stands for exhibits will be erected in the centre of the large Lecture Hall of the Carnegie Free Library. Stamps shown will in no way be exposed to the sun's rays, or shown near windows, and there will be no possible chance of their fading. At night the hall will be lighted by electricity. Stamps will in no way be exposed to dampness. In fact, stamps do not suffer in any way in this colony from damp unless they are locked up for years in a damp room.

A member of the Committee, Mr. T. A. Pope, will be in London from August 4 to September 4, and will be pleased to give any information to intending exhibitors. Address: T. A. Pope, B.A., 72 Thornton Avenue, Turnham Green, W.

DESTRUCTION OF MAURITIUS STAMPS.

WE are indebted to Lieut. V. L. Henderson for the following information:—The following stamps were withdrawn from circulation and destroyed at the end of last year:

Date of Issue.	Denomination.	Number.
1878.	5s. surcharged Rs. 2.50	650
1899.	6 c. on 18 c.	305
1899.	15 c. on 36 c.	104
1902.	4 c. overprint P. & R.	31
1902.	25 c. „ „ „	160
1902.	50 c. „ „ „	5923
1902.	Rs. 2.50 „ „ „	5259
1902.	12 c. on 18 c.	127
1903.	15 c. Express Delivery, Inland	900
1904.	18 c. „ „ Foreign	1090

There were 180,003 Black Arms stamps received in the Colony in 1903.

10,100 were surcharged locally "Express Delivery, Foreign," and of these 1090 were destroyed as above.

64,500 were surcharged locally "Express Delivery, Inland," and of these 900 were destroyed as above.

Of the remaining stock, 42,205 were surcharged locally for fiscal use, and the balance, 63,198, were destroyed at the end of last year.

THE LATE HERR THEODOR HAAS.

As briefly announced in our last issue, the death, at the of sixty-three, of Herr Theodor Haas, on July 8, has deprived Germany of one of her ablest and most respected Philatelists. A well-read scholar and of the most charming and gentle disposition, the friendship of Theodor Haas was a delight to all who knew him, and the writer will always bear in mind his many pleasant rencontres with him in olden days at Vienna, Munich, and other German cities.

Theodor Haas, the son of a Carlsruhe professor, was brought up as a theologian, and pursued his studies at the leading German Universities; but he abandoned this career and took up modern languages. He had meanwhile, since his boyhood days, been a stamp collector, and through this cause came in contact with the late Herr A. Larisch, who in 1883 engaged his services as editor of the philatelic journals published by him. This association lasted until 1890, when Herr Haas joined the firm of Senf Brothers, of Leipzig, with whom he remained until his retirement last year on account of failing health.

During the greater part of this long period Herr Haas was the responsible editor of the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal.* He had, moreover, as far back as 1874, contributed articles thereto, and the touching tribute rendered in the last issue of that journal (July 22, 1911) * is an eloquent testimony to this remarkable and faithful attachment to the fortunes of that paper. Beyond the numerous articles contributed to his own journal during these many years, Herr Haas found time to do other and important philatelic literary work. He produced the *Postkarten Katalog* of Herr A. Larisch, the *Handbuch Sämtlicher Postkarten, Kartenbriefe, u.s.w.*, that formed the second volume of Dr. Moschkau's Catalogue (seventh edition), while among his most greatly celebrated works—both of which are still widely read and studied in Germany and elsewhere—were the *Leitfaden der Briefmarkenkunde* and the *Lehrbuch der Briefmarkenkunde.* Herr Haas was a man of conspicuous ability and catholic literary tastes, and these faculties, brought to bear upon Philately, produced a series of works that will always take a high position in the literature of the pursuit.

The fact that Herr Theodor Haas was the first German recipient of the celebrated Lindenberg Medal affords fitting testimony of the due appreciation of his talents by his own countrymen, while we who are foreign medallists can but express our unfeigned regret that the first vacancy caused in our ranks should be through the death of that amiable, accomplished gentleman and brilliant Philatelist—Theodor Haas.

* We are indebted to our contemporary for some of the information here recorded.—Ed.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* the 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 9d., and 1s. values of the King Edward set of the "Harrison print" have been issued between July 10th and the 8th August inclusive approximately.

Messrs. Charles Nissen and Co. send us the ½d. King Edward stamp printed in the shade of the new ½d. King George stamps, and inform us that they purchased a sheet of these stamps about August 2nd.

Ceylon.—The 3 cents with coloured numeral in white tablet is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

3 c., green; coloured numeral on white; multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

Gold Coast.—The 2s. 6d. value, colours black and red on blue, is listed in the *Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., black and red on blue.

India.—*Travancore.*—We have received the 1 and 4 chuckrams of Type 7 of Gibbons from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 3 chuckrams of this issue.

Adhesives.

1 chuckram, slate; Type 7; perf. 12.
3 chuckrams, violet ,, ,,
4 ,, green ,, ,,

Jamaica.—*Smith's Monthly*, on continental authority, chronicles the 6d. value of the Arms type.

Adhesive.

6d., purple and lilac; Arms type.

Johore.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 10 cents stamp on multiple watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

10 c., lilac and black; multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

Leeward Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 2d., 6d., and 1s. values in new colours, and *Smith's Monthly* lists the 2s. 6d. value.

Adhesives.

2d., grey; multiple; ordinary.
6d., purple and mauve; multiple; chalky.
1s., black on green ,, ,,
2d. 6d., black and carmine on blue.

Levant.—*British Post Offices.*—The dark shades of the 2d. and 2s. 6d. Great Britain issued last year have now been overprinted "Levant" and "12 Piastres" respectively. We have received the following novelty. "Harrison print."

1 piastre, in black, on 2½d., blue.

Darker shades.

"Levant" on 2d., dark green and red.
"12 piastres" on 2s. 6d., dark purple.

Issued 26.6.11 or earlier.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

EUROPE.

Russia.—A new Postage Due stamp has been issued in this country. The design is a long upright with value in centre, Arms above in oval.—*Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Postage Due.

15 kopecs, dark brown.

Servia.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "A new series of stamps have just been issued, which are obviously modelled on the current 15 c. Italian stamp. We have not yet received supplies of unused, but some arrived on our correspondence this mail, and we are able to send you a used specimen of the 5 paras. The remaining values are the same as the current issue. We do not, however, know the colours, but will send you specimens when they come to hand."

The stamps have "5—Servian Royal Post

—Para" along the top in small lettering, with a portrait of King Peter on a lined ground without frame.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News lists the 10 and 25 paras as well.

Adhesives.

5 paras, green.
10 ,, rose.
25 ,, blue.

SWEDEN.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the new 5 c. King's Head stamp chronicled on page 168, *but without watermark*, and we read in *Smith's Monthly* that the 10 öre stamps are now appearing without watermark, and the 4 öre stamps watermarked with wavy lines. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1 kr. of the new series.

Adhesives.

4 öre, lilac; Crowns; wmk. wavy lines.
5 öre, green; King; no watermark.
10 öre, rose-red ,, ,,
1 kr., black on yellow; wmk. Crowns.

The varieties known to date are as follows:—

Wmk. Crown.

Old issue, all.
New issue, 1, 2, 4, 10 öre, 1 krona.

No wmk. (provisional).

Old issue, 25 öre.
New issue, 5, 10 öre.

Wmk. Wavy Lines.

Old issue, none.
New issue, 4 öre (1, 2 öre expected).

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

TURKEY.—We understand that the sets of commemorative stamps listed on page 194 are not complete, similar sets having been issued for "Monastir" and "Pristina."

AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.—Another provisional is listed in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

Provisional.

1 c., green and black, of 1901, surcharged ** 1911 **.

HONDURAS.—Another value of the current set of adhesives overprinted "Oficial" in black is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

Official.

5 c., carmine; black overprint.

NICARAGUA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us some provisionals, so we may as well record them, though we have long ceased to follow the numerous surcharged stamps of this country.

Provisionals.

Vale 2 cts in black on 4 c., violet; postage stamp.
Vale 10 cts in black on 2 pesos, rose-carmine; postage stamp.
Correos 02 cts 1911 ,, 5 pesos, blue; fiscal stamp.
Correos 05 cts 1911 ,, 2 pesos, grey ,,
Correos 10 cts 1911 ,, 2 pesos ,, ,,
,, ,, 25 centavos, lilac ,,
Correos 35 cts 1911 , 1 peso, brown ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

BELGIAN CONGO.—Three more values of the current set are reported with the "Taxes" overprint, ostensibly for use as Postage Due stamps.

Bilingual Issue. Overprinted "Taxes."

40 c., green and black.
5 f., lake ,,
10 f., green ,,

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

MACAO.—The *Monthly Journal* adds the 4 and 8 avos to the set with "Republica" overprint.

Adhesives.

4 avos, carmine; with "Republica" overprint.
8 ,, blue ,, ,, ,,

MOROCCO (*German Post Offices*).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 5, 10, and 20 c. stamps with the "Marokko" surcharge.

Adhesives.

5 centivos on 5 pf., green.
10 ,, ,, 10 pf., carmine.
25 ,, ,, 20 pf., blue.

MOZAMBIQUE.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the following values of the Don Carlos issue have been overprinted "Republica" in red, except the 25 reis, which is in green: 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, and 700 reis.

PORTUGUESE CONGO.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the following values of the Don Carlos issue overprinted "Republica" in red, except the 25 reis, on which it is in green: 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, and 700 reis.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA.—The *Monthly Journal* adds the 20 r., 25 r., and 50 r. to the set with "Republica" overprint.

Adhesives.

20 r., deep lilac; with "Republica" overprint.
25 r., carmine ,, ,, ,,
50 r., blue ,, ,, ,,

SURINAM.—For some time past the authorities having been selling off the remainders under face value and finding sales falling off, they have had the rest surcharged in red with a Crown and new value.

Adhesives.

"½ cent" on 1 c., grey . . 59,570.
"½ cent" on 1 c., grey . . 19,570.
"15 cent" ,, 25 c., light blue . 4,370.
"20 cent" ,, 30 c., brown . . 15,270.
"30 cent" ,, 2½ g., lilac . . 3,570.

Postage Dues.

Surcharged in red with a new value (without Crown).

"10 cent" on 30 c., lilac . . . 3570.
"10 cent" ,, 50 c. ,, . . . 3570.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 19 and 20 June, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, imperf., ½d., lilac on *bleuté*,* small defect	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., close at left	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, small tear	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d, close at bottom	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., creased in corners	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., thinned	2	17	6
Ditto, perf., 8d., yellow-brown	2	15	0
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c., 12½ × 14,* soiled	2	12	6
Ditto, CA, 24 c., purple-brown, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, C C, Ten Cents on 36 c., ditto	2	5	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red *	8	0	0
Ditto, 1856–64, 2 a., green, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, Service, 6 annas 8 pies, ditto	2	17	6
Straits Settlements, C C, 12½, 96 c., ditto	3	3	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 5s., green, ditto	4	5	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, ditto	2	6	0
Ditto, 1891, ½ a., A. D., on 2 a., red, small tear	4	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., carmine	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue	7	5	0
Ditto, Triangular, 1863–4, 4d., slate-blue, pair, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, ditto, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, Mafeking, set of 19 and 3 duplicates	10	0	0
Gold Coast, C A, 1d., blue, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 20s., green and red,* part gum	4	15	0
Lagos, C C, 1s., orange, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, CA, 2s. 6d., olive-black, ditto	2	12	6
Lagos, CA, 10s., brown-purple, pen-marked	4	10	0
Ditto, single, ditto, 10s., green and brown, mint	5	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange on yellowish, medium early, pair, torn into	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, early medium, close at bottom	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, large fillet, 2d., deep blue, close at bottom, and minute tear	10	0	0
Ditto, 1877, One Shilling on 5s., both shades, mint	1	18	0
Sierra Leone, C A, 4d., blue, mint	5	10	0
Southern Nigeria, single C A, £1, ditto	3	0	0
British Columbia, imperf., 2½d., ditto	3	7	6
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	7	5	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet, cut close	2	15	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto, creased	3	3	0
Ditto, 1s., orange, thinned and defective	6	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, close on one side	12	10	0
Antigua, no wmk., 6d., blue-green, rough and compound perfs., mint	3	7	6
Bahamas, no wmk., 1d., carmine, 11 × 11½–12*	4	5	0
Ditto, C C, 12½, 6d., pale violet, block of four, mint	2	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on left half of 5s., straight serif, reading downwards	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, slanting serif, reading upwards	4	4	0
Grenada, "One Shlliing," few perfs. missing	6	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 2s., upright "D," off centre	5	0	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., yellow-green on entire	2	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, C A, 6d., green,* no gum	3	1	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, C A, One Shilling, mint	3	0	0
St. Vincent, 1s., brown,* part gum	3	5	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d., blue-green, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., yellow-green, pair, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green	2	10	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	9	10	0
Ditto, C A, 14, 4d., bright blue, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12, 4d, bright blue,* creased	3	0	0
Tobago, 1d. in MS. on half 6d., orange	2	0	0
Ditto, C A, 6d., stone, mint	3	7	6
Trinidad, litho., 1d., pale blue, early, thinned	4	10	0
Ditto, 1859, pin-perf., 6d., yellow-green, pair, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1863, perf. 13, 6d., emerald, ditto	2	7	6
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, no perfs. at top	6	17	6
Ditto, 4 on 1d., Type 15	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Type 16	3	0	0
Ditto, 4 on 1s., lilac, Type 16,* no gum	2	15	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., torn and thinned	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., rubbed	3	5	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., red £2 7s. 6d. and	3	15	0
British Honduras, 50 c. on 1s., grey, mint	2	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., rose-red	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., lake on bluish	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 2d., blue, on entire	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, re-engraved, 2d., blue	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., blue	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 3, 1st retouch	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, another, the variety without clouds	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac-blue	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue, on laid paper	3	7	6
New Zealand, 1864, N Z, 2d., pale blue, rouletted	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, 1872, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	2	17	6
Tasmania, 1864–70, serrated perfs., 2d., yellow-green	3	3	0
Victoria, 1860–2, 3d., deep blue on laid*	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., orange	2	17	6
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red	3	10	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 2 June, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue, imperf., strip of 3, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1865, Emblems, 9d., straw, plate 5, imperf.*	4	10	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Maltese Cross, 5s., plate 4, imperf.,* slight tear	2	6	0
Ditto, 1876, 8d., purple-brown, pair, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1873, 6d., pale buff, plate 13, imperf.,* with gum	5	0	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," King, 6d., rare type, pair,* creased	2	8	0
Ditto, 1884–5, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 5s., on blued,* with gum	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., on ditto,* ditto	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 crowns, £1, brown-lilac,* with gum	55	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, green, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., ditto	2	4	0
Tuscany, 1853, crossed lines, 9 c., purple-brown	2	2	0
Afghanistan, 1293, value in tablet, 1 rupee, purple, the variety with characters for the word "one," S.G. 28*a**	3	0	0
India, "Service," 6 a. 8 p., slate, some perfs. clipped*	2	5	0
Federated Malay States on Perak, $25, mint	10	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., deep green, pairs, mint, £3 5s. and	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s., emerald-green, pairs, £3 5s., £3 7s. 6d. and	3	10	0
St. Helena, 1863, rough perf., 6d., blue, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion*	7	0	0
British Honduras, 1891, provisional, "6" in red, inverted, on 10 c., mauve, used on entire with a normal specimen	3	10	0
Virgin Islands, 1867–8, perf. 15, 6d., pale rose*	2	12	6
British New Guinea, first issue, complete set of 8, mostly mint	2	12	6
New South Wales, Laureated issue, 1851, 1d., carmine, on bluish, the "WALE" variety, slightly thinned in one spot at back	2	0	0
Ditto, 1863–68, wmk. double-lined figure "2," 2d., blue (S.G. 164), block of 16 (4 rows of 4), mint	20	10	0
New Zealand, 1863–6, Star, 3d., deep mauve,* with gum	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Tasmania, 1889–91, ½d. on 1d., scarlet, the error "Half-penny," S.G. 161	2	18	0
Ditto, 1892–99, £1, green and yellow	2	10	0
Tonga, 1897, Commemorative stamp, 1d., black and red, error "1889," mint	2	7	0
Victoria, 1854, serrated, perf., 6d., orange-yellow	2	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 8 and 9 June, 1911.

France, 1849, 1 fc., carmine, block of 4	3	7	6
New Caledonia, January, 1860, 10 c., grey-black, sheet of 50	10	0	0
Great Britain, 1847, 1s., green, strip of 4, a single on entire	2	4	0
Ditto, 1861, 1s., green, plate 2, imperf., mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 1867, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac, letters F.E.	2	17	6
Ditto, Anchor, on white, £1, brown-lilac, slight defect	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, on blued, £1, brown-lilac	3	0	0
Ditto, Admiralty, type 1, 2½d. on piece	2	4	0
Portugal, 1853, 50 r., green, strip of 4	4	10	0
Schleswig, 1865, 1¼, grey-lilac, Gibbons' 26, pair, mint	2	2	0
Spain, 1852, 6 reales, strip of 4	3	15	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5 c., orange, type A	2	4	0
British East Africa, May, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1891, provisionals, ½ anna in MS. on 2 a., red, used, and perf. all round, a few perfs. short on left	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 anna in MS. on 4 a., perf. all round,* but with penmark, with Stanley Gibbons' guarantee on back	3	0	0
Mauritius, 1858, 9d., magenta, pair, mint	2	12	6
Barbados, 1873, imperf., 6d., vermilion, pair, ditto	2	2	0
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., Gibbons' type 11, close	2	8	0
Tobago, CC, 6d., stone, mint	2	2	0
South Australia, 1856–9, 2d., red, printed both sides	2	0	0
Victoria, 1854, serrated perfs., 6d., orange	2	6	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 12 June, 1911.

Canada, 6d.*	2	8	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., dark green, pair, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, 1d., on bluish, block of 4, and a 4d. on piece	2	10	0
Great Britain, £5, pairs, registered postmark, each	7	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., bright blue, apparently*	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., pair	2	10	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, mint	4	15	0

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MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of 15 and 16 May, 1911.

		Sterling Ex. 4.87.		
* Unused.	$	£	s.	d.
New Republic, 1s. 6d., pair, *tête-bêche*, should be S.G. 209*a**	21.00	4	6	3
Ditto, £1, pair, *tête-bêche*, S.G. 246*	16.50	3	7	8
Orange River Colony, 5s., green, without fig. "5," S.G. 128	26.00	5	6	10
Transvaal, 1879, black surcharge, "1d." on 6d., S.G. 284,* O.G.	17.50	3	11	9
Ditto, 1882, 2½d. on 1s., green, S.G. 364, double surcharge, one inverted,* O.G.	21.00	4	6	3
Ditto, 1882, 2½d. on 1s., green, S.G. 374, fraction bar misplaced and surcharge inverted,* O.G.	26.25	5	7	10
United States, New York, 1845, 5 c., black on bluish, on entire, but uncancelled	16.50	3	7	8
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., black on brown chemical paper, pair,* O.G.	16.75	3	8	8
Ditto, 1869, 30 c., blue and carmine, block of 9 used	25.50	5	4	8
Barbados, 1861, 6d., vermilion, imperf.	15.50	3	3	7
Ditto, 1871, Large Star, 1s., black, block of 4,* O.G.	37.50	7	13	11
Canada, 1859, 12½ c., imperf., block of 4*	15.50	3	3	7
Antioquia, 1868, 1 p., red,* O.G.	14.50	2	19	6
Finland, 1882, 20 p., grey-blue, *tête-bêche*, pair	14.00	2	17	6
France, 1849, 1 f., vermilion, thin spot	46.00	9	8	11
Lagos, 1885, 10s., brown-violet	57.00	11	14	1
St. Vincent, 1862, 1d., rose, block of 10,* O.G.	16.00	3	5	8
Western Australia, 2d., brown on red, printed both sides	13.60	2	15	10

Total sale, $4164.85 = £855 4s.

THE

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Philatelic Auction at Vienna.

CONCURRENTLY with the Exhibition a large and important philatelic auction was held by Mr. Rudolf Friedl at Vienna. The stamps disposed of formed the collection of the late Major von Wiszmann and Herr W. Krapp, and extended to over three thousand lots, requiring eight days to dispose of them. The auctions in Austria, as in France, are under Government tutelage, and a commission of ten per cent is exacted from buyers. In return for this, however, in Vienna, there are the advantages of superbly lighted and enormous rooms available for the purposes of inspection and sale, and every facility is afforded. This auction excited great interest among the numerous visitors to Vienna at the present juncture, and was marked by large attendances and remarkably high prices, notably for European issues. So great indeed has been the success that we are informed that, as with Paris, others and even more important collections are to be brought to the hammer. It seems evident that philatelic auctions have come to stay at Vienna. This is the first really important philatelic auction that has been held in the Austrian Metropolis, and judging from the opinions in stamp circles everyone seems surprised at the remarkable success that it has proved. The market for fine Europeans seems incapable of meeting the demands upon it, and there is every prospect of a steady and continued raising of quotations. No section of philatelic issues is more straightforward or presents greater variety in its issues, and this continued appreciation of these fine old stamps augurs well for the future of Philately.

The Vienna Philatelic Exhibition.

By M. P. CASTLE.

THE "Secessions" Building in which the Exhibition was held is one devoted to the exhibitions of pictures of artists who have seceded from the Künstler Haus (the Viennese Royal Academy) in Vienna. It is a quaint structure of an Assyrian type of architecture, and admirably adapted to the purposes of an Exhibition, as the lighting arrangements are of the most approved methods, and practically preclude any damage occurring to the objects exposed. There are four principal rooms, all of good size, with two lesser ones, with a spacious entrance hall and capital rooms above and below, which admirably served for the use of the Jury, the Executive Committee, and the Hon. Sec. The position on the Friedrich Strasse close to the Ring Strasse was most convenient and central, while it may be said that, except for a somewhat deficient ventilation, the locale could hardly have been improved upon for the purposes of a Philatelic Exhibition. The space available was not nearly so large as at the last International London Philatelic Exhibitions, at Berne, or London, but no other suitable building was to be obtained in Vienna.

The Exhibition was opened on the 7th September at 11 a.m. by Dr. Wagner von Jauregg, General Director of the Posts and Telegraphs, in the unavoidable absence of, and on behalf of, His Excellency Dr. F. V. von Mataja, the Minister of Commerce, and speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered by M. la Renotière, the President of the Executive Committee, and by Dr. von Jauregg, the members of the Jury being severally presented to the Minister. The Lord Mayor of London also paid a visit to the Exhibition during his stay in Vienna, and expressed his pleasure thereat to the Executive Committee and to his fellow British subjects who were present in the building.

The attendance of the public was throughout of a highly satisfactory nature, many thousands having visited the Exhibition, and the rooms were frequently almost inconveniently thronged The Committee, in consequence, prolonged the Exhibition for a further three days. Vienna has been a veritable philatelic centre during the holding of the Exhibition and the concurrent Philatelic Congress of Germany (Philatelisten Tag) from the 7th to the 13th, and it is difficult to enumerate all who were present. Among those I have the advantage of meeting here, I may name Messrs. A. W. Drahn, Perron, J. M. Bartels, Frank Phillips (Stanley Gibbons, Limited). D. Field, M. Henke, J. Schlesinger, G. Gelli, A. Beddig, K. F. W. Schäfer, J. Schieb, H. Nocken, Frank Wilson, C. Willadt, H. Griebert, E. Stock, J. Elster, D. Ostara, Warren H. Colson, H. Kirschner, W. Pickard, A. Van Hoek, E. Zumstein, A. Bolaffi, B. Czekula, A. Chiesa M. Z. Booleman, Paul Kohl, Leijonhufvud (Baron von), and many others. In addition were the members of the Jury: Admiral A. von Raimann

(President), D. Bacon, Eugen Bayer, M. P. Castle, Albert Coyette, Dr. Emilio Diena, Otto W. Friedl, F. Hasler, Judge C. Lindenberg, H. P. Manus, Z. J. Pallausch, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, A. Schomann, Julius Taitl, Ernst, Vicenz, Franz Walenta, R. B. Yardley.

The members of the Austrian Philatelic Societies and leading firms of dealers, combined with the foregoing, to make a thoroughly international philatelic reunion.

I deeply regret that my old friend Ludwig Schwarz—the doyen of Austrian Philately—was, owing to illness, unable to participate in the Exhibition, but I was very pleased to be able to visit him on his partial recovery.

The charms of the Austrian metropolis are world-famed, so I am convinced that all the visitors have very much enjoyed their visit to Vienna. The kindly hospitality and warm-hearted welcome extended to us all by our Viennese friends will not be readily forgotten, and we are all indebted to them for many pleasurable evenings.

The opening Banquet was held at the Hotel Monopol on the 7th September, the day of the opening, under the chairmanship of M. de la Renotière, the President of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, which was honoured by the presence of Dr. Wagner Jauregg, Chief Secretary, Dr. Wacek von Orlic, and proved a very enjoyable evening. On the 10th September the Austrian Stamp Dealers' Association gave a splendid dinner at the Hotel Metropol, Herr Rudolf Friedl, the well-known Vienna dealer, being in the chair, among the official guests being Dr. Monschein, Distributor of Stamps, and Dr. Wacek von Orlice. After the dinner a variety entertainment was given, and several vocalists performed, and when, with a further adjournment to a café, the guests finally separated it was with grateful conviction that a delightful evening's entertainment had been provided by the liberality of their hosts. A third Banquet was held at the "Third Prater Café" on the 16th, when M. la Renotière again presided, the function being honoured by the presence of Dr. Mataja, Dr. Wagner von Jauregg, Dr. Wacek von Orlic, and the noted engraver of the current Austrian stamps, Herr Schirnbeck. Dr. Mataja presented the medals to the successful competitors. This event was also in every way a pleasing function, and the visitors were all duly impressed with the very kindly and hospitable welcome that we have received at the hands of the Exhibition Committee and the dealers and other philatelic friends in Vienna.

I should add that the Philatelic Congress also held a successful dinner, which was very largely attended, and that an excursion was made to Baden, a delightful cure-place some twenty miles from Vienna. The large number of philatelic visitors, moreover, were constantly forming the nuclei of small dinner-parties, and I am confident that, thanks to the well-known charming manners and courtesy of the Austrians, the verdict of every visitor must have been that they thoroughly enjoyed their stay at Vienna.

The Medals were alike artistic and handsome, notably the larger gold ones, the smaller gold ones being replicas thereof, and it is noticeable that the Committee were so prompt that every prize-winner was enabled to receive his prize, duly engraved with his name, before the close of the Exhibition.

The only possible criticism hereon is that perhaps they were too profusely distributed in one or two classes as regards the Gold Medals, but on this point I am sure that the recipients—who all expressed their appreciation of the awards—would join issue with me. I should add that an excellent catalogue was available, and that the exhibitors' frames were quite satisfactory. With regard to the general philatelic features of the Exhibition, I consider that the remarkable display by American collectors was the most prominent feature. The exhibits of Messrs. Ackerman, Bartels, Crocker, Pack, and Rodriguez were the backbone of the show. The English exhibitors, though fairly numerous, did not display any of their great Colonial collections. Another notable feature was the fine exhibits of Italian stamps, for which Dr. A. Chiesa was largely responsible.

Having regard to the liberality of the awards and the large number of sections devoted to the Austria-Hungarian Empire, I must confess to disappointment at the exhibits thereof. Herr Sturany and others showed fine things, but I am confident that there are other collectors who could have made a braver show and have induced a keener competition had they felt inclined to enter the lists. The Austrian issues, unused, constitute a choice and difficult class, and I regret that there was not displayed a really finely specialized collection thereof.

Finally, I can with much pleasure confirm the general opinion that the Exhibition has been a complete success, and that it will have a good and lasting effect upon Austrian Philately. This success is largely due to the untiring labours and business abilities of Herr Adolf Passer, the Hon. Sec., and of an able and energetic Executive Committee.

THE EXHIBITS.

Class A.

(*Austrian Empire, unused.*)

Section I. *No exhibit.*

Section II. (**Austrian Empire**).—Used or unused.

J. Sturany (Vienna).—A large and fairly strong collection contained in ten volumes (of which only a relatively small portion was shown). Among the noticeable exhibits were a pair of the 9 kr., first issue, showing the two types, unused, and the now accepted three varieties of type, used; also specimens of the same stamp doubly printed, with many varieties of defective impression and unofficial perforation. The "Mercury" newspaper stamps include the yellow, rose and red stamps, unused, and an entire sheet of the blue variety. The subsequent issues were all well represented, the collection being on the whole a fine one. The fact that there was no exhibit in Sections I and III or any competition in Sections II, IV, and V, can hardly be regarded as redounding to the credit or enterprise of Austrian collectors with regard to the issues of their own Empire.

Section III. (**Lombardy**).—Unused. No exhibit.

„ IV. (**Lombardy**).—Used or unused.

J. Sturany (Vienna).—A good sound collection containing a good many fine stamps, but lacking strength in the unused varieties.

Section V. (**Hungary**).—Unused.

M. Poppovitis (Buda-Pesth).—The most noticeable feature here was a remarkable and highly interesting series of the first issue, which was also strongly represented in

unused blocks, notably of the 3 and 25 kr. The 1874 issue included double prints and many of the retouched varieties, but it is evident that an Austrian Hausburg has yet to arise before the final plating of these issues can be accomplished. Herr Popovitis's exhibit, however, abounds with interesting specimens.

SECTION VI. (**Hungary**).—Used and unused.

G. V. HARAUGHY (Debreczin).—An extensive collection with many varieties of obliteration and including the very rare 15 kr., brown, used, on the Platten See.

F. KLEEBLATT (Rábakeczöl).—An exhibit embracing many blocks and varieties of impression.

SECTION VII. (**Bosnia**).—Used or unused.

CAPTAIN E. CONRADI (Vienna).—A really good and comprehensive exhibit of this country worked out on philatelic lines and reflecting much credit upon the exhibitor.

A. PASSER (Vienna).—(Not for competition.) This very fine collection is well known.

H. J. RECKITT (London).—A nice collection showing commendable philatelic study.

SECTIONS VIII–XI.—Austrian Foreign Post Office Postmarks, Telegraph Stamps, etc. Good display but limited competition.

SECTION XII.—Reprints, essays, etc.

THE IMPERIAL ROYAL MUSEUM (Vienna).—(Not for competition.) This beautiful exhibit formed one of the chief attractions of the Exhibition. It included the original drawings, by Professor Koloman-Moser, of the current and other issues of Austria, showing all the subsequent developments necessary to the production of the finished stamps. The great interest excited by this exhibit and the support of the Austrian Government has, in fact, rendered an incalculable service to the Exhibition. The three original sheets of the first issue of Lombardy which were discovered a year since were also exposed. These stamps, which are on the thin paper, are unused, but are defaced with a cross, the watermark being, however, plainly seen, and constitute a truly historical philatelic find.

SECTION XIII. DR. A. CHIESA (Milan).—Rarities, etc. A brilliant unused lot of the first issue, including a pair of 5 c., 15 c., in blocks of 8 and 24, and 30 c., in a block of 16 of Lombardy; specimens on ribbed and laid papers, etc.

DR. E. LEWETH (Olmütz).—A study of the watermarks of the first issue of Austria.

Although there were many commendable exhibits in this class, I do not consider that the Austrian Empire was shown as one might have anticipated at an International Exhibition held in the metropolis. There exist other collections finer than any shown, and I can but regret that they were not forthcoming. The sections and awards in Class A (Austria, etc.) are very numerous, but the competition throughout was extremely poor.

CLASS B.

(*German Empire: Single States, Foreign Post Offices, and Colonial issue. Unused.*)

SECTION XIV. J. ELSTER (Berlin).—Herr Elster's Colonial collection is too well-known and appreciated to require description. Suffice to say that out of his twenty-five volumes Herr Elster made a superb display of the issues of the German Empire and the German colonies, including a remarkable number of entire sheets even of stamps of considerable rarity. The exhibit was, in fact, a highly specialized display of all the recent issues of the German Empire.

H. HARTMANN.—An excellent collection of the interesting issues of the several German States, the strongest being Hanover, Prussia, with two fine unused copies of the 2 s.g. with solid background, Thurn and Taxis and Wurtemburg. The mounting of all stamps on black that were valued at over 100 marks each (as announced in the Catalogue) was a distinct drawback to the exhibit.

P. OHRT (Dusseldorf, Oldenburg).—Both unused and used were shown. the latter being in the following section and included a fine lot of all issues, but they were not displayed to advantage.

SECTION XV. (**German States**).—Used or unused.

K. BRAUER (Marburg).—A sound general collection.

K. GÜNTHER (Chemnitz).—A beautiful little exhibit of Saxony. Included were a proof impression in black of the 3 pf., four specimens of the usual stamp unused, and numerous used copies on original and in pairs. The succeeding issues were all well shown, including the ½ g., error, with many other proofs, and taken as a whole this exhibit must be held as one of high interest and philatelic merit.

R. HOLITSCHER (Buda-Pesth). Hanover.—A fine extensively specialized collection, including many unused and used in blocks, sheet marginal numbers, etc.

E. METZKES (Burmin).—The stamps of the German Empire specialized.

SECTION XVI. (**German Issues Used Abroad**).—Displays by K. Brauer, J. Elster, and E. Metzkes, both of the latter being strong exhibits.

CLASS C.

SECTION XVIII. (**Italian States**).—Used or unused.

A. CHIESA (Milan).—Dr. Chiesa's reputation as a great collector was fully sustained by this superb exhibit of Tuscany, which included all issues in a profusion of blocks and specimens, unused and used, with proofs, essays, and curiosities. An idea of the wealth of this exhibit can be gathered by the enumeration of the Tuscan rarities shown by Dr. Chiesa, viz. 2 soldi, three unused and twenty-nine used; 60 crazie, five unused and thirteen used, including a pair (!); 9 crazie, second issue, four unused; and 3 lire, three unused and seven used. Dr. Chiesa's exhibits of this country and Naples formed one of the attractions of the Exhibition.

Modena.—The Earl of Crawford displayed this one country of his renowned Italian collection, which included a study of the various printings and errors and postmarked specimens of the 1 lira (with dot after lira) and two of the 80 c. of 1859.

Naples (E. KHAVLL, Buda-Pesth).—A really strong collection, including the Trinacria and Cross, unused, and numerous used specimens of both, with numerous blocks and specimens of the remaining values carefully studied and worked up on philatelic lines.

CLASS D.

Great Britain. Unused.

S. LODER (London).—Mr. Loder's collection is well known, but has been strengthened since its last appearance in public, and is now a really fine assemblage of our own unused issues. The fourpennies are very fine, including a pair on bluish paper with medium Garter; the octagonal are also strong, as are the Officials, while the condition of all is much to be admired. The Gold Medal of this section was undoubtedly well deserved.

J. SCHIEB (Berne).—Herr Schieb was unlucky in finding so strong a competitor as Mr. Loder, and only failed in surpassing him in the number and wealth of his specimens. In beauty of condition Herr Schieb's stamps left nothing to be desired, and the collection is practically complete in unused condition, including a block of eighteen of the "V R", the 10s. and £1, both Maltese Cross and Anchor watermarks, the rarest 2d. and 4d., and "mint" specimens of practically all the Catalogue

varieties. The collection reflects the highest credit upon Herr Schieb's discrimination and philatelic knowledge.*

SECTION XXII. (**British Guiana, Ceylon, Mauritius, New Zealand, New South Wales, S. Australia, Tasmania, Transvaal, Victoria**).—This section, which invited competition among the most difficult British Colonies, unfortunately only received one exhibit, that of Mr. M. Z. Booleman, of Amsterdam, who exhibited his well-known fine collection of Transvaal, which contains many of the rare and difficult stamps of this country, and easily secured a gold medal. I am sorry that the magnificent stamps included in this section were not better represented. although my regrets are tempered by the knowledge that only one gold, one silver, and one bronze medals had been offered. The jury would probably, rather than succumb under the difficulty of adjudicating in a class of such great rarity, have added other awards.

SECTION XXIII. (**Barbados, Canada, Fiji, India and States, Cape, Natal, Nevis, Newfoundland, Orange, Queensland, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Turk's Island, Straits Settlements and States, West Australia**).

Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. C. L. Pack was the only competitor here, but had there been a larger class, I venture to think that he would have still gained the gold medal. Mr. Pack's collection of Capes, as now enlarged by recent acquisition and remounted, is magnificent and cannot well be surpassed by any other collector of the Cape stamps. The "wood-blocks" in particular stand out, over two hundred specimens, being shown, inclusive of numerous specimens unused, in all shades, including the rare dark blue and a brilliant pair of the one penny. Three specimens of the 1d., error, and five of the blue, the retouched corner in a pair, and numerous other fine stamps. The Perkins-Bacon prints on blue paper and the rare surcharges are all remarkably strong in unused state, and the collection as a whole must be classed among the very finest of any British colony.

SECTION XXIV. (**Other British Colonies.**)—M. A. LEON ADUTT, with his well-known Cayman Isles, worthily secured first place in this section, his collection thereof being absolutely complete.

A. S. MACKENZIE LOW (Dundee).—A finely specialized collection of the Sudan, with numerous entire sheets and many scarce varieties of surcharges.

E. F. SAWYER (Boston, U.S.A.).—A good collection of the stamps of Gambia, with many sheets and varieties of obliteration.

J. SULA (Prague).—An extensive collection of the now popular stamps of Papua, containing numerous entire sheets of all issues, including those of New Guinea and with all the minor varieties of plates, watermarks, and surcharges duly noted.

T. E. WILLIAMS (Manchester). — An interesting exhibit, notably of the British stamps used in Malta, and with all issues amply displayed, both used and unused, and representing a considerable amount of research.

Exhibits were also shown by T. H. Hinton, London; J. Scrobogna, Buda-Pesth; and A. H. van den Berg, Midwoud.

SECTION XXV.—**General Collection of the British Empire,** unused.

This hardly seems to me to have been a necessary section in a Continental Exhibition, the only competitor being Mrs. Field, who secured a gold medal for her well-known fine collection of these stamps.

CLASS E.

SECTION XXX. **French Colonies and Foreign Post Offices,** unused or used. J. ROUSETTE (Turin).—A good collection of the French colonial issues, inclusive of the rare 15 c. and 30 c. of Reunion, and many other scarce stamps.

* Among M. Schieb's exhibits was a proof of the Mulready cover addressed by Sir Rowland Hill to Mrs. Gray at the British Museum. It is also endorsed "M. P. Castle, 1879." This was in the collection of Mr. Carrick, of Manchester, that I acquired at that date, and remained for nearly twenty years in my possession.

Class F.

Other European Countries and their Colonies.

In this class there was far more competition in preceding sections, and the awards, in comparison with other more liberally endowed classes, were distinctly lower in proportion to their respective merits.

Section XXXI. Roumania, Switzerland, Spain.

Roumania. R. Köhler (Chemnitz).—An excellent collection, well specialized and annotated, and including practically all the rarities. Issue I included a very fine 81 paras, unused (for many years in my collection), fine used copies of the 27, 54, and 108, and some remarkable "proofs" of the first issue. The 5 p. of Issue II on both white and blue paper, of the rare type, and the 80 on blue paper were shown; while the exhibit of the errors, 5 b., both blue and rose, is remarkably strong. Taken altogether, a very choice and fine exhibit, embracing alike great rarities and philatelic study and thoroughly deserving the award of the jury.

Spain.—R. Holitscher (Buda-Pesth).—Herr Holitscher's exhibits in all classes indicate him as the possessor of an extremely valuable and extensive collection, but his display of the Spanish stamps may be best described as colossal! The 1850 issue includes a very large unused block of the 6 c., black, while that of 1851 has the 2 reales literally represented by the dozen, unused, used, pairs on entire, etc. All these early issues are present in vast quantities and fine condition, the 1854 1 real, pale blue, being shown in a block of four used specimens. The inverted frame of the 12 cuartos is also richly represented, and includes a pair on original, one of which is inverted and one normal. The collection is truly remarkable for its wealth of specimens, but somewhat lacking in philatelic arrangement, and is wanting in a few of the rarities. It was, however, deservedly much admired by every visitor at the Exhibition.

Section XXXII.—Finland, Greece, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Holland, Portugal, Russian, and Foreign Post Offices, Servia, Turkey, Russia.

Russia.—W. von Polansky (Warsaw).—A very complete and choice exhibit, inclusive of an unused pair of the 10 k., imperforate, of Issue I; fine unused specimens of the second issue, with watermarks; all the known varieties on vertically laid papers, and a remarkably strong lot of the inverted centres. Russian Levant rarities were also well to the fore, and the entire exhibit may be pronounced as excellent.

Finland.—H. Ritter von Woerz (Vienna).—This is a very difficult country, and Herr von Woerz may well be congratulated upon the progress he has made. The first issues were shown *tête-bêche*, and many of the rare varieties of the several perforations.

Greece.—L. L. R. Hausburg.—This is a recent acquisition of Mr. Hausburg, but fully evidences his well-known philatelic knowledge and discrimination in the selection of specimens. It is virtually complete (entirely unused), scientifically arranged, and leaves practically nothing to be desired.

Greece.—H. J. Reckitt.—A good exhibit, with many fine and scarce stamps.

Montenegro.—H. Hartmann.—An extensive and highly specialized exhibit with many blocks, sheets, and varieties of surcharge.

Finland.—W. von Polanskv.—A good collection,

Servia.—E. Derocco.—A nice specialized collection.

Turkey.—A. Passer.—This was a splendid exhibit, of which only the first issue was displayed in a marvellous profusion, inclusive of all known and some unknown varieties. The remaining issues, in a number of volumes, revealed to the jury the existence of an enormous, highly specialized, and superb collection of these little-studied stamps. Mr. Passer more than merited his award.

SECTION XXXIII.—**Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Iceland, Crete, Monaco, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Wenden.**

Belgium.—F. E. WILSON (Birmingham). A beautiful arrangement of these fine old stamps fairly complete in all their varieties.

South Bulgaria.—W. THEISS. All the known varieties of surcharges except one were exposed, every surcharge being authentic.

Monaco.—L. SCHMIED.

Crete.—J. SCROBOGNA.

Norway.—E. R. ACKERMAN, New York. Mr. Ackerman's fine exhibit is too well known to need description.

Poland.—W. VON POLANSKY.

Sweden.—Baron E. G. E. LEIJONHUFVUD. This well-known collection reappears much strengthened, notably in the first issue, and is now remarkably strong and fine. Two specimens of the 12 on 1858 were shown printed on both sides, and are practically unique.

SECTION XXXIV.—**Colonies of Sections XXXI, XXXII, and XXXIII.**

Philippines.—J. M. BARTELS (New York). A scientific and choice collection, including the 2 reales of 1855 surcharged "HABILITADO," which was unknown to me and must be a great rarity.

Spanish Colonies.—R. HOLITSCHER. Includes very fine blocks of the early Philippines.

Dutch Colonies.—A. J. WARREN (Epsom). Mr. Warren is at his best here, the amount of study in this extensive collection exciting universal admiration.

CLASS G.

SECTION XXXV.—**Afghanistan, Confederate States, Hawaii, Mexico, Uruguay, U.S.**

Mexico.—C. REGELSPERGER (Vienna). Only a selection—but very fine and scientifically arranged—was shown of this extensive and meritorious collection.

Mexico.—J. RYBURZ.

Mexico.—S. GIBBONS, LTD. (Not for competition.) A very extensively specialized exhibit.

SECTION XXXVI.—**Argentine, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Japan, Persia, Shanghai, Peru.**

Brazil.—Capt. G. S. F. NAPIER (Bickley). Capt. Napier is a well-known student of these stamps and his collection reveals the extensive researches that he has made in several issues. It was a very strong exhibit and deserved very fully its award.

Brazil.—C. L. PACK. Mr. Pack's Brazils are worthy of his reputation. The first issue included the unique strip composed of one 30 and two 60 reis. Only the first issue was shown, the collection being very large.

Persia.—A. H. VAN DEN BERG.

SECTION XXXVII.—**Abyssinia, Egypt, Chili, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Korea, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Siam, Venezuela.**

Abyssinia.—A. MARKL.

Korea.—C. A. HOWES. Scientifically mounted.

Canal Zone.—E. R. ACKERMAN. Very extensive.

Panama.—COUNT MAILÁTH.

Paraguay.—A. H. VAN DEN BERG.

CLASS H.

Naples.—A. CHIESA (Milan).—This was a superlative exhibit, showing a marvellous richness of all values, including all the well-known varieties. It was wrongly entered in the champion class, but was awarded a special gold medal by the jury. The Naples Trinacria and Cross were superb.

France.—F. REICHENHEIM.—This collection is of the very finest, and is known and appreciated by all alike.

Holland.—A. J. WARREN.—The stamps of Holland have found a worthy champion in Mr. Warren, whose grand collection displayed alike scientific arrangement and wealth of specimen.

CLASS I.

(*Stamps on Letters.*)

Exhibits by Buda-Pesth,—Briefmarkenbörse ; R. Friedl and A. D. Jenny, Vienna.

CLASS K.

(*Special Studies of or Single Issues.*)

M. P. CASTLE (**Trinidad—Lithographs**).—(Not for competition.) This is a well-known exhibit. The Earl of Crawford, K.T. U.S., Issue 1847. Also well-known and appreciated.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG (**Victoria**).—Another of Mr. Hausburg's heroic and successful efforts in plating—the one shilling of 1854.

J. SCHIEB (Berne) (**Alsace-Lorraine**).—This was a rare and interesting collection of all the type varieties and obliterations of Alsace-Lorraine. The collection is of great extent, arranged with regard to historical and geographical data, and must represent many years of work.

C. L. PACK (**Uruguay**).—This grand collection of the stamps of Uruguay, which was exhibited recently before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, is only partially exhibited, as it is of colossal extent and is so well known as not to require being mentioned in detail. The fact that over 300 specimens of the Diligencia issue (including a unique block of 15) were shown is an indication of the magnitude of the collection. As a philatelic study, in its method of arrangement and the rarity, quantity and condition of its specimens, Mr. Pack's Uruguays would, in the opinion of many competent judges, have gained the highest award of the Exhibition had there been awarded any special prize for pre-eminence.

CLASS L.

Novelties.—Several Exhibitors.

CLASS M.

General Collections.

SECTION XLIII. (COUNT MAILÁTH).—A fine collection that easily headed several other competitors.

SECTION XLIVA. (J. E. RODRIGUEZ).—General collection, unused. This remarkable collection was a leading feature at the Exhibition. M. Rodriguez is an ambitious and ardent collector who aims at having an unused specimen of every known variety. The measure of his success in this heroic endeavour is surprising, as he already possesses many of the greatest rarities, e.g., Hawaii, 5 and 13 c. Moldavia, 27 and 81 paras, etc. In Argentine and Buenos Ayres he has wandered into specializing, his exhibit of the ships of Buenos Ayres being absolutely superb, including about 130 specimens, unused, with brilliant shades of the red and orange. The collection needs pruning here and there, but with M. Rodriguez' energy and opportunities it should ere very long be one of the great collections of the world. It very well merited its high reward, and excited general admiration.

SECTION XLIVB.—General collections. Several competitors.

Class N

For collectors from 17 to 20 years old.

Sections XLV–XLVIII.—A good competition.

Class O.

Rarities shown by collectors.

Section L. (A. Chiesa).—A fine lot, including the 80 c. Parma, used, together with a 20 c. on letter—believed to be unique thus.

H. J. Crocker (San Francisco).—Mr. Crocker sent a splendid selection of rarities out of his collection, including some of his finest and well-known Hawaiians, no less than 17 copies of the first issue being shown.

R. Holitscher.—A very strong lot, notably in Moldavians, Swiss Cantonals and British Colonials. Herr Holitscher's philatelic treasures indicate a very valuable collection.

R. Friedl (Vienna).—Not for competition. Many fine stamps.

Class P.

Essays and Proofs.

The Bavarian Postal Administration.—This beautiful and instructive exhibit afforded a complete representation of all the stages in the production of the recently issued artistic series with the Regent's head. Every step in the production of the stamps, from the original drawings down to the lithographic stone itself, and finally to the finished stamps. This exhibit, like that of the Austrian Government, was consigned to a place of honour in the central hall, and excited the utmost interest in all classes of visitors to the Exhibition.

Other interesting exhibits in this class were shown, the most noticeable being a fine study of the forgeries of the early Swiss issues by E. Zumstein, of Berne.

Class Q.

Entires. Very little shown.

Class R.

(*Telegraph, Fiscal and Private Stamps.*)

Several exhibits.

Class S.

(*Philatelic Literature.*)

In this Class the Jury, in awarding a Gold Medal to the Philatelic Literature Society for their Exhibit of the Catalogue of the Library of the Earl of Crawford, passed a unanimous and cordial vote of congratulation to their fellow-member Mr. E. D. Bacon. A large number of journals and other philatelic works were entered for competition, most of them receiving a recompense.

Class U.

(*Sundry Exhibits, Curiosities, etc.*)

LIST OF AWARDS

Gold Medals

Class.	No. of Exhibit.	
A	1	2, 9, 21, together: Josef Sturany (donated by Minister of Commerce)
A	3	M. Poppovitis, Budapest
B	22	Johannes Elster, Berlin
B	26	Karl Güthner, Chemnitz-Kappel
B	27	Robert Holitscher, Budapest
C	33	Achilitto Chiesa, Milan
D	36	Sydney Loder, London
D	41	Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, U.S.A. (donated by Minister of Commerce)
F	54	Rudolf Köhler, Chemnitz i. S.
F	55	Robert Holitscher, Budapest
F	65	Adolf Passer, Vienna
F	72	Erik G. E. Baron, Leijonhufvud, Nissafors
F	75	A. J. Warren, Epsom
G	80	Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, U.S.A.
	87	Achilitto Chiesa, Milan (for Naples)
H	88	Franz Reichenheim, London (donated by Hon. President)
H	89	A. J. Warren, Epsom
K	102	Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, U.S.A. (donated by the Berlin Philatelisten-klub)
M	118	Graf S. Géza Mailáth, Gardony
M	119	Jorge E. Rodriguez, Buenos-Ayres (donated by Internationaler Händler-Verein, Berlin)
O	133	Henry J. Crocker, San Francisco, U.S.A.
S	173	Philatelic Literature Society, London (donated by Baron Leijonhufvud)

The author, Mr. E. D. Bacon, was heartily congratulated by the Jury.

Small Gold Medals

Class.	No. of Exhibit.	
A	6	Hauptmann, E. Conradi, Wien
A	12	Ignaz Mayr, Vienna
A	13	Dr. Karl Mittermayer, Linz
A	18	Achillito Chiesa, Milan
C	34	Earl of Crawford, K.T. London
C	35	Elemer Khayll, Budapest
D	37	Julius Schieb, Bern
D	39	Sydney Loder, London
D	40	M. Z. Boolemann, Amsterdam.
D	52	Mrs. Edith Field, London
F	56	71, together: W. v. Polansky, Warschau
F	58	Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Weybridge
F	73	J. Murray Bartels, New York
G	76	C. Regelsperger, Vienna
G	79	Captain George S. F. Napier, Bickley
K	94	Earl of Crawford, K.T. London
K	95	Albert Eid, Cairo
K	105	Julius Schieb, Berne
M	121	Emil Goldstein, Vienna
O	132	Achilitto Chiesa, Milan
O	134	Robert Holitscher, Budapest
P	139	Dr. O. Stiener-Weiss, Berne
S	162	Paul Kohl, G. m. b. H., Chemnitz i. S.
S	164–166	together: Kaiserl. Rat. Hans Kropf, Prague
S	171	Paul Ohrt, Düsseldorf

Silver Medals

A	4	Georg v. Haranghy, Debreczin
A	8	H. J. Reckitt, London
A	10	Josef Schmidt, Budapest
A	11	Dr. Julius Krueg, Vienna (donated by the Fiscal Philatelic Society, London)
A	14	Wilhelm Strohmayer, Schlotz Ruppertstal
A	15	Josef Sturany, Vienna
A	16	MDr. Hans Ritter v. Woerz, Wein
B	23	Hugo Hartmann, Berlin
B	24	and 29 Paul Ohrt, Düsseldorf
B	31	Johannes Elster, Berlin
B	32	Ernst Metzkes, Barmen
D	42	A. Léon Adutt, Margate
D	50	Prof. Ing. Jaromir Sula, Prag
D	51	John Edward Williams, Manchester
F	57	MDr. Hans. Ritter v. Woertz Vienna
F	61	Hugo Hartmann, Berlin (declined by exhibitor)
F	66	Frank E. Wilson, Birmingham
F	67	Wilhelm Theiss, Frankfort a./M.
F	70	E. R. Ackermann, Senator, New York
F	74	Robert Holitscher, Budapest

Class.	No. of Exhibit.	
G	77	Major Josef Rybarz, Vienna
G	84	E. R. Ackermann, Senator, New York
G	85	Graf S. Géza Mailáth, Gardony
K	98	Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Weybridge
L	109	A. D. Jenny, Vienna
L	110	Dr. Oskar Freiherr v. Nadherny, Vienna
L	111	Dr. Johann Steinback, Vienna
M	115	Ladislaus v. Daniel, Kanak
M	120	Friedrich Consemüller, Bielefeld
N	127	Fritz Clauber Prague (donated by the Hon. President)
N	128	Frl. Kitty Nelke, London
N	129	Géza v. Walla, jun., Kardosrét
P	141	A. E. Glasewald, Gössnitz
P	142	Ernst Zumstein, Berne
R	148	Gilbert and Köhler, Paris
R	149	Ignaz Mayr, Vienna
S	151	J. M. Bartels and Co., New York
S	156	and 157 together: D. Field, London
S	163	Philipp Kosack, Berlin
S	172	P. L. Pemberton and Co., London
S	175	Philatelic Record, London
S	186 – 161	together: Sveriges Filatelist Förening, Stockholm
	194b	Sociedad Filatélica Argentina, Buenos Aires
T	199	Paul Kohl, G. m. b. H., Chemnitz i. S.
T	200	Hugo Krötzsch and Co. Leipzig
T	202	C. F. Lücke, G. m. b. H., Leipzig
T	203	Schaufuss and Stolpe, G. m. b. H., Leipzig

Bronze Medals,

A	5	F. Kleeblatt, Rabakeczöl
A	20	MDr. Siegmund Lewith, Olmütz
B	25	Karl Brauer, Marburg
B	28	Ernst Metzkes, Barmen
B	30	Karl Brauer, Marburg
D	38	46 together: Thomas Henry Hinton, London
D	42–45, G 81, 86	together: Dr. A. H. van den Berg, Midwoud
D	47	A. S. Makenzie Low, Dundee
D	48	Edwin F. Sawyer, Boston, U.S.A.

Class.	No. of Exhibit.	
E	53	Cav. Jules Rousette, Turin
F	60	H. J. Reckitt, London
F	64	E. Derocco, Belgrade
G	82	Garde-Rittmeister André Markl, Korneuburg
G	83	C. A. Howes, Boston, U.S.A.
K	97	F. Genth, Kassel
K	100	Ludwig König, Vienna
K	103	E. Philpot-Crowther, Cardiff
M	113	Johann Michael Eiles, Vienna
M	114	Dr. Arnold Hildesheimer, Vienna
M	116	B. Dembinsky, Budapest
M	124	Max v. Schnitzer-Lindenstamm, Wien
N	126	Paul Reinhardt, Schönebeck a. d. Elbe
N	130	Hugh Allan, London
N	131	Otto v. Aufschnaiter, Baden
N	138	Hugo Hartmann, Berlin (declined by exhibitor)
P	140	Robert Holitscher, Budapest
P	143	Henry Hammelmann, Washington, U.S.A.
P	144	Walter Nake, Dresden
P	155	A. E. Fiecchi, Milan
S	167	Ch. Lemierre, Paris
S	168	Percy Mc. Graw Mann, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
S	169	C. H. Mekeel, St. Louis, U.S.A.
S	174	Philatelic Publishing Co., New York, U.S.A.
S	178	Franz Reichenheim, London
S	180	Louis Schneider, "Die Post," Bischweiler, i. E.
S	192 – 193	together: Verband schweizer, Philatelisten-Vereine, Winterthur
T	195	D. Field, London
T	198	Fritz Hollert. Geesthacht

Honourable Mention

(By the Jury for Exhibits not competing)

7	Adolf Passer
17	K. k. Postmuseum
135, 91 and 19	Rudolf Friedl
78	Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.
93	M. P. Castle
117	K. und A. Lugner
136	Kgl. Bayr. Postverwaltung
137	Albert Coyette
181 and 182	together: Gebrüder Senf

No. of Exhibit.	Diplomas
145	Karl Spieler
185	Josef Stiegler
194	Arth. Wülbern
194a	El Eco Postal
201	W. S. Lincoln
204	Emil Goldstein
206	Verein Deutsches Haus
207	Weiner Graphische Kunstanstalt

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON 1911–12.

1911.		Subject.
Oct. 19.	The Earl of Crawford . K.T., (*President*)	Display of Philatelic Literature to illustrate the recently published catalogue of his Philatelic Library.
Nov. 2.	Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud	Display of the Stamps of Sweden, with Notes.
Nov. 16.	Captain G. F. Napier .	Paper on the Stamps of Brazil, with Display.
Dec. 7.	Mr. R. B. Yardley .	Display of further portion of Reference Collection of New South Wales, with Notes.
Dec. 21.	Mr. Franz Reichenheim	Papers on (1) The Automatic Franking Machines of New Zealand; (2) The two types *se tenant* of the Peace and Commerce design of France, with Display.
1912.		
Jan. 4.	Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall	Paper on the British Stamps of the reign of King Edward VII, with Display. (Fellows are invited to bring their collections of these and of the Colonial issues of the same period.)
Jan. 18.	. . . . .	Display by Fellows of pairs, blocks, and stamps on Entires, limited to twenty separate pieces.
Feb. 1.	Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg	Paper on the Early Issues of Hayti, with Display.
Feb. 15.	. . . . .	Display by Fellows of one or more values, or of an entire issue of any country.
Mar. 7.	Mr. T. W. Hall . .	Paper on the Early Issues of the Argentine Republic, with Display.
Mar. 21.	Mr. M. P. Castle . . (*Vice-President*)	Paper on the 1860–75 Issue of British Guiana, with Display.
April 11.*	Mr. G. B. Bainbridge .	Display of the Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, with Notes.

April 25.* Mr. H. J. Duveen. . Display of the Stamps of Switzerland, with Notes.
May 9.* Mr. H. R. Oldfield . Paper on the Stamps of Bosnia, with Display.
May 23.* Mr. J. A. Tilleard . Display.
June 6. . . . . Annual General Meeting.

All the meetings, with the exception of the first, which by the kind invitation of the Earl of Crawford will take place at 2 Cavendish Square, will be held at 4 Southampton Row. Meetings will commence punctually at 6 p.m.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG
(*Hon. Sec. Programme Committee*).

* Owing to the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, these meetings are fixed for the *second* and *fourth* Thursdays each month.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will meet on the following dates to examine stamps:—

SEASON 1911–12.

1911. October 19. November 16. December 21.
1912. January 18. February 15. March 21. April 25. May 23.

All stamps sent for examination must reach Mr. Emerson, at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., not later than the first post two days before either of the above dates. *Any stamps received after that time cannot be dealt with until the following month.*

The Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who *are not members* of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue under £20 in value which are pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted at £20 (500 fcs. or 400 marks) and under £50 (1250 fcs. or 1000 marks), 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1250 fcs. or 1000 marks), 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record made be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given the charge will be on the *highest scale.*

Specimens pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, will be charged 2s. 6d., and a return of part of the fee or fees will be made.

In all cases in which the Committee are asked to pronounce upon the genuineness of a surcharge or overprint, double the above fees will be charged.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d., except when the opinion of the Committee is asked upon the

surcharge or overprint of a specimen, in which case the charges will be 6s. and 3s.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1 f. 25 c. or 1 m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The members of the Committee meet once a month only, generally in the afternoon of the *third or fourth Tuesday* in each month (*June, July, August, and September excepted*).

Stamps found not to be what they appear to be are returned immediately after the meeting (unless a photograph is required by the Committee for future reference); but all stamps requiring to be photographed may be retained for ten days, or even more, *and no fixed date for their return can be stated.*

Unless the fees accompany the stamps no examination can take place.

NOTE.—Every care is taken of specimens sent for examination, but the Committee assumes no responsibility for loss or damage, or for the results of the opinions given.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

OWING to the unavoidable detention of the Editor in Vienna, several items of interest are held over until the October issue, including the continuation of Captain Napier's article upon the Brazilian Issues.

THE TURIN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THERE is to be a section devoted to Philately at the International Exhibition, now being held at Turin under the august patronage of Her Majesty Queen Helène of Italy and of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. The Exhibition will be held in the Palace of the "Société Promotrice des Beaux Arts," which is admirably adapted for the purpose, and will extend from the 14th to the 25th October. There are seven classes of exhibits with numerous sections and ample awards, and we learn that many noted collectors will send some of their treasures, e.g. Mr. J. E. Rodriguez, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Dr. E. Diena, Julius Schieb, Dr. A. Chiesa, Mr. M. P. Castle, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, etc. Full particulars and information will be forwarded upon application to the Hon. Sec., Dr. M. Nascimbene, Via della Zecca, N 25, Turin. We cordially wish all success to the Turin Exhibition and invite the co-operation of English Philatelists.

DEATH OF MR. F. BREITFUSS.

THE announcement of the death of the long-known and respected Philatelist will be received with tokens of sympathy and regret as world-wide as his reputation. Mr. Breitfuss had been in indifferent health

during the past year or more, and had undergone some delicate operation with only partial relief. His death, therefore, which took place at Karlsbad on September 7th, at the age of sixty, was not altogether in the nature of a shock.

Mr. Breitfuss was a brilliant example of the all-pervading and life-enduring fascinations of Philately. It may be said that he collected as a boy, and remained faithful to his philatelic tastes until his dying day, and as with others he found in Philately a lifelong and fascinating companion! The vast collection that Mr. Breitfuss disposed of some few years ago to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons represented the labour of a lifetime, and was one of great magnitude and importance, rich alike in its philatelic knowledge and its specimens. Beyond this it is, however, understood that Mr. Breitfuss retained other collections, notably those of Russia and Finland, with the Rural Posts and many South and Central American States. As a collector, specialist, and expert, Mr. Breitfuss for many years has been the acknowledged head of Russian Philately, and his loss will be acutely felt in his own country. The Royal Philatelic Society loses in him its oldest member, as Mr. Breitfuss was elected in 1875, and the sympathies of every Fellow will be tendered to the wife and family who are left to mourn his loss. As a member of the Jury at many International Philatelic Exhibitions Mr. Breitfuss was widely known, and he was an esteemed personality alike at London, Paris, or Berlin. His name even figures on the list of the Jury at the present Exhibition at Vienna, which he had hoped to attend if his health permitted.

In the course of his career Mr. Breitfuss was a frequent contributor to philatelic literature, his general knowledge of stamps being remarkable, while on the subject of the Russian Rural Posts he was one of the most important sources of our present information, and in collaboration with others, was engaged up to the last in the preparation of a work on the subject.

In Mr. Breitfuss has passed away another of the few yet lingering members of the "Old Guard," and as a conscientious and brilliant veteran Philatelist, his name will remain enshrined in all our memories.

DEATH OF CONSUL A. STEUDEL.

WE regret to have to announce yet another loss to Philately in Germany in the death of Consul Albert Steudel, which took place on the 27th July at Schönmunzach, in the Black Forest, and of which sad event intimation has only now reached us through the medium of Mr. Albert Scheindling. Mr. Steudel was an old member of the Royal Philatelic Society, having been elected so far back as 1886, and his reputation as a Philatelist of high rank is widely known. In past years he formed some very fine collections, and was the owner of many stamps of singular interest and great rarity. His loss will be sincerely felt in German stamp circles, and we—his fellow members of the Royal Philatelic Society—deeply deplore the passing away of such a highly respected and eminent Philatelist.

MISSING SOUTHERN NIGERIA STAMPS.

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have received information from the Government of the Southern Nigeria Protectorate of the loss of sixty sheets of 6d. Postage and Revenue stamps of the current issue.

The sheets are numbered in the margin from 3379 to 3438.

If any sheets so numbered, or any whole sheets, should be offered for sale, the Crown Agents would be much obliged if notice was given to them at once, and if the name and address of the seller could be obtained.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 5d. value to the set of current stamps printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons.

Adhesive.

5d., purple and blue, ordinary paper.

ANTIGUA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 6d. value of the Arms type on multiple C A paper, and the *Metropolitan Philatelist* lists the 3d. stamp on this paper.

Adhesives.

3d., yellow-brown and grey-green; m ltiple C A wmk.

6d., grey-black and purple; multiple C A wmk.; chalky; perf. 14.

BAHAMAS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 6d. stamp of the King Edward set printed on multiple watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

6d., brown; multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.

INDIA.—*Gwalior.*—Messrs. Bright & Son write: "We beg to inform you we have seen the following variety in Gwalior, that is, the ½ a. Postage and Revenue Service stamp with reversed overprint, the short portion being at the top, and the longer portion at the bottom of the stamp, instead of the reversed way, as is usual in the normal variety."

RHODESIA.—The "*S.C.F.*" chronicles the 4d. of the portrait set, with central portion in purple-brown instead of blue.

Adhesive.

4d., orange and purple-brown.

ST. VINCENT.—We have received the 2d., grey, of the redrawn Arms type, with dot under "D" of value, from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., who inform us that they have the £1 stamp, King Edward type, in purple and black on red.

Adhesives.

2d., grey; Arms type; multiple; ordinary; perf. 14.

£1, purple and black on red; King Edward type; multiple; chalky.

TASMANIA.—We take the following from the *Australian Philatelist* of August 1st, 1911:

"Mr. Orchard has sent us specimens of the 4d. which at first glance appear to be re-engraved, but upon closer examination it is apparent that the existing plate has been cleaned, and in the process the greater part

of the fine lines have been rubbed away giving the stamp a very white and washed-out appearance. The plate has been cleaned unevenly, noticeable by the complete disappearance of the horizontal lines behind the forest on top of the Falls in some cases, others showing slight traces of the lines, but not nearly so distinct as in the previous printings.

"The difference is also very noticeable in the shading of the water, especially under the fern trees on the right. The colour is bistre-brown, instead of brown-orange, and printed on Crown A paper, watermark sideways, the perforation being 11; presumably they also exist perforated 12½ small holes.

"The 10s. value has come to hand with compound perforation. It appears that in the last lot received from Melbourne, four sheets were found imperforate on one side. These, as usual, were sent to the Government Printing Office at Hobart, to be perforated."

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy of the 4d. stamp referred to, and we find it is perf. 11.

Adhesives.

4d., bistre-brown; perf. 11.
10s., perf. 12½ three sides × 12.

VICTORIA.—The following variety is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

1d., rose; watermark Melbourne Crown and A sideways instead of upright.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—Two high values have been added to the Postage Due set (unsurfaced paper)—*Monthly Journal.*

Postage Dues.

5 kr., violet; perf. 12½.
10 kr. ,, ,,

BOSNIA.—Messrs. Bright and Son write:

"We beg to inform you we have found the following varieties in pictorial Bosnia stamps. We do not think any of these have been chronicled before. 45 h. and 5 kr., perf. 6½ all round. We have also found a pair of the 5 kr., compound 6½ and 9½, and imperforate between. Also compound 12½ and 9½ and 6½, but imperforate between."

FRANCE.—The *Monthly Journal* has been informed by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld that he has a copy of the 1 c. of 1877, Peace and Commerce type, printed also on the back. This, it is stated, is not a "set-off," but has the print on the back inverted, proving that it has been twice under the press.

LEVANT.—*German Post Offices.*—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* only the 15 pi. on 3 mk. is wanted to complete the set on watermarked paper.

SERVIA.—The 1 para of the new issue chronicled on page 214 is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

1 para, greenish-black; no wmk.; perf. 11½–12, glazed paper.

SWEDEN.—Another value, old design, *without* watermark, is listed by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

20 öre., blue (old design) *without* watermark.

AMERICA.

CUBA.—From various sources we gather that the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. have appeared in single colours in accordance with the Postal Union regulations.

Adhesives.

1 c., green.
2 c., carmine.
5 c., blue.

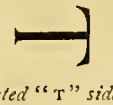
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—*Smith's Monthly* has received the 2 c. Service stamp in a redrawn design, apparently typographed, with the numerals of value in concentric circles. It is overprinted "HABILITADO 1911" in two lines in red, and is used for ordinary postage. Perf. 13½ × 14, wmk. crosses and circles.

2 centavos, vermilion (black centre).

GUATEMALA.—For "5 centavos, blue and black," on page 194, read "5 pesos, vermilion."

OTHER COUNTRIES.

BELGIAN CONGO.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states, on continental authority, that a new overprint on the following postage stamps has been made to convert them to Postage Due use.



Overprinted "T" sideways.

5 c., green and black,	of	1909.
15 c., yellow	,,	1910.
25 c., blue	,,	1910.
40 c., green	,,	1909.
50 c., olive	,,	1910.
3 f., red	,,	1910.

CAPE VERDE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the complete set of Postage Dues overprinted "Republica."

CHINA.—The 1 c. Postage Due is listed in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* in a new colour—dark brown.

Postage Due.

1 c., dark brown (formerly blue).

CHINA.—*German Post Offices.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the issue of the 40 c. on watermarked paper.

According to our contemporary, only the 10 c. on 20 pf. and $ 1½ on 3 mk. are wanting to complete the set on watermarked paper.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the 15, 75, 100, 115, 200, 400, and 700 reis, completing the set with the "Republica" overprint.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCIPE.—The complete set of Postage Dues overprinted "Republica" has been received by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

SPANISH GUINEA.—On continental authority, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the following:—

Issue of 1909 inscribed "Territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea" overprinted "Guinea, 1911" in an ellipse.

1 c., chestnut-red.	Surch. blue.
2 c., rose.	,, green.
5 c., green.	,, red.
10 c., vermilion.	,, black.
15 c., chestnut.	,, red.
20 c., violet.	,, black.

Several of the values have been seen on which the "1911" is replaced by a dash.

SURINAM.—The second line after "Adhesives" on page 216 should read "½ cent on *2 c., brown-orange*, 19,570."

TIBET.—Messrs. Bright and Son write:

"We beg to inform you that we have found the following variety in the new Tibet surcharged on China 3 anna stamp. The 'S' of 'ANNAS' is in a much larger type and inverted."

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

President—
W. DORNING BECKTON.

Vice-Presidents—
J. H. ABBOTT, G. B. DUERST,
W. GRUNEWALD, W. W. MUNN.

Hon. Treasurer—
C. H. COOTE,
Holly Bank, Ashton-on-Mersey, Manchester.

Hon. Librarian—
J. R. M. ALBRECHT.

Hon. Secretary—
J. STELFOX GEE,
96 Mosley Street, Manchester.

Hon. Asst. Secretary—
MENDEL ALBRECHT.

Comptroller—
J. H. TAYLOR.

Committee—
J. K. KING, J. S. HIGGINS, jun.,
B. GOODFELLOW.

The Meetings are held at the Rooms of the *Manchester Geological Society*, 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, on Friday evenings, at 7.30.

SYLLABUS.

1911.		
Oct.	6.	Display with Notes: British Colonies of the West Coast of Africa. W. Dorning Beckton.
,,	13.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,,	20.	Paper: British Telegraph Forms. R. J. M. Albrecht.
,,	27.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Nov.	3.	Paper: Tasmanian Issues, 1853–1900. R. B. Yardley (Royal Philatelic Society).
,,	10.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,,	17.	Display: Ceylon. W. Oxley (Leeds and Bradford Philatelic Societies).
,,	24.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Dec.	1.	Paper: War Post Offices. I. J. Bernstein.
,,	8.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,,	15.	Display: Finland. J. C. North.
1912.		
Jan.	5.	Display with Notes: British East Africa. W. M. Gray (Bradford Philatelic Society).
,,	12.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,,	19.	Paper: Varieties of British Marginal Plate Numbers and Controls. J. S. Higgins, jun.

1912.

Jan. 26. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Feb. 2. Display with Notes: The United States. Walter R. Haworth.

,, 9. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

,, 16. Paper: Mexico, the early issues to 1872. P. L. Pemberton.

,, 23. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

Mar. 1. Display with Notes: Japan. F. J. Peplow (Royal Philatelic Society).

,, 8. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

,, 15. Paper: Hayti. J. H. M. Savage (Liverpool Philatelic Society).

,, 22. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

,, 29. Display with Notes: Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. J. H. Abbott.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society.

Season 1911-12.

OFFICERS.

President—

J. H. M. SAVAGE.

Hon. Treasurer—

E. J. OLDAM, 20 Southdale Road, Rock Ferry.

Hon. Exchange Secretary—

P. A. FLETCHER, "Cliff House," Wallasey, Cheshire.

Librarian—

J. BATE.

Committee—

A. S. ALLENDER. MRS. BURTON.
R. S. ARCHER, Jr. N. CLISSOLD.

Hon. Secretary—

G. J. EDMONDSON, 37 Hartington Road, Liverpool.

Meetings of the Society will be held on the dates named herein at 7.30 p.m., in Ridgeway's Café, Fenwick Street, Liverpool. Visitors (including ladies) are welcome.

SYLLABUS.

1911.

Oct. 2. Presidential Address.
Report on the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. By N. Clissold. Display: Germany.

,, 16. Display with Notes: British Entires. By J. R. M. Albrecht (Vice-President Manchester Junior Philatelic Society). Display: Great Britain adhesives and entires.

,, 30. Stamp Collecting as a Hobby. By R. S. Archer, Jr. Display: India.

Nov. 13. Commemoratives. By G. J. Edmondson. Display: Hong Kong.

,, 20.* Invitation from the Liverpool Philatelic Society. Notes and Display: Ceylon. By W. Oxley (Leeds Philatelic Society).

,, 27. The Catalogue Question. By F. S. Chilcott. Display: Portugal.

Dec. 11. Some Methods of Collecting. By A. S. Allender. Display: Jamaica.

,, 18.* Invitation from the Liverpool Philatelic Society. Notes and Display: North American Colonies. By J. H. Abbott (Manchester Philatelic Society).

1912.

Jan. 15. Some Interesting Philatelic Notes. By P. A. Fletcher. Display: Peru.

,, 22.* Invitation from the Liverpool Philatelic Society. Notes and Display: France. By W. Grunewald (Manchester Philatelic Society).

,, 29. The British Postal and Telegraphic Service. By A. Studley. Display: Newfoundland.

Feb. 12. "Columbus" on Postage Stamps. By A. W. Brown. Display: Stamps with pictures of Columbus thereon.

,, 26. Notes and Display of some U.S.A. By W. E. Whitnall (President Liverpool Philatelic Society). Display: U.S.A.

Mar. 11.† Short Papers by Members on My Favourite Country and Why. Display: Belgium.

,, 25. Notes and Display: British and Colonial Issues of 1911. By N. Clissold. Display: France.

April 9.† (Tuesday) — Short Papers by the Members. Display: Cuba.

,, 22. Annual Meeting.

* These Meetings are held at St. George's Restaurant, Redcross Street, Liverpool, at 7.30 p.m.

† March 11, April 9. All Members are requested to contribute Papers on these Evenings.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 4 and 5 July, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1849, 6 k., brown,* thinned	2	7	6
Ditto, 1879, 1 m., pale mauve,* no gum	2	17	6
Ditto, Postage Due, 1882–87, 10 pf., grey, the error "Zahlhar" used with another on small piece of original	3	10	0
Brunswick, 1852, 2 sgr., blue,* part gum	2	7	6
Ditto, 1862–4, ½ sgr., black on green, *percé*,* with gum, but a few perfs. clipped	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 sgr., black on yellow, *percé*	6	15	0
France, 1849, 15 c., yellow-green,* close at left	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., blue, *tête-bêche*, pair, on entire	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., orange,* thinned	7	15	0
Great Britain, 1d., "V.R.,"* close at left	7	10	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue,* pair	6	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, mint	2	12	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on *bleuté*,* part gum, thinned and stained	32	0	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac,* creased	4	17	6
Ditto, 1885, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 10s., blue	5	10	0
Ditto, 1902, ditto, 5s., carmine	26	0	0
Ditto, ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," King, 10d.	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s.	4	17	6
Ditto, Levant, 1 p. on 2d.	7	15	0
Hamburg, 1864, imperf., 1¼ sch., blue,* cut at right	2	0	0
Mecklenburg Schwerin, 1864, ¼ sch., red, rouletted, left bottom corner is slightly defective	2	17	6
Naples, 1860, ½ tornese, blue, Arms, has one or two slight defects	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ tor., Cross, on entire	5	5	0
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Oldensburg, 1855, ⅓ sgr., black on green, pair,* thin spot between the two stamps	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a single copy, used	2	10	0
Ditto, 1859, ⅓ gros., black on green,* not large margins	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 sgr., black on rose, ditto	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 sgr., black on yellow, ditto	2	12	6
Russian Levant, 1863-66, 6 k., blue,* with gum	2	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, creased	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another, cut close and thinned	3	5	0
Ditto, 1856, 5 ngr., brown-red, pair*	3	17	6
Sicily, ½ gra., retouched, mint	2	10	0
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, pair, thinned and small tear	15	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales	4	15	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 r., pale blue, cracked across	3	15	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5 c., Type B	2	7	6
Ditto, 1863, 1 r., mauve,* no gum	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2 rs., blue,* ditto	2	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	3	15	0
Ditto, Geneva, 1843, the right-half of the double stamp, on entire, as 5 c.	4	15	0
Ditto, Wintershur, 2½ r., pair, on entire	10	0	0
Zurich, 1843, 4 rappen, horizontal lines, Type 2, close at top and left, and defective in extreme right top corner	6	10	0
Ditto, another, vertical lines, Type 1, thinned, and not much margin	5	5	0
Thurn and Taxis, 1852–8, ¼ sgr., black on brown, block of four, mint	2	14	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo, pair, on original, cut into	2	10	0
Ditto, 2 soldi, cut into at top and left	6	10	0
Ditto, 60 crazie, small margin and tear	7	15	0
Ditto, 3 lire, close and defective	26	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1875–9, 2 m., vermilion on orange, mint	3	10	0
Ceylon, 1872–80, 2 r., 50 c., dull rose	3	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
India, 1856-64, 2 a., green, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1867, ½ a., mauve and green, a pair, one with double overprint,* off centre	9	0	0
Ditto, Puttialla, 1885, 1 r., "Auttialla," mint	6	15	0
Newfoundland, 8d., scarlet, block of four, mint	3	17	6
United States, 1851, 5 c., red-brown*	4	7	6
Ditto, Newspaper Stamp, 1875-9, 1 c. to $60*	9	0	0
Antigua, 1862, no wmk., rough perfs., 6d., blue-green, block of four, mint	3	15	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 1s., vermilion,* no gum	4	0	0
New South Wales, 1860, 12½-13, 1s., carmine, block of four, mint	2	2	0
Collections: 9517, £245; 2165, £68; and 5881	15	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 14 July, 1911.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue*	4	0	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 5d.,* creased	2	5	0
Hamburg, 1864, 1¼ sch., dull lilac, block of six, mint	2	12	6
Lubeck, with rosettes, ½ sch. and 1 sch.,* latter defective	2	8	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 6 r., retouched background, on piece	5	15	0
Hong Kong, 1891, 7 c. on 10 c., green, double surcharge	2	5	0
Transvaal, 1877, 6d., blue, red overprint, thinned	2	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., defective	2	12	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., crossed ovals, torn one side	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., pearls, No. 14	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., crossed ovals, No. 5, full roulettes	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., pearls, No. 15	4	0	0
Grenada, 1889, ½d. on 2s., double sur., mint	3	10	0
St. Lucia, Postal Fiscal, 1881, 1s., "Shilding,"* with gum	2	5	0
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 7,* ditto	4	0	0
Colombia, 1861, 2½ c., black*	3	15	0
New South Wales, laureated, 8d., orange	2	4	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1s., green,* short at top and left	5	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., grey, black, rouletted	2	10	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 29 and 30 June, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Austrian Newspaper Stamp, 6 k., yellow, thick paper	5	5	0
Bavaria, 1867, imperf., 6 k., blue, sheet of 30, mint	7	15	0
France, 1849, 1 fc., orange-red, thinned	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., black, *tête-bêche*, pair,* one torn into	2	10	0
Ditto, 1872-5, 15 c., bistre on rose*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1870-3, 20 c., blue, *tête-bêche*, pair	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., bistre, ditto, ditto,*	2	17	6
Great Britain, 1867, imperf., 3d., plate 5, on blue paper*	2	15	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	2	12	6
Ditto, 1867, £1, brown-lilac	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, orange on blued	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, orange on white			
£2 10s. and	2	4	0
Ditto, 1873, 8d., purple-brown,* with gum	2	6	0
Ditto, "V.R," 1d., black	6	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine £4 and	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green	2	4	0
Mecklenburg Strelitz, 1864, 1s., mauve	3	0	0
Naples, 50 gra., deep rose	2	4	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue, thinned	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 k., blue and red, thinned	5	5	0
Sicily, 50 gra.	2	10	0
Spain, 1850, 5 r., blue, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 r., green	3	3	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 r., vermilion	5	15	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 r., pale blue, *pair*	17	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 2 r., *blue*, error	8	0	0
Ditto, 1865, 19 c., rose and blue, frame inverted	4	2	6
Winterthur, 2½ r.	2	17	6
Tuscany, 2 soldi	5	10	0
Ditto, 60 crazie, thinned	7	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green,*	4	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue*	4	10	0
Ditto, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown,* no perfs. at bottom	3	12	6
Ditto, perf., 11½, 1d., blue, strip of 3	5	0	0
India, 1854, 4 as., pair	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6½ mm., pair	4	15	0
Pahang, 1890, 8 c., orange, mint	3	0	0
Brazil, 1844, 600 r., on yellowish, defective	2	10	0
Canada, 7½d., green	2	4	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion £5 5s. and	6	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., defective	5	15	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d., red	2	4	0
Ditto, 1862, imperf., 3d., deep mauve	3	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. GILBERT AND KÖHLER.

Sale of 21–24 June, 1911.

* Unused.	Fcs., including the 10% payable by buyers.	£	s.	d.
Western Australia, 6d., grey-black, full roulettes	106[70]	4	4	5
Ceylon, 1872, 2 r.[50c]	123[20]	4	17	5
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., brown-red, thinned	115[50]	4	11	4
Ditto, 1860, 1 c., dark brown	99[00]	3	18	3
Lagos, 1885, 2s. 6d., olive-brown	126[50]	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., blue	181[50]	7	3	6
St. Vincent, Star wmk., 5s., carmine*	324[50]	12	16	7
Brunswick, 1853–65, half 2s., black on blue, used as 1s., on entire	104[50]	4	2	8
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 4 p., brown	132	5	4	5
Sicily, ½ g., *olive*	247[50]	9	15	8
Ditto, 5 g., *blood-red*	100[10]	3	19	2
Roman States, 1 scudo	126[50]	5	0	0
Spain, 1850, 10 reales, green	99	3	18	3
Ditto, 1851, 6 reales, blue*	100[10]	3	19	2
Ditto, 1853, 2 r., red	138[60]	5	9	7
France, Journal Stamp, 1868, imperf., 2 c., rose*	100[10]	3	19	2
Great Britain, £5, orange, reg. obl.	116[60]	4	12	2
Philippine Islands, 1854–5, 5 c., orange	166[10]	6	11	4
Ditto, 1855, litho., 5 c., red, Type 2	104[50]	4	2	8
Russia, 1857–8, with wmk., 20 k.*	231	9	2	7
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 30 k.*	214[50]	8	9	7
Turkey, Unpaid, 1867, 25 p., brown, some perfs. defective	418	16	10	5

* * *

Messrs. Harmer, Rooke and Co. inform us that last season they broke their own record by selling 28,319 lots, or nearly 4000 lots in excess of their previous record.

* * * *

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XX. OCTOBER, 1911. No. 238.

The Late Mr. F. Breitfuss and the Royal Philatelic Society.

THE numerous and feeling references to the late Mr. Breitfuss whose death it was our painful duty to record in our last issue, in all the European philatelic journals bear striking evidence to the great respect in which he was held, and to the world-wide reputation he had attained as the acknowledged doyen of Philately in his own country. Next to Russia, we in England can proclaim to the greatest regret, as not only was Mr. Breitfuss a personal friend of many Philatelists here, but he was the senior Member of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Under these circumstances it can readily be understood that at the initial meeting of the above Society for this season—held at the residence of the President, the Earl of Crawford, K.T.—the most sympathetic references were made to the loss that the Royal Society had sustained, and the profound regret of all the Fellows duly and properly expressed.

The early records of the (then) London Philatelic Society were unfortunately not strictly conserved, and there are many blanks which can only be filled up by reference to contemporaneous philatelic literature. Among the nebulous points remain the exact dates of election of some of the earlier members, but we believe that the following, taken from the last published list of the Society, correctly represent the dates of election and consequent seniority of the living Fellows:—

Major E. B. Evans, November 20th, 1875.
M. Burnett, March 17th, 1877.
A. H. Wilson, November 30th, 1878.
M. P. Castle, June 28th, 1879.
E. D. Bacon, May 8th, 1880.

Of these five, Mr. Maitland Burnett, the former Hon. Secretary, and Mr. A. H. Wilson, the surviving partner of Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson and Co. and the founder of the *Philatelic Record*, have long since ceased to have any practical connection with Philately. It is, however, pleasant to know that both gentlemen ever carry in their retirement the kindliest interest in their former pursuit and their old friends. As regards the other three "seniors"—Major Evans, who now becomes "the Father of the Royal Society," Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the writer—they may be fittingly described, in modern parlance, as "incurable Philatelists"!

The exact date of the election of the late Mr. Breitfuss has been variously stated in the philatelic journals, but we think that, thanks to the interesting letter herewith subjoined from Major Evans, we are now able to accurately fix it.

Writing from Sydenham under date of October 4th, Major Evans writes to the Editor of this journal as follows:—

"I see that in your notice of the death of Mr. Breitfuss, whose loss we all deeply deplore, you state that he was elected a member of the Philatelic Society in 1875, and the same date is given in the list of members published in the June number of *The London Philatelist*. Mr. Phillips, in the last number of the *Monthly Journal*, states that Mr. Breitfuss joined the Society in 1874, and I am inclined to think that this is the more correct date. I find from notices in *The Philatelist* that he attended meetings of the Society in June, July, and November, 1874, apparently as a member. It seems, however, that, on the 1st of February, 1873, the Society was reconstituted in such a manner that it ceased to be a very formal body, and it is probable that no actual election to membership took place during 1873–4. But in an account of a meeting held on January 23rd, 1875, it is stated that 'several novelties were exhibited by the members; amongst others, Mr. Breitfuss showed. . . .' He was evidently a member at that date, and it was the first meeting held in 1875.

"It is not a matter of great importance now, but it may be of interest, perhaps, in connection with the history of our Society."

Major Evans's letter was forwarded to Mr. Tilleard, the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Society, and we are glad to be able to give his reply hereto which conclusively settles the question. The information was only arrived at—to quote Mr. Tilleard—"after a laborious search through the meagre records and the still available notes of the early days of the Society, and of the philatelic journals of the period." *

"The date ascribed for the election of Mr. Breitfuss to membership in the lists of the Society has always been given as 1875.

"This is, I think, strictly accurate, although, in effect, his membership has been assumed to date from 1874, or possibly even 1873.

"The first mention of Mr. Breitfuss in the Society's records is when he was

* "As to Major Evans's surmise from the meeting of January 23rd, 1875, the members then probably consisted only of the old town members as decided in 1872, and until May, 1875, when the reconstitution took place, no members were added, Breitfuss being, then, elected on May 22nd, 1875."—J.A.T.

present at a meeting held on the 2nd May, 1874, and showed 'the latest issued Russian stamps.'

"In the same year he attended on the 13th June, when he exhibited novelties; on July 4th, when it is recorded that 'Mr. Breitfuss introduced a new member, Señor L. Fernandez,'; on July 18th again showing novelties, and on November 28th, when he exhibited a new German post card.

"In the autumn of 1872 it was decided that the Society should consist only of the town members, owing to difficulties of correspondence, etc., and from that time until the end of 1874 there is no mention in the minutes of election of new members.

"On the 1st February, 1873, the Society as then constituted was dissolved, and it was decided that no subscriptions should be payable, and that the existing members should from time to time hold meetings which all Philatelists were invited to attend.

"In April, 1875, it was determined to revise the old statutes and to reconstitute the committee, and on the 22nd May the new statutes were passed and a committee of five appointed, and subscriptions were again imposed.

"In a letter to Mr. Breitfuss, on the 11th June, 1875, describing the meeting in May, the Hon. Secretary (de Joannes) says: 'I have proposed you as a corresponding member, knowing that this was your desire.'

"In *The Philatelist*, Vol. IX, p. 115 (not indexed), of a meeting on 22nd May, 1875, I have found this note:

"'The following gentleman was proposed as corresponding member:—

"'F. Breitfuss, Esq. (Russia), by M. Raffalovich."

"This, I think, fixes the actual year of admission as 1875, although, but for the disorganization of the Society between 1872 and 1874, Mr. Breitfuss, who attended meetings throughout 1874, would have been elected earlier had the machinery existed."

Notes on the Stamps of Mexico.

FROM A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON 16TH MARCH, 1911.

BY S. CHAPMAN.

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BEFORE reading these notes I will ask to be allowed to give a word of explanation and apology. I am much indebted to the Mexican Government for the kind permission granted me to search the archives of any Post Office in the Republic, and more recently for the loan of a very large number of official documents. This very special favour was granted with the powerful aid of the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Communications, and the Postmaster-General, and was rendered effective only by being coupled with the untiring perseverance of numerous officials in the

General Post Office, especially of the Chief of the Archives and his staff, who went through tons of documents in order to find those which were likely to be of some assistance.

Although I have had this assistance I should explain that, owing to the troubled times between 1856 and 1868, the documents are not to be found in chronological order, and many, so far, are missing. Therefore I have to apologize that I can only offer disconnected notes very different from the highly finished studies usually offered to the Society.

I will not trespass on your time with too much ancient history, which, although interesting and even fascinating, has nothing to do with stamps, but a brief sketch of the origin of the Mexican postal service leads to the time when stamps were first introduced. I wish to acknowledge that I am indebted to the *Directorio para las Oficinas del Servicio Publico de Correo*, by H. C. Hernandez y Davalo, for much of the information which follows. He says in substance :—

The earliest mode of communication between the Mexicans was by "runners," who carried different signs according to the character of their news. For instance, if bringing tidings that a battle had been lost, the runner would have his hair dishevelled, and without communicating with anyone, would go straight to the Palace. If, on the contrary, he brought news of a victory, his hair would be plaited up and decorated with ribbons, his body would be girded with a white cloth, in his right hand he would carry a shield, and in the left a sword. To expedite fast travel by these runners towers were built about six miles apart on all main highways, where relays of fresh runners would always be ready to start out, day or night. A runner arriving at one of these would deliver his message to a fresh one, who would proceed to the next station, where he would be relieved, and so on.

Before the publication of the *Directorio*, Mr. Hernandez acknowledges that Mr. Garcia Icazbalceta had endeavoured to ascertain the exact date on which the office of "Chief of the Post" was established in Mexico. The latter says (in notes appended to the dialogues of Cervantes, page 172): "I have no positive data to prove that this office existed in Mexico in 1554. Although the office of 'Chief of the Post' was established in the Indies at the latest in 1520, yet there is no record before 1582 that there was any such appointment in Mexico." In August, 1604, it appears that one Alonzo Diez de la Barrera was appointed to succeed Martin Olivares, who had been appointed in 1582 as Chief of the Post, and this is the first record to be found. The appointment of Alonzo Diez de la Barrera is embodied in a curious document, from which the following is an extract :—

Don Phelipe por la gracia de Dios, Rey de Castilla, de Leon, de Aragon, de las dos Sicilias, de Jerusalen, de Navarra, de Portugal, de Granada, de Toledo, de Valencia, de Galicia, de Mallorca, de Sevilla, de Cerdeña, de Cordova, de Córcega, de Murcia, de Jaen, de los Algarbes, de Algecira, de Gibralttar, de las Indias Orienttales, y Occidentales, Islas y Tierra firme del Mar Oceano, Archiduque de Austria, Duque de Bor-

Philip, by the Grace of God, King of Castile, Leon, Aragon, the Two Sicilies, Jerusalem, Navarre, Portugal, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Sardinia, Cordova, Corsica, Murcia, Jaen, Algarve, Algeciras, Gibraltar, East and West Indies, and Islands and Mainland in the Ocean, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, and Milan, Lord of Biscay and Molina, &c. The Marquis of Montes Claros, my

goña, Brabante y Milan, Señor de Vizcaya y de Molina, &c. &c. El Marqués de Montes Claros, mi Virrey, Gobernador, y Capitan General de las Provincias de la Nueva España. En virtud do la órden que tengo dada, remató en vos, Alonzo, Diez de la Barrera, el Oficio de Correo Mayor de las dichas Provincias, que estava vaco, por muerte de Martin de Olivares, por haverme servido por él, con cinquentta y ocho mil pesos, de oro comun pagados luego de conttado en poder de mis Oficiales Reales de la Ciudad de Mexico, conque dentro de tres años llevasedes confirmacion mia, como de todo ha consttado por el Titulo que ós dió, el dicho mi Virrey, cuio traslado signado de Escrivano fué presentado en mi Consejo de las Indias que es del tenor siguiente.

Viceroy, Governor and Captain General of the Provinces of New Spain, in virtue of the order that I have given him, cedes to you, Alonzo Diez de la Barrera, the office of Chief of the Post of said Provinces, which is vacant owing to the death of Martin de Olivares, who formerly served me, you having paid the sum of fifty-eight thousand dollars of current gold coin in cash into the hands of the Royal Officers of the City of Mexico, which appointment has borne my confirmation for about three years, as is demonstrated in the title which the said Viceroy has given you, which transfer duly signed by a Notary Public was presented to my Indian Council, and is of the following tenor.

With regard to payments to be made, clause 14 says:—

Porque hastta á ora no há habido Ordenanza ni declaracion de lo que se hade pagar á los Correos, que se despacharen á las diez, doce, y quince leguas, y una de las Condiciones con que el dicho Alonso Diez de la Barrera há hecho las posturas há sido de que se hade pagar, á los Correos lo que se há aconstumbrado hastta aquí, y el Secrettario Pedro de Campos en un Testimonio que en ocho de estte presentte mes y año dio Certificacion, que la constumbre, que ha havido, y hay en pagar los Correos que se despachan á diez, doce, y quince leguas, ha sido, respectto de los diez y seis pesos, que se pagan al Correo que se despacha á las veinte leguas, dando al de las diez leguas ocho pesos, por cada dia cumpliendo y á las de doce, y quinze al respecto de los dichos diez y seis pesos, por veinte leguas, y que si los tales Correos de las diez doce, y quince leguas son despachados, yentes y vinientes, se les paga por cada dia que se detienen esperando la respuesta *Doze reales:* El dicho Virrey por un Decretto de su mano sellado de su Rubrica, que esttá á las espaldas de dicho Testimonio manda que se guarda esta constumbre y que en su cumplimiento se dén al dicho Alonso Diez de la Barrera, lo que montaren los dichos viages, de las diez, doze y quince leguas como queda dicho, para que él despache los Correos concertandose con ellos, como lo hade podér hacer con los de las veinte Leguas; y és condicion, que se haya de hacer, y guardar assi, y por tal se le concede.

As up to the present there has been no Ordinance showing what should be paid to the Postmen who go 10, 12, and 15 leagues, and one of the conditions under which the said Alonso Diez de la Barrera has made bids being that the Postmen who have been paid up to the present, in accordance with established custom, as certified by Secretary Pedro de Campos in a declaration made by him dated the 8th of present year and month, in proportion to the $16 which is paid to those who go 20 leagues with 12 reales a day extra if detained waiting for replies, the said Viceroy, by a Decree, orders that the custom be continued, and that a sum be given to Alonso Diez de la Barrera in order that he may pay the postmen on the scale recited.

During the administration of Mr. Diez de la Barrera, a Commission, composed of the following persons: Dr. Luis de Villanueva Zapata, General Sebastian Viscayno, Albaro Gonzalez, Francisco Hernandez Mellado, Julian de los Reyes, and Juan de Victoria, was appointed, by Act, in order to determine the distances on which postal charges could be assessed. The following were fixed:—

From Mexico to Acapulco, 80 leagues; to Veracruz, 75; to Puebla, 22; to Oaxaca, 80; to Guatemala, 300; to Zacatecas, 80; to Guadalajara, 90; to Durango, 130; to San Luis Potosi, 60; to Tehuantepec, 120; and to Colima, 120. This was the first distance table in use for the settlement of postal accounts.

The following shows the value of the office of "Chief of the Post" during 1651–93:—

Out of the valuation assessed at $46,000, Mr. Alonso Diez de la Barrera y Bastida had to pay the following taxes:—

				$	r.	c.
Tax for the third part of the valuation				15,333	2	8
Supplementary tax, being under age				1,000	0	0
For the dispensation of being under age				25	0	0
Tax on the first half year's income	1150	0	0			
Estimated value of official letters	414	7	5			
Tax on receipts from office of Registrar	41	5	5			
				1,606	4	10
Yearly payment to complete the tax on the half year's income				1,596	4	10
				$19,561	4	3

The following is a list of the persons who occupied the office of "Chief of the Post" before the Mexican Post Office was incorporated with that of Spain:

Martin de Olivares	1580–1604
Alonso Diez de la Barrera	1604–1616
Pedro Diez de la Barrera ó Barreda	1616–1651
Alonzo Diez de la Barrera y Bastida	1651–1654
Francisco Alonzo Diez de la Barrera y Bastida	1654–1693
Manuel Jimenez de los Cobos	1693–1745
Pedro Jimenez de los Cobos y Flores	1745–1752
Pedro Jimenez de los Cobos y Peña, with Antonio Fernandez Mendez Prieto acting as his substitute	1752–1760
Antonio Mendez Prieto y Fernandez (the last Correo Mayor of New Spain)	1760–1766

It may be interesting to see how things stood at this time. In a statement dated April 4th, 1766, the average earnings per annum were reported at $27,509, with expenses $13,728, leaving as profit $13,781. Up to 1766 the total profit to the Crown, since the Conquest, was $180,270 3 r. 2 c., or at the rate of $708.90 per annum Up to that date the following different postal routes were established:—

Between Mexico, Puebla, Jalapa, Cordova, Veracruz, and Oaxaca: weekly.

Between Mexico and San Juan del Rio, Queretaro, Celaya, Valladolid, Patzcuaro, Salvatierra, San Miguel el Grande, Aguascalientes, Leon, Lagos, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Durango, Guadalajara, Bolaños, San Luis Potosi, and Irapuato: weekly.

By decree of October 22, 1763, and instructions from the General Post Office of 1764, a postal service was established between Spain and its provinces in America (a packet boat sailing monthly from Corunna to San Cristobal de la Havana) and Don José Antonio Pardo was appointed to open the necessary offices in Mexico, Veracruz, and Campeche, and a monthly service was established between Veracruz and Havana.

The first extension of the means of communication was by establishing, in 1767, a monthly service between Durango and Chihuahua.

In 1773 a monthly service was established between Guadalajara and Sonora, and San Luis Potosi and Nuevo Leon.

Branch offices were opened and placed under supervision as follows :—

Mexico. Manila (Philippine Islands), Acapulco, Toluca, Pachuca, Zimapan and Cuernavaca.

Durango. Parral, Chihuahua, Real del Oro, San Juan del Rio, Valle, and others not enumerated.

Guadalajara. Tepic, Compostela, Real del Rosario, Culiacan, Real de los Alamos, and others not enumerated.

Guanajuato. Irapuato, Leon, Lagos, and Silao.

Puebla. Tlaxcala, Tepeaca, Atlixco, Cholula, San Martin, and Zacatlan.

Queretaro. San Juan del Rio, San Miguel el Grande, Celaya, and Salvatierra.

San Luis Potosi. Charcas, Matehuala, Saltillo, and Monterey.

Valladolid. (Morelia*), Patzcuaro, Zamora, Xiquilpan, Zapotlan, Colima, La Piedad, and La Barca.

Zacatecas. Aguascalientes, Sombrerete, and Fresnillo.

The following figures show the expenses of the Post Office in 1791 :—

	$
Mexico, with fourteen employés	16,600
Puebla with four, and house rent	3,600
Guadalajara with four, and house rent	2,850
Queretaro with four, and house rent	2,400
Guanajuato with three, and house rent	2,000
San Luis Potosi with three, and house rent . . .	1,700
Valladolid (Morelia) with three, and house rent . .	1,992
Zacatecas with three, and house rent	1,900
Durango with three, and house rent	1,700
Chihuahua with two, and house rent	1,500
	$36,242

* Called Morelia from September 12, 1828.

In 1794 an order was passed authorizing the compilation of a map showing all the postal routes, offices, and branches, distances and posting stations, but nothing was done at the time, and it is only within recent years that anything has been completed in this direction.

(*To be continued.*)

The Stamps of Brazil.

By CAPTAIN G. F. NAPIER.

(*Continued from page* 209).

Twenty-eighth Issue, January (?), 1893.

100 reis, rose, printed at the Rio Mint from typographic plates.

THIS stamp was printed from two plates, the head and back ground from one and the lettering and frame from another. I have a colour trial in which the former is in rose and the latter in blue, and I think that it was, evidently, originally intended to print the stamp in two colours like the preceding issue.

In this and succeeding issues stamps may be found with a coloured comma, either above or below. These coloured commas appear to have been guide marks, and were probably on the paper before the stamps were printed.

Two papers were used, one a thin toned white wove, the other thicker to very thick dead white wove paper. The latter approached almost to the thickness of card about August, 1893.

PERFORATION. I have found the following perforations:—

12½ to 14, both papers.
11 „ „
11½, large holes, thin-toned paper.
12½ to 14 × 11, thick white paper.

Twenty-ninth Issue, 1894 *to* 1904.

Ten values. Typographed at the Rio Mint.

The 10, 20, and 50 reis with view of Sugar Loaf Mountain; 100, 200, 300, 500, and 700 reis with head of Liberty to right; 1000 and 2000 reis with head of Mercury.

All the values, except the 50 reis, are printed in two colours, and as this value also was, at first, printed from two plates, it is probable that the original intention was to print it in two colours also.

The credit belongs to Mr. T. W. Hall of discovering that the same key-plate was used for more than one value. Some time ago he showed me specimens of the 1000 and 2000 reis with a large white flaw across the "D"

TYPE 1.

GRECIAN PROFILE, VARIETY WITH POINTED CYPHERS.



TYPE 2.

HEAD OF 700 REIS.



TYPE 3.

HEAD OF 200 REIS.



TYPE 4.

HEAD OF 500 REIS.



TYPE 5.

SNUB NOSE.



of "ESTADOS." After a careful search, I discovered the 50 reis, blue, printed from two plates, with the same flaw.

The most interesting discovery, however, that I have been able to make is the fact that there are five distinct types of the 100 reis, black and rose. They may be distinguished as follows:—

Type 1. Grecian profile. Long and pointed laurel leaf above ear. This was the normal type from 1894 to the end of 1896. An interesting variety of this has the cyphers of 100 pointed instead of rounded. I have found retouches of this type with the mouth and nostril redrawn.

Type 2. With the head belonging to the 700 reis. Different nose, shorter laurel leaf above ear. This is very similar to Type 5, but may be distinguished easily by the fact that it has no white line down side of nose. This type occurred in the sheet of Type 1 during 1895 and 1896, as I have pairs of the two types *se tenant*. From its rarity, however, I think that it probably occurred only once in the pane of 50.

Type 3. With the head belonging to the 200 reis. Principal differences are in the shape of nose and laurel leaf above ear; the ear also is more pronounced. It was in use in 1895, and is rarer than Type 2.

Type 4. With the head belonging to the 500 reis. Principal differences in shape of nose, laurel leaf, and ear. This type was in use during 1895, and is the rarest of all. I have never seen pairs of either Types 4 or 5, and therefore do not know whether they occurred in the sheet of Type 1 or not, but from their rarity I should imagine that they were in the nature of provisionals, and that small printings were made by using the head part of the 200 and 500 plates respectively.

Type 5. Retroussé or snub nose. This is most like Type 2, but the lines of shading are broken at the junction of the nose and cheek, so as to form a white line down the side of the nose. This was the normal type from January, 1897, onwards. In the earliest prints the stamps are about ½ mm. apart, the laurel leaf is larger and has dots of shading round the edge, and the veins in the leaf are distinct. In July, 1897, there was a fresh setting with wider vertical spacing, the stamps being from ¾ to 1 mm. apart.* This setting appears to have been in use only about five months. At least one stamp in the sheet of this setting was retouched. The retouched stamp has a small laurel leaf above the ear as in Type 5, but a semi-Grecian profile as in Type 1. In the third setting the stamps are again close, under ½ mm. apart. It may be distinguished from the first setting by the laurel leaf above the ear, in which the veins have run together, while the dots of shading round the edge are more or less absent. Type 5 may be found with pointed cyphers to 100, as in Type 1, but they are much scarcer. The enlarged illustrations given will, I hope, make the differences between the 5 types quite clear.

FLAWS. Numerous recurrent flaws may be found in most values. These are generally in one or more letters of the word "CORREIO." The white flaw

* Gibbons' Catalogue chronicles this printing (No. 279*a*) as on thick paper. This is incorrect. The use of the true thick paper had ceased before the issue of Type 5. As stated later, however, the toned wove paper, which was the normal paper used, may be found quite thick in texture, but it is quite distinct from the dead-white chalky paper, for which the term "thick" has been adopted.

on "D" of "ESTADOS," which occurs on the 50, 1000, and 2000 reis, has already been mentioned.

There are two interesting flaws to be found of Type 5 of the 100 reis, in each of which the word "CORREIO" reads as "CORREIQ." In the first "CORREIQ" flaw there is a large red irregular blotch at the foot of the last "O" of "CORREIO," which causes it to resemble a "Q." In the second "CORREIQ" flaw there is also a flaw in the three ornaments to the right of "CORREIO," and a third flaw on the "I" of "UNIDOS." This flaw on the "I" of "UNIDOS" was evidently the first to occur, and it is possible to find the following successive stages :—

(1) Flaw on "I" of "UNIDOS," other two flaws non existent.

(2) Flaw on "I" of "UNIDOS," very faint dot near right base of last "O" of "CORREIO."

(3) Flaw on "I" of "UNIDOS," dot has grown larger and touches right base of "O" of "CORREIO," two of the three ornaments to right of "CORREIO" have run together.

(4) As last, but the dot has grown considerably larger and now forms a perfect "Q."

Many other minor flaws may be found in Type 5 of the 100 reis, such as :

(*a*) Dot below "C" of "CORREIO" and "M" of "CEM."

(*b*) Red semicircle in first "O" of "CORREIO" and flawed "E."

(*c*) Dot below first "O" of "CORREIO" (two varieties of this).

(*d*) Dot between "R"s of "CORREIO" and flaw below "REIS."

(*e*) Dot in upper half of last "O" of "CORREIO."

(*f*) „ lower „ „ „

(*g*) „ below last "O" of "CORREIO." (There are two varieties of this, both of which are quite distinct from the "CORREIQ" flaw).

(*h*) Vertical white flaw through laurel leaf above ear.

(*i*) Red dot to right of "100."

The 300 reis may be found with a white flaw through the lower half of the "3" of "300."

The 500 reis may be found with a flat base to the numeral tablet.

PAPERS. Four distinct papers were used for this issue :

(1) Hard, toned wove paper, generally thin but occasionally thick, I consider this latter to be a chance variation and not a distinct paper; in dealers' stock-books it is often shown as "thick paper," but it is quite distinct from the paper next described. This is the normal paper, for which the term "thin paper" is usually employed.

(2) Soft, dead white paper, with apparently a chalky surface, varying from medium to very thick. This is the true so-called "thick paper." It was in use during 1894 and 1895. This paper is generally opaque, but occasionally it shows a small faint irregular mesh.

(3) Medium to very thick chalky white paper showing a large and very distinct mesh. This paper is quite distinct from the last described and, from post-marked copies, it appears to have succeeded (2) for a short time. I have only found the following on it :

10 reis, blue and rose.
100 „ black and rose, Types 1, 2, 3 and 4.

I have never found this paper with any perforation except 11 and 11½, large holes, simple and compound. In future I will speak of this as "meshed paper."

(4) In 1900 a soft dead white paper was again in use for a time. It is somewhat similar to (2), but is not so thick.

PERFORATION. The gauges (all single line) used were:—

(1) 12½ to 14.
(2) (*a*) 11.
(*b*) 11½, large holes.
(*c*) 11½, small „
(3) Compounds of 1 with 2 (*a*) or 2 (*b*).
(4) Compounds of 2 (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*).

The 10, 20, 50 (printed from two plates), 100 (Types 1, 2, and 3), 200, 300, 700, and 1000 reis may be found on thin paper with the 12½, 14 gauge.

The 100 (Type 1), 200, and 500 reis may be found on thick paper with the same perf.

The compound of 12½, 14 with 11 or 11½ exists on the thin paper only. The 10, 20, 50 (printed from two plates), 100 (Types 1, 2, and 3), 200, 300 (both yellow green, and emerald), 500, and 1000 reis have all been found with this perf. The only known copy of the 1000 is perf. 11 × 12½ × 11 × 13½.

All values, including the 50 reis printed from two and also from one plate, and all five types of the 100 reis, may be found with the 11 and 11½ gauges on thin paper. I have Type 1 of the 100 reis, perf. 11½, large holes × imperf. vertically, also a block of four of Type 5 of the 100 reis imperf. horizontally *between*, and remainder 11½ large holes, and finally the 200 reis pale orange, imperf. horizontally × 11½ large holes vertically.

The following values may be found on thick paper with the 11 and 11½ perforation: 10, 20, 50 (printed from two plates), 100 (Type 1 only), 200, 500, 700, 1000, 2000 reis. I have the 20 reis on thick paper, perf. 11 × 11½ large, with the blue centre only, the orange portion of the design being in albino.

As already stated, the 10 reis and 100 reis (Types 1, 2, 3, and 4), have been found on the meshed paper, perf. 11 and 11½, large holes.

The following stamps may be found on the thick paper of 1900, perf. 11 or 11½: the 2nd type of 10 reis (issued in 1897 and described later), 20 reis, blue and orange-yellow; 50 reis, blue, printed from one plate; 700 reis, black and mauve.

Forgeries to defraud the Government.—I have forgeries of the 300 and 500 reis and also of the 200 reis, blue, type 2 (printed from one plate and with short neck), of 1900. In each case the same head has been used, which is quite different in expression to those of the genuine stamps. In the genuine stamps the triple ornament before "CORREIO" is about 1 m.m. from the letter "C"; in the forgeries it almost touches it. The "S" of "REIS" is wide in the originals and narrow in the forgeries. The colours in each case also are not quite right. The paper is thick and hard, perforation 11½. An enlarged illustration of the 300 reis was given in *G. S. W.* of 24.12.1910, page 628.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, meet once a month *only*, generally in the afternoon of the *third* or *fourth Thursday* (not *Tuesday*, the day referred to on page 334) in each month *(June, July, August*, and *September excepted)*.

At the meeting of November 2nd Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud will give a display of the stamps of Sweden, with notes.

On November 16th there will be a display of the stamps of Brazil by Capt. G. F. Napier.

THE NEW STAMPS.

WE can but hope that the concluding paragraph in the following announcement made on the authority of *The Evening News* may be verified :—

"Every effort is being made to effect improvements in the new postage stamps.

"It is understood that new machinery on an extensive scale is being fitted up by the printers, Messrs. Harrison, which, it is hoped, will considerably assist in the production, and improve the adhesive properties of the criticized issues.

"It is further stated that owing to the dissatisfaction of the printers with the electrotypes manufactured for them by the Mint authorities, steps are being taken to lay down a new plant at Hayes, Middlesex.

"Here the plates from which the stamps are printed will be produced under the supervision of Messrs. Harrison themselves.

"It is hoped that as a result of experiments now being carried out considerable improvement may also be made in the near future in the design of the King's head."

NEW ZEALAND SERRATED PERFORATION.

THESE interesting unofficial precursors of the Government perforations of New Zealand have always been a somewhat indefinite quantity i.e. the number of varieties, or values, that may have existed having never been finally ascertained. The full set exists in the no watermark thick paper, 1856, but in the pelure paper set, 1860–2, only the 6d. is known, and this was only discovered by the writer some five or six years since. In the stamps with watermark Star of 1862, printed in the Colony, all values are now known with this perforation except the one shilling. This is a variety whose existence we have long surmised, and we are therefore not surprised to hear from Mr. C. L. Pack, who is a close student and ardent collector of the New Zealand stamps, that he "has recently seen a copy of the one shilling on the Star watermarked paper with the serrated

perforation," and that the stamp and perforation seemed in his judgment quite genuine. This seems quite a likely variety, as the same value on the thick paper was extensively perforated thus, and is in effect the only serrated New Zealand stamp that is relatively plentiful. The catalogues, it is true, assess it higher than the 2d. and 6d. Star watermark, but both these stamps are far rarer. (As to the New Zealand old issues generally, the modern pricing is entirely misleading, inaccurate, and out of date, but as none of the catalogue-issuing firms possess any stock, they probably do not consider that it is worth while to recast the prices.)

Of the issue of 1864 with watermark "N Z," the writer, in his former collection, had the one shilling also with this serrated perforation. This value, therefore, exists thus in the issues both prior to and succeeding that of the Star watermark, and these varieties certainly are evidences in favour of the existence of such a stamp as that now noted.

The whole subject of these unofficial perforations is being studied by several of the prominent collectors of Australian stamps with a view to future publication. We shall therefore be much obliged if any of our readers can afford us either any corroboration of the specimen now reported, or give information as to any of the unofficially perforated issues of this country.

MR. HAROLD KJELLSTEDT.

WE are glad to notice in the American philatelic journals that Mr. Kjellstedt has been honoured by being elected President of the Southern Philatelic Association, the second society in importance and numbers in the United States. Mr. Kjellstedt has also been re-elected for the fifth time as International Secretary of the American Philatelic Society. Mr. Kjellstedt, who as an active member of the Royal Philatelic Society of London kindly watches over our interests in the States, is to be cordially congratulated upon his well-merited honours.

THE 20 CENTECIMOS OF URUGUAY, 1866 (LONDON PRINTING).

WE are indebted to Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack for the following valuable indications as to guides in plating this stamp.

The sheet of London Printing was composed of 100 stamps in four panes of 25 stamps to the pane, in five rows of 5.

1. "E" missing from background at right of castle; no dash in zero below ox.

2. Sun well to right between numerals; triangular white space at rear of hind feet of ox; first "T" up at left over first "O" of "MONTEVIDEO" is small.

3. Break about 1 mm. long in inner frame-line of large zero at right of sun; short dash in zero below ox.

4. Portions of letters of background missing immediately at right of Arms; dash in zero below ox is near the left side of panel; dash in zero at right of sun is broken near tip.

5. Dash in zero above castle is followed by a dot; fourth "M" up at right over second "E" of "MONTEVIDEO" has long left stroke.

6. Third "T" up at left over first "O" of "MONTEVIDEO" is entirely missing; no dash in zero below ox, same as Nos. 1, 7, and 20.

7. First "E" up at left over "O" of "MONTEVIDEO" is like "L"; first "C" up at right over "I" of "MONTEVIDEO" is broken; no dash in zero below ox, same as Nos. 1, 6, and 20.

8. First "T" up at left is short-stemmed; first "M" up at left has last stroke long extending down into frame-line; second "C" up at right over "I" of "MONTEVIDEO" is open.

9. The first "E" up at right has the middle bar extended to the left and meeting the stem of "T," the whole resembling a monogram "THE"; the absence of a letter in background directly below Arms leaves a square white space.

10. There is a break in inner frame-line at top of large numeral "2" over point of dash following "S"; first "E" up at right over "I" of "MONTEVIDEO" is like an inverted "F."

11. Second "I" up at right is entirely missing; white diagonal space behind ox against oval; first "N" up at right has first stroke extending down into frame-line.

12. Face and mane of horse are white; first "N" up at left has last stroke curved to the right, meeting top of "T"; small dash in zero under ox.

13. There is a small break in inner frame-line of large zero at right of sun; first "I" up over "V" of "MONTEVIDEO" is short.

14. There is a long diagonal line across lower left corner of stamp starting at third "C" up at left and extending down through "N" of "MONTEVIDEO" in lower label.

15. There is a break in inner frame-line of large numeral "2" close to ball of figure; sun is high up with a long nose touching top of Arms.

16. There is a 1 mm. break in inner frame-line of large zero at right of sun, as in No. 3; long dash in zero below ox; ox has no eye.

17. Dash in upper part of large numeral "2" at left of sun is followed by a dot; first "T" up at right over "D" of "MONTEVIDEO" is small.

18. "CE" in lower left corner of background are like diphthong "Œ"; first and second "I's" up at right over second "E" of "MONTEVIDEO" are continuous, and extend down across frame-line of lower label.

19. Second shade line from top over scales sags down into third line; sun does not touch large zero at right; traces of a diagonal scratch either in right or top margin.

20. No dashes in large zero either above castle or below ox; first and second "I's" up at right are continuous.

21. Second "C" up over "T" of "MONTEVIDEO" is like "O" and joins back of "E"; inner frame-lines of stem and base of large numeral "2" are joined at the angle with a diagonal line.

22. The two "N's" up over "D" of "MONTEVIDEO" are joined; a small "T" follows lower "N"; sun high up above Arms and away from large "2."

23. Short diagonal line across angle at junction of base and stem of large

numeral "2" as in No. 21; first two "N's" up at left over first "O" of "MONTEVIDEO" are joined.

24. Sun high up above Arms; the absence of a part of a letter in lower part of background in large zero leaves a plain white space.

25. Castle has no door; second "E" up at left over "M" of "MONTEVIDEO" has no middle bar.

Reviews.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE. PART II.*



THE preceding edition of this portion of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, having been unexpectedly sold out as early as May last, it has been found necessary to expedite the work, and there remains, therefore, but an interval of some eight months between the two editions. This abnormal demand is attributed to the attention aroused by the extension and revision of the lists of stamps of South American States, and the further elaboration of these issues is the dominant factor in the present issue.

Although the volume has not appreciably increased in bulk, there has been much fresh work incorporated, notably in the South and Central American countries, to wit—Brazil; this has been revised throughout, and the issues of 1881–90 and 1900–3 rewritten—the prices being "revised." Ecuador: there has been an elimination of doubtful varieties, and a rearrangement of the provisional issues. Nicaragua has been rewritten, and a number of varieties of local surcharges removed. The publishers state hereon in their preface: "It is thought that too many minor varieties of the local surcharges had been included which are only of interest to half a dozen specialists, and which were very confusing to the great bulk of collectors." This same golden rule applied to many other countries would be eminently acceptable to the philatelic world. Paraguay: these lists have been entirely recast on the basis of the very able and interesting articles by Mr. C. J. Phillips now appearing in the *Monthly Journal*. Peru has also been further revised.

The stamps of Mexico have been dealt with on drastic methods. The publishers state: "With the kind collaboration of Messrs. S. Chapman and W. T. Wilson we have entirely rewritten the list of the issues from 1856 to 1879, and have inserted a number of interesting footnotes. We have made a careful study of the numerous reprints and forgeries, and the prices quoted are for *genuine originals*, which are far rarer (especially in the early 4 and 8 reales) than is generally believed, as the bulk of these stamps found in ordinary collections are reprints and fakes."

There can be no doubt that the fine old issues of Mexico have been under a cloud for many years, the principal cause thereof being the existence of

* *Stanley Gibbons', Limited, Priced Catalogue of Stamps of Foreign Countries*, 1912. Twenty-second edition. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

some of the early issues "reprinted" by persons who had become possessed both of the original dies of both the designs and the obliterations. It is now claimed that these dangerous "reprints" can be readily distinguished, and if so it will go far to remove the stigma under which the Mexican stamps have so long suffered.

The number of varieties listed has been very largely increased, and there are excellent and instructive notes appended which add much to our previous knowledge on this subject. We note that the prices have been "revised," i.e. increased generally to double, and frequently to treble, those of the preceding edition. We cannot claim sufficient knowledge on this particular subject to say if such an abnormal rise is justified. We do not, however, believe in sudden inflations in any market—philatelic or otherwise—and we have seen previous "jumps" in catalogue that have not been justified by subsequent records. In the present instance, seeing that in bulk of varieties and increased prices an inclusive collection of the Mexican stamps has been appreciated at about thrice its former value, we are constrained to think that the few lucky specialists herein will be rendered supremely happy, but we have great doubts if this revision will tend to "encourager les autres," and lead to the desired popularization of these stamps.

The stamps of Turkey and Bulgaria have also received considerable attention, due regard being paid to the alterations in value caused by the recent sale of the Turkish remainders. We are glad to note in Turkey, as in other rewritten countries, that minor varieties are now in smaller or "dropped" type. We hope to see this excellent system continued in all countries, as we are absolutely assured that unless some such definite and permanent plan is adopted, the general collector in printed albums is destined to be as extinct as the dodo!

The catalogue in its entirety fully maintains its previous deservedly great reputation and ever-increasing popularity.

HERR PAUL KOHL'S CATALOGUES.*

Herr Kohl has wisely allowed a period of three years to elapse between the present and the last editions of his catalogues, an example that, in our judgment, were well worthy of being followed by his competitors. The advantages of this plan are amply apparent in the present instance, as the catalogue has enormously increased its philatelic value. There are two highly important innovations that stand out. The title of the work is now changed—whereas its main title was formerly *Grosser illustrierter Katalog*, it is now *Briefmarken Handbuch*—i.e. handbook instead of catalogue. This implies—and it is borne out by the contents—that it goes beyond the ordinary catalogue, and is not intended for the general collector, whose wants are catered for in normal catalogue by the same firm. This is a most important departure, and one that confirms the opinions so frequently expressed in this journal, that catalogues, or the albums based thereon, can no longer be produced that shall be equally applicable to the specialist and the general collector.

* *Kohl's Briefmarken Handbuch und Grosser Katalog*, Part I and Part II, ninth edition, 1912. *Illustrierter Briefmarken Normal-Katalog*, 1912. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz, Germany.

The second striking alteration is the division of this work into two volumes, the first containing the European countries and all their colonies and possessions, and the second all the other countries outside Europe. The first part alone extends to 1258 pages, and the second to 559, the aggregate result being a gain of no less than 323 pages of additional matter over the previous edition. It is therefore evident that a vast amount of fresh philatelic information has been included, and a perusal of this splendid work will show a remarkable fund of knowledge on almost every country. The philatelic and explanatory notes are copious and frequent, the lists of perforations and all minor varieties are fully specialized, and it may be said to have thus fully vindicated its new title of handbook.

It is obvious that all catalogues are to a great extent compilations, and that the labour of others is ruthlessly incorporated. The splendid lists of the British Colonials that have emanated from this country, and the more recent fine catalogues of America, North and South, do not, in foreign catalogues, represent original continental authorship, but subject to this reservation, and as a compilation, we hold the opinion that Herr Paul Kohl's Handbook is, at the present day, the finest and most complete specialized (and priced) catalogue that has yet appeared. We heartily congratulate the enterprising publisher upon this magnificent work, which we are glad to note was awarded the highest possible award at the Vienna Exhibition.

The question of prices is an all-important one; hence we feel constrained to draw attention to the great difference that is frequently to be noted between the quotations of simultaneously issued catalogues as one example only out of many. In Brunswick the first issue complete unused in Kohl has a total value £460, whereas in Stanley Gibbons it is only £220. In Hamburg the total value of the first issue used is £30 5s. in the former and £21 10s. in the latter. It is obvious that both these cannot be right, and that two markets, only twenty hours apart, can be so widely divergent. We note, moreover, that in such countries as Montenegro—a puny and primitive state—a total of prices has been arrived at which would fully represent the aggregate issues of a great European country for half a century! The values set upon the European issues generally, however, have enormously risen, and we have had ocular evidence recently on the Continent that the dealers are not willing sellers at even these high quotations, but that really fine specimens are saleable at figures that soar far above any catalogue quotations!

The Normal Catalogue—which caters for the general collector and ignores all small varieties—appears in a new edition with all new issues and many revisions. It is admirably succinct in its arrangement, all the stamps that are not absolutely main or face varieties being indicated as sub-types in smaller print. The collector who does not want to travel wide in the scope of his philatelic acquisitions will find Herr Kohl's Normal Catalogue an excellent and reliable guide. The printing, illustrations, and general production of the catalogue fully represent the well-known excellence of Leipsic book productions.

MESSRS. SENFS' CATALOGUE.*

Although such an old and well-established favourite, the catalogue of Messrs. Senf Brothers is by no means allowed to trade upon its reputation, but is kept fully abreast of the times, and by this careful editing and by the conservation of its traditional good features it successfully holds its own against all competition. In the present (and twentieth) edition many improvements have been effected, as in New Hebrides, Salvador, Brazil, Panama, and Switzerland.

A useful feature is the due discrimination made between legitimate postmarks and stamps postmarked to order, while the interesting subject of reprints has received considerable attention. The prices have been throughout "reviewed"—an expression that we may now accept as indicating only the upward grade! The publishers themselves in their preface express the opinion that these alterations in value will cause many collectors to be greatly astonished. The rise in European stamps is extraordinary, but, as we have always contended, there is no class of stamps so free from taint as the European issues, and they are therefore deservedly popular among the vast body of continental collectors. With these facts before us and the steady increase of the number of collectors, it is difficult to see when the rise in values will stop!

We should add that a table of philatelic expressions with translations in several languages is given to every purchaser of the catalogue, which we can once more recommend to all collectors as an excellent and reliable work.

MESSRS. CARL WILLADT'S CATALOGUE.†

This is the fifteenth appearance of this neat little list of the European stamps that are on sale by the well-known and old-established firm of Carl Willadt and Co. It includes all the important varieties, and nearly every stamp is priced, so that it forms a useful guide. In a supplement Messrs. Willadt give a list of a number of "Cabinet pieces" with corresponding estimates of their selling values.

* Gebrüder Senfs' *Illustrierter Postwerth-zeichen Katalog*, 1912. Gebrüder Senf, Leipsig, Germany.

† *Europa: Spezial-Preisbuch* (1911–12). Carl Willadt and Co., Pforzheim, Baden, Germany.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 3d. and 2s. 6d. stamps of the Edwardian issue printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, perf. 15 × 14, and we find that some of the 1d. value purchased lately have this perforation.

From the same source we gather that the 10d. value of the Harrison printing has made its appearance, perf. 14.

British Honduras.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports, on continental authority, the printing of the 25 c. in new colours.

Adhesive.

25 c., black on green; multiple wmk.

British Levant.—The ½d. stamp of the King George issue, overprinted "Levant" in black, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

½d., green.

Jamaica.—A 4d., red on yellow, Queen's Head, is about to replace the 4d., black on yellow, which was chronicled about a year ago. This information is given in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Northern Nigeria.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the new 3d. stamp; and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new 5s. stamp.

Adhesives.

3d., dull purple on yellow; multiple; chalky.
5s., green and red on yellow ,, ,,

Papua.—The 4d. stamp with large lettering is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we find it is watermarked with Crown and A *inverted* and is perforated 12½.

St. Helena.—Specimen copies of the 1d., all rose, stamps have been seen.

Adhesive.

1d., all rose; multiple; ordinary.

South Australia.—The *Monthly Journal's* attention has been called to a copy of the old 2s. stamp, Type 3, wmk. large Star, with complicated perforations. It is perf. 11½ at top, 15 at bottom, 14½ at left, and 12 at right. The 14½ perforation runs to 15 in parts.

Straits Settlements.—The 4 c. stamp in a new colour, lake, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

4 c., lake; multiple; ordinary; perf. 14

Travancore.—A set of Official stamps is listed in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Officials.

1 chuckram, blue; overprinted $\frac{\text{On}}{\text{S.S}}$ approximately.
2 ,, red ,, ,, ,,
3 ,, violet ,, ,, ,,
4 ,, blue-green ,, ,, ,,

EUROPE.

Bavaria.—A new value, 60 pf., has been added to the current set, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have supplied us with a copy.

Adhesive.

60 pf., green on chamois; perf. 11½.

Belgium.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* tells us, on continental authority, that the 1 c. and 2 c. Charity stamps are, in addition to the 5 c. and 10 c. values, overprinted "1911."

Overprinted "1911."
Dotted ground, 1 c., grey.
,, 2 c., brown.
Solid ground, 1 c., grey.
,, 2 c., brown.

GERMANY.—A new value, 60 pf., has been added to the current set, and Messrs. Hugo Krotzsch and Co. and Whitfield King and Co. have sent us specimens.

Adhesive.

60 pf., magenta on white; watermarked and perf. 14.

PORTUGAL.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the Vasco da Gama sets with overprint "Republica" in black.

Adhesives.

2½ reis, blue-green.
15 ,, on 5 reis, vermilion.
25 ,, yellow-green.
50 ,, deep blue.
75 ,, red-brown.
80 ,, on 150 reis, yellow-brown.
100 ,, bistre-brown.
1000 ,, on 10 reis, dull purple.

Postage Dues.

5 reis, black.
10 ,, dull magenta.
20 ,, orange.
200 ,, brown on buff.
300 ,, on 50 reis, slate-green.
500 ,, on 100 reis, carmine on rose.

SERVIA.—The 2 paras of the new issue has been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2 paras, purple; perf. 11½–12.

SWEDEN.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received two more values of the set with head of King Gustaf V, both on unwatermarked paper.

The *M.J.* lists the 25 öre also.

Adhesives.

15 öre, red-brown; King Gustaf V; unwatermarked.
25 öre, orange; King Gustaf V; unwatermarked.
35 ,, violet ,, ,, ,,

The 10 öre Official stamp, printed with watermark of lines, is announced in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Official.

10 öre, rose; wmk. lines.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the set, from 1 c. to $1, for permanent use, chronicled on page 43, Vol. XIX, but the description then given not being quite correct, we now list the lot again.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, green; Columbus.
2 centavos, scarlet; Valdivia.
3 ,, sepia; Toro Z.
5 ,, blue; O'Higgins.
10 centavos, grey; black centre; Freire.
12 ,, carmine ,, F. A. Pinto.
15 ,, purple ,, Prieto.
20 ,, red ,, Bulnes.
25 ,, light blue ,, Montt.
30 ,, brown ,, Perez.
50 ,, dark green ,, Errazuriz Z.
$1, emerald-green; black centre; A. Pinto.
$2, red ,, D. Santa Maria.
$5, sage-green ,, J. M. Balmaceda.
$10, orange ,, F. Errazuriz E.

All perf. 12; no wmk.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—According to the *Metropolitan Philatelist* a new issue has taken place here.

The design, it is stated, is the same as heretofore, but the Arms are high up on the stamp, with the motto "Dios—Patria—Libertad" on scroll above and the name of the country in small letters below, leaving the lower frame same as before. The same watermarked paper is used.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, green and black.
2 centavos, scarlet and black.
10 ,, red-violet and black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

DUTCH INDIES.—The current set of stamps has been overprinted for official use.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*



Current postage stamps overprinted "DIENST" (*Service*) *for official use.*

½ c., violet.
1 c., olive-green.
2 c., red-brown.
2½ c., green.
3 c., yellow.
4 c., ultramarine.
5 c., carmine.
7½ c., grey.
10 c., slate.
12½ c., blue.
15 c., brown.
17½ c., bistre.
20 c., olive.
22½ c., brown and olive.
25 c., violet.
30 c., orange-brown.
50 c., red-brown.
1 gld., violet.
2½ gld., slate-grey.

On the first eight values (½ c. to 7½ c.) the surcharge reads diagonally downwards, and on the other values upwards. The following remainders of old issues have also been overprinted.

Issue of 1883.

Overprinted "DIENST" as above.

2½ c., orange.

Issue of 1891.

Overprint " D," *in white, on a circular black disc.*

10 c., brown.
12½ c., grey.
15 c., bistre.
20 c., blue.
25 c., lilac.
50 c., carmine.
2 g. 50 c., brown and blue.

MOZAMBIQUE.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that they have received the Postage Due stamps of this country overprinted "Republica" in a similar manner to the other colonies.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the Postage Due set of stamps overprinted "Republica" in a similar manner to the other colonies.

RIO DE ORO.—More provisionals are listed in the *M.J.* The old "HABILITADO —PARA—15 CENTS" surcharge has been used again, and the other values have a new fashion of surcharge, probably type-set.

Provisionals.

2 cents on 4 p., dull blue; red surcharge.
5 ,, ,, 10 p., emerald-green; violet surcharge.
10 centimos, on 2 p., deep lilac; black ,,
15 cents on 5 p., dull red ,, ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Monthly meetings from October to April inclusive at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ—*Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.* Free to members.

Entrance fee, 5s.; annual subscription, 5s.; life membership, £2 2s.

Hon. Secretary—

H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

All the Meetings will be held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Programme for the Session 1911–12.

1911.

Oct. 17. Display of the Stamps of Trindidad, with Notes. Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.

Nov. 21. Display: "Errors of Philately." The Vice-President.
Address: "Errors of Literature." Mr. Percy Ashley.

Dec. 19. Display of "Sydney Views," with Notes. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

1912.

Jan. 16. General Display (particulars to be announced later). Members.

Feb. 20. Display of the Stamps of the Levante. The Vice-President.
Address: Mr. Percy Ashley.

Mar. 19. Dlsplay of Selections from his general collection. Mr. J. R. Laing.

Apr. 16. Display of the Early Issues of Argentine, with Notes. Mr. T. W. Hall.

May 21. Annual General Meeting.

Promises to give Papers and Displays are regarded as strictly conditional, and changes of Programme and alterations of dates may be made at the discretion of the Committee.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

Twenty-second Session, 1911–12.

Hon. President—L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

President—J. H. THACKRAH.

Vice-Presidents—

W. K. SKIPWITH. J. W. DUFFIELD.

Hon. Treasurer—E. EGLV,
"Fiore," Ashleigh Road, West Park, Leeds.

Hon. Secretaries—

W. DENISON ROEBUCK,
259 Hyde Park Road, Leeds.

W. K. SKIPWITH,
27 Ash Grove, Headingley, Leeds.

Hon. Librarian—J. DIGBY FIRTH.

Hon. Auctioneer—J. E. KITCHEN.

Exchange Managers—

G. DAVIS, Lee Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.
J. E. RHODES, Rose Dene, Pool, near Leeds.

Committee (Ex-Presidents)—

T. K. SKIPWITH. H. WADE.

The Meetings are held on Tuesdays at 6 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A., Albion Place, Leeds.

SYLLABUS, 1911–12.

1911.

Oct. 10. Display: New South Wales. L. L. R. Hausburg.

,, 24. Stamps of Asia. General display by Members.

Nov. 7. "St. Vincent. The Island and its Stamps." Illustrated by lantern slides. A. Oxley.

,, 21. Auction Sale.

Dec. 5. Display: Chili. G. H. Dannatt.

,, 19. Discussion.
Display: Great Britain.

1912.

Jan. 2. Boys' Competition.
Display: Stamps of King George. By Members.

1912.

Jan. 16. Display: Cape of Good Hope. A. Oxley.
,, 30. Auction Sale.
Feb. 13. Morocco Native Post (and Morocco Agencies). Illustrated by lantern slides. J. C. North.
,, 27. Display by Messrs. Findlater, Rhodes, and Schwab.
Mar. 12. Paper: "Early Stamp Collecting in Leeds."
Display: Early English Stamps. W. Woodthorpe (of Liverpool).
,, 26. Display: The Beginnings of Stamps: Spain, France, Holland, and England. A. Preston Pearce and W. Denison Roebuck.
Apr. 16. Display by H. Wade.
,, 30. Auction Sale.
May 7. Annual Meeting.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Season 1911-12.

President—W. E. WHITNALL.

Vice-Presidents—
DR. H. ARMSTRONG. W. WOODTHORPE.

Committee—
A. S. ALLENDER, E. L. KENYON,
W. H. LAWSON, W. J. ROBSON,
R. H. WEBSTER.

Hon. Treasurer—R. JAMES,
North and South Wales Bank, Ltd.,
Castle Street, Liverpool.

Hon. Exchange Secretary—W. MCMILLAN,
9 Bristol Road, Wavertree.

Hon. Legal Adviser—P. W. MARTIN,
Fylde Chambers, Thomas Street, Liverpool.

Hon. Librarian—R A. MANNINGS,
21 Well Lane, Rock Ferry.

Hon. Secretary—J. H. M. SAVAGE,
44 Cavendish Drive, Rock Ferry.

Meetings will be held at 7.30 p.m. in the St. George's Restaurant, 5 Redcross Street, Liverpool, on the dates given hereon.

SYLLABUS.

1911.

Sept. 25. Presidential Address.
Notes on the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. J. Hughes.
Display: A South American Country.*
Oct. 9. Short papers by Members on "My Favourite Country, and why".
Display: An Asiatic Country.*
,, 23. Paper: "British Minor Varieties." A. S. Allender.
Display: A West Indian Country.*
Nov. 6. Debate: "Is Stamp Collecting a Farce?" Affirmative: Dr. Armstrong. Negative: W. J. Robson.
Display: An African Country.*

1912.

Nov. 20. Notes and Display: "Ceylon." W. Oxley (Leeds Philatelic Society).
Dec. 4. Debate: "Do Philatelic Societies help Philately?" Opener: R. James.
Display: Blocks and strips of used stamps (limited to 12 pieces).
,, 18. Notes and Display: "North American Colonies." J. H. Abbott (Manchester Philatelic Society).

1912.

Jan. 8. Short papers by Members on "How and why I started collecting."
Display: A Central American Country.*
,, 22. Notes and Display: "France." W. Grunewald (Manchester Philatelic Society).
Feb. 5. Paper: "Perforations—are they worth consideration?" J. Hughes.
An Australasian Country.*
,, 19. Paper: "Holland, issues of 1852-71," with lantern." H. W. Cleaver.
Display: Holland.
Mar. 4. Debate: "Is finality a desideratum?" Opener: W. Woodthorpe.
Display: A North American Country.*
,, 18. Paper: "Mythology and Postage Stamp Design." R. S. Archer, Jun.
Display: A European Country * (Holland excepted).
Apr. 1. Debate: "Are we too Imperial in our collecting?" Opener: G. Burrow.
Display for Special Prize.
,, 15. Annual Meeting.
,, 29. Discussion: Suggestions for next season's programme.
Display: Twenty Stamps of Gibbons' Catalogue, value 1d.

October 9th and January 8th. All members are invited to contribute papers on these evenings.

* Any one country (foreign or colonial) of the group may be displayed.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

128 Russell Street, Melbourne.

THE annual meeting was held on Thursday, 27th July, 1911, at 8 p.m.

The President, Rev. H. W. Lane, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance.

The annual report and balance sheet was received and adopted.

The retiring President then read the customary address, which was listened to with great interest. The address was quite on original lines, and proved most interesting.

The election of office-bearers resulted in the following being elected:—

President, Mr. H. Glazebrook; Vice-President, Mr. W. R. Rundell; Librarian, Mr. W. Brettschneider; Secretary, Exchange Superintendent, and Treasurer, Mr. S. O. Smith; Committee, Messrs. W. Ackland, A. J. Derrick, A. G. Kelson, and J. Welsh.

It was proposed and duly carried that no commission be charged on stamps sold at the Society's meetings.

Letters regretting inability to attend were received from Mr. D. H. Hill, the Honorary Life President, and from Messrs. Derrick, Glazebrook, and Welsh.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held on 27th July, 1911, at the close of the annual meeting.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Glazebrook, who was confined to his bed, the chair was taken by Mr. W. R. Rundell, the Vice-President.

Reference was made to the fact that this would be the last meeting of the Society to be held at 128 Russell Street, the home of the Society for eleven years ; and that meetings would be held in future at the new rooms at 317 Flinders Lane.

A letter was received from Mr. C. L. Pack expressing his pleasure at being elected an honorary member of the Society.

The ballot for positions in Exchange Book No. 218 then took place.

Messrs. J. Guiver, J. Fenton, A. Simson, and Carl Peterson were unanimously elected members of the Society.

It was resolved that a copy of the *Australian Philatelic Directory*, by Courtenay Smith, be purchased.

Mr. J. F. Cole showed a copy of Great Britain penny, red, Plate 77.

A sale of stamps by tender concluded the meeting.

ANNUAL REPORT.

(JUNE, 1911.)

Your Committee have much pleasure in presenting herewith their Nineteenth Annual Report and Balance Sheet. The past year has been a distinctly successful one from all points of view. The membership has increased during the year from seventy members to eighty-three, fifteen new members having been elected and two having resigned.

The roll now consists of :—

Thirty-nine town members.
Forty-one corresponding members.
Three honorary members.

In addition four more gentlemen have been nominated for membership.

The Society has to its credit a balance of £25 17s. 6d., which includes £11 13s. 7d. paid in advance for stamps removed from exchange books. There is also the sum of £14 10s. 9d. due to the Exchange Branch by members. There were twelve ordinary meetings held during the year, which were well attended.

Five Committee meetings were held, the following being the attendances :—Rev. H. W. Lane 5, Mr. Brettschneider 5, Mr. S. O. Smith 5, Mr. Glazebrook 4, Mr. Welsh 3, Mr. Williamson 2, Mr. Chester 2, Mr. Edmondson 2, Mr. Kelson 0.

Twelve exchange books were issued during the year, aggregating £1619 6d. 1½d., an average of £134 18s. 10d. per book. Eleven books valued at £1365 18s. 5½d. were returned, the sales from which amounted to £371 19s. 6d., averaging £33 16s. 4½d. per book. A book exchanged with the South Australian Society was also returned, from which the sales amounted to £11 19s. 6d.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. W. B. Crosbie, chief clerk in the General Post Office, for his kindness in allowing all new issues from the Postal Union Office, Berne, to be exhibited at the meetings. Messrs. F. Hagen, Ltd., and Messrs. J. H. Smith, Ltd., of Sydney, and Messrs. Pemberton and Co., of London, have generously contributed their periodicals to the Society's library. By the generosity of Mr. C. L. Pack, of New Jersey, U.S.A., the library has been enriched by a copy of the work entitled *The Stamps of Canada.*

The Society may be congratulated on the appointment of one of its oldest members, Mr. A. S. Whelan, to a seat on the Board of Adjudicators for the designs of the new Commonwealth issue of stamps. The Board have recommended three of the 1054 designs submitted to them to the Postmaster-General, and it is to be hoped that we are nearing the end of the period of makeshift and unsightly issues, and that at last Australia will issue a set of stamps which may be worthy of so large and progressive a country.

A series of sales of stamps has been held at the meetings, some of which proved highly successful. As Mr. Brettschneider is leaving 128 Russell Street, the Society is compelled to find other accommodation. Rooms have been taken at 317 Flinders Lane, and meetings will be held there.

In conclusion, your Committee have pleasure in expressing their appreciation of the increasing interest shown in Philately in general, and of the enthusiasm displayed by members of the Society during the past year. They trust that this enthusiasm in the best of hobbies will be maintained, and that the annual report and balance sheet of the year to come will show a still further increase of membership.

BALANCE SHEET.

Receipts.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To cash from 1910 . .	28 13 8	
,, Debits on Exchange Books . . .	22 11 3	
		51 4 11
,, Subscriptions		33 16 3
,, Commission on Exchange Books to No. 209		38 14 8
,, Sale of Exchange Sheets . .		1 16 5
,, Eleven subscriptions to *London Philatelist*		2 9 6
,, Eleven subscriptions to *Gibbons Journal*		1 18 6
,, Stamps paid for in advance .		11 13 7
,, Contributions towards entertaining		1 15 6
,, Amount previously written off .		1 10 0
		£144 19 4

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By amount carried forward from last year of stamps paid for in advance				28	11	9
,, Rent				12	0	0
,, Commission to Exchange Superintendent				19	7	4
,, Printing and Stationery				8	3	0
,, Binding and Publications				12	15	2
,, Sundry small accounts				1	9	7
,, Postage				13	0	10
,, Cash on hand	25	17	6			
,, Cash owing to Exchange Branch	14	10	9			
,, Credit Balance at Gibbons'	0	4	8			
				40	12	11
,, Society's portion of cost of evening to Mr. Hagen				2	7	6
,, Insurance				0	5	8
,, Estate of Hatch deceased, bad debt				6	5	7
				£144	19	4

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Due to Members				11	13	7
Capital, being surplus of Assets over Liabilities				107	19	4
				£119	12	11

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash in hand	25	17	6			
,, Cash owing to Exchange Branch	14	10	9			
,, Credit Balance at Gibbons'	0	4	8			
				40	12	11
,, Furniture				17	10	0
,, Books in Library				61	10	0
				£119	12	11

(*Signed*) S. ORLO SMITH,
Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct
(*Signed*) C. W. ELLIS, F.I.A.V.,
Hon. Auditor.

Melbourne, 1st of July, 1911.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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THE FUTURE PHILATELIC CONGRESSES.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

29 Holland Villas Road,
Kensington, London, W.,
1st October, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—I received the following letter from the Hon. Secretary of the North of England Philatelic Society, the contents of which I am sure will be received with universal satisfaction :—

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Whitley Bay,
Northumberland,
25th September, 1911.

Franz Reichenheim, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary,
Permanent Congress Committee.

DEAR SIR,—At the Annual General Meeting of this Society, held on the 21st inst., it was decided unanimously to invite the Philatelic Congress to be held in Newcastle in 1915, and I was instructed to inform you that a motion to this effect would be brought forward by our delegates at the next Congress.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) HUGH R. VIALL,
Hon. Secretary.

I sincerely hope that another Society will soon come forward and issue an invitation to hold the Congress in 1914, thus assuring the holding of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain for the next four years.

1912, Margate.
1913, Edinburgh.
1914 (?).
1915, Newcastle.

Yours faithfully,
FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary.
PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF
PHILATELIC CONGRESSES OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

[We suggest that London would be a suitable locale for 1914, and anticipate that propositions to this effect will be forthcoming.—ED.]

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 21 and 22 September, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1854–7, Large Crown, perf. 16, 1d., red-brown, pair, off centre	2	2	0
Ditto, 1882, £5, orange on blued	2	15	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro.,* cut close	2	14	0
Würtemberg, 1861, 18 kr., blue	2	2	0
Curaçao, 1895, perf. 13½, 2½ c., in magenta, on 10 c., ultramarine, block of 4, mint	2	18	0
Naples, 1858, 50 gra., lake	2	16	0
Ditto, 1860, ½ t., Arms	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Cross	4	0	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, creased	8	15	0
Basle, 2½ rap.	4	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red, pair,* creased and stained	4	10	0
Brazil, 600 r., italic figures	3	17	6
Fiji Islands, 1874, 3d., green, Roman "V.R.," pen cancelled	3	0	0
Hawaii, 1864, white laid paper, 1 c.,* black, the variety lettered "H A E" at left	9	0	0
Samoa, 1st issue, 1d., blue, an entire sheet of 20, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar lot, but darker shade	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., deep scarlet, an entire sheet of 10, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., pale violet, an entire sheet of 10, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar sheet, but deeper shade	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 9d., orange-brown, an entire sheet of 10, mint	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow, an entire sheet of 10, mint	4	12	6
Collection in Lallier's, 1196	23	0	0

Sale of 5 and 6 October, 1911.

Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., violet, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown £2 2s. and	3	7	6
Ditto, Levant, 1885, 12 p. on 2s. 6d., blue paper, mint	2	2	0
France, 1849, 1 fc., carmine-brown, block of 4	2	2	0
Ditto, Empire, 1 fc., carmine, pair, mint	2	14	0
Baden, 1862, perf. 13½, 3 k., rose, ditto	2	14	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, rouletted, ¼ sch., ditto	7	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., black on green,* small margins	3	3	0
Würtemberg, 70 kr., purple	2	10	0
Sicily, 50 gra., brown-lake, twice printed	7	0	0
Monaco, 1st issue, 5 fcs., carmine on green*	2	5	0
Spain, 1851, 2 reales, slight defect	6	15	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales, thinned	4	17	6
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales*	6	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 real, pale blue, creased and partly broken through	2	10	0
Philippine Islands, 1st issue, 2 rs., dull green* £2 2s. and	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., slate-blue, "CORROS," 2 pinholes	4	10	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	4	15	0
India, 1854, 1 a., Die III, strip of 3,* creased	5	5	0
Ditto, 1855, 4 a., indigo and red, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, Service, 1866, 8 a., purple, uncut	10	0	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a., "A.B." in black, MS., on 2 as., pair on piece	5	0	0
Natal, 1869, "Postage," 13¾ mm. long, clean-cut perfs. 14 to 16, 3d., blue	2	0	0
Niger Coast, 1894, provl., "½" in red on half 1d., pale blue, on piece	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, "½" in blue on half 1d., vermilion, on piece	3	12	6
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," in red, 6d., blue	2	8	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c, blue, imperf., mint	2	10	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	3	3	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-ver., close and tear	5	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, thinned	8	0	0
Mexico, 1864, Eagle, 3 c., yellow-brown,* without overprint	3	7	6
Barbados, 1860, pin-perf. 14, two sides, ½, yellow-green*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 5s., defective	2	12	9

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., red-brown, tear and thinned	2	8	0
British Honduras, perf. 12½, 2 c. on 6d., rose, pair, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 50 c. on 1s., grey, mint	2	8	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, perf., clipped at top	7	0	0
Fiji Islands, 1875, 2d., in black, on 3d., green, with Gothic "V.R.," pair,* stuck down on piece, one stamp torn	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red on bluish, Plate 1	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, Plate 2, on laid, double print	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 1	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2, pick and shovel omitted	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 5	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, no whip	2	2	0
Ditto, Laureated, 8d., yellow	3	0	0
Ditto, Diadem, 5d., green, imperf., mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1860, perf. 11½, 6d., deep violet, mint	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow, off centre	2	15	0
Ditto, 1885–98, "O.S.," on 10s, violet and carmine	2	17	0
New Zealand, serrated perfs., 1s., blue-green, thinned	4	0	0
South Australia, 1872, perf. 11½, and rouletted, 9d., grey-lilac, on piece	2	16	0
Victoria, 1860, 6d., orange, plain margin at left	2	12	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 26 and 27 September, 1911.

France, 1849, 1 f., orange-vermilion, thinned and pinhole	6	5	0
Ceylon, 1861, wmk. Star, 6d., brown, rough perfs.,* off centre	4	5	0
British Bechuanaland Protectorate 1888, 2s., green, mint	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, no margins	2	8	0
Lagos, 1884–6, 10s., purple-brown, apparently*	5	12	6
Canada, 10d., blue,* no gum	4	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange	3	3	0
United States, Justice, 90 c.*	2	0	0
Nevis, litho, 4d., orange-yellow, mint	3	0	0
St. Vincent, 1871–77, 1s., vermilion,* part gum	3	0	0
Trinidad, 1860, clean-cut perfs., 6d., green, pair, mint	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., rose-red, Plate 1, strip of 3	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, pair, one the variety "without clouds," on entire	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, Plate 1	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, different shade	2	11	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, Plate 2, early	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, Crevit omitted	7	10	0
Ditto, Laureated, 6d., brown, Plate 1, "WALLS," pen-marked	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange	6	0	0
Ditto, Diadem, imperf., 8d., yellow, creased	5	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine, a strip of 4, the right pair are slightly defective, but the left pair are very fine	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, a very fine pair	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, a vertical strip of 3, a little close at left but otherwise very fine and lightly cancelled	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a single copy	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, the outer line just touched in left bottom corner	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	2	15	0
Western Australia, 1854, 4d., slate*	2	17	6
Ditto, 1857, 2d., brown on Indian red, printed both sides	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., black-bronze, rouletted	2	7	6
Ditto, 1861, semi-rough perfs., 6d., purple-brown,* no gum	2	10	0
Collections: 1840, £26; 4272, £18 10s.; and 1330	18	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 28 and 29 September, 1911.

Great Britain, 1847, 6d., dull lilac*	3	3	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., mint	2	12	6
Ceylon, 1862, no wmk., 5d., reddish brown, few perfs., clipped	2	10	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, 2s., green, mint	2	8	0
British Central Africa, 1896, £1, blue, ditto	2	12	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1a., in MS., on 4a., brown	3	0	0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 r., inverted sur., mint	4	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Transvaal, April, 1879, 1 Penny, in black, on 6d., S. G. 288, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 Penny, in red, on 6d. ditto 290, ditto . . .	3	5	0
Bahamas, 1882, C.A., 4d., rose-lake,* perf. 14 . . .	2	0	0
Barbados, 1871, small Star, rough perfs., 6d., ver.* . . .	2	8	0
Ditto, 1870, large Star, ditto, 1s., black*	2	4	0
Grenada, broad Star, 2½d., rose-lake*	2	2	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange,* close	2	2	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d.,* dull green on yellowish, stained	2	0	0
New Zealand, 1882–97, 1d., rose, 10 × 12½, pair,* mint . .	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3, ditto	2	15	0
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue and red, mint	2	2	0

* * *

MESSRS. GILBERT AND KÖHLER.

Sale of 9–14 October, 1911.

* Unused.	Fcs., including the 10% payable by buyers.	Sterling. Ex.25.20. £	s.	d.
France, 1849, 15 c., green strip of 4 . . .	90[20]	3	11	7
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., black, *tête-bêche*, in a block of 15*	264	10	9	7
Ditto, 1853–60, 80 c., carmine, block of 4*	187	7	8	5
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine, *tête-bêche*, pair, reprints* . . .	577[50]	22	18	4
Ditto, 1871–5, 15 c. and 10 c., bistre on rose, error, pair* . .	302[50]	12	0	1
Ditto, 1884-90, 25 c., black on rose, imperf., sheet of 50* . .	682	27	1	4
France, 1906–7, 35 c., violet, imperf., sheet of 50* . . .	770	30	11	2
French Colonies, 1872-77, 4 c., grey . . .	92[40]	3	13	4
Monaco, 1885, 5 fr., carmine on green,* no gum	74[80]	2	19	4
Reunion, 1851, 15 c., black on azure* . . .	984[50]	39	1	4
Ditto, ditto, 30 c., ditto, on entire* . . .	1100	43	13	0
Austrian Mercury, red* .	1650	65	9	7
Bulgaria, 1882, 5 s., carmine and rose, error, with 5 c., green, on piece	297	11	15	9
Naples, ½ t., Arms . .	445[50]	17	11	7
Spain, 1851, 2 reales* .	616	24	8	11
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another used	458[70]	18	4	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 cuartos*	407	16	3	0
Ditto, 1855, error, 2 r., *blue*, in strip of four .	852[50]	33	16	7
Great Britain, 2s., brown, pair* . . .	220	8	14	8
Ditto, £5, orange, pair*	346[50]	13	15	0
Ditto, Levant, 1p. on 2d., on piece . . .	181[50]	7	4	0
Moldavia, 27 paras . .	1215[50]	48	4	9
Ditto, 54 paras . .	517	20	10	4
Ditto, ditto, another .	550	21	16	6
Ditto, 108 paras . .	990	39	5	8
Sweden, 20 ore, red, error Tretio* . . .	528	20	19	0
Switzerland, Double Geneva	594	23	11	5
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.* .	330	13	1	11
Tuscany, 1857, 9 cr., brown-lilac* . .	253	10	0	10
Ditto, 3 lire, yellow .	2585	102	11	7

Total sale Fcs.120,000 = £4761 18s. 1d.

* * * *

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XX. NOVEMBER, 1911. No. 239.

Auction Descriptions.



E regret to have recently seen in an esteemed foreign contemporary some severe strictures upon the methods of describing stamps in the auction catalogues of this country. It must be avowed that on an *ex parte* statement the complaints of our contemporary seem to have considerable justification. It is obvious that at auctions, property of whatever nature, from a postage stamp to a great landed estate, is always set out to the best advantage, and that the defects, if any, are prone to be kept in the background!

"Auctioneer's license" is a business phrase that is supposed to cover a multitude of sins in the rostrum, and the principle of *caveat emptor* is especially applicable to the purchaser by open competition. Incorrect descriptions of a property, whether a house or a postage stamp, may however either invalidate a sale, or cause pecuniary loss to the purchaser, and it is obvious in the interests of vendor and client alike that the more satisfactory results will be obtained by an adherence to faithful description of the goods that are sold.

Postage stamps are peculiarly liable to misdescription, and only the most careful expert assistance can produce a catalogue that shall be absolutely without reproach. We are, however, aware that in the case of the leading English auctioneers such expert help is forthcoming, and that the strictures of our contemporary cannot be held to apply. But perhaps all are not quite so careful, and we trust that the future may see a much-needed improvement in this direction, which has been the subject of much comment and dissatisfaction in philatelic circles. We have ourselves received several communications hereon, but we have judged it better to "submerge" the well-founded instances brought to our notice, and to express the hope that the pressure of public opinion will ensure a better result in the future. Several of our correspondents have suggested that this is a fruitful topic for ventilation at the forthcoming Philatelic Congress, and on this point we are at one with them, as we are convinced that there would be an ample field for discussion, while an expression of opinion from the delegates would probably be conducive to the benefit of both the auctioneers and their clients.

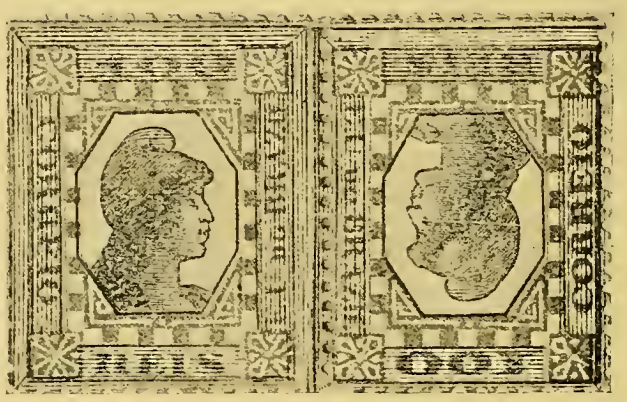
The Stamps of Brazil.

By CAPTAIN G. S. F. NAPIER.

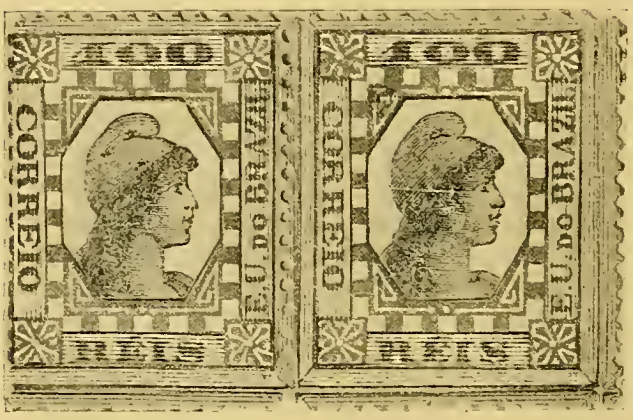
(*Continued from page* 254.)

SINCE writing of the bicoloured issue of 1891 (*vide* page 207) I have come across two very interesting stamps. As I have already stated, the *tête bêche* stamp which occurred on the right edge of the sheet is distinguishable by a horizontal white line across the head. I have now acquired a pair of normal stamps in the red and sky-blue printing on thin, poor paper, the right-hand one of which has the white line across the head which is characteristic of the above-mentioned *tête bêche* stamp. This would appear to be the *téte bêche* corrected, but, curiously, it shows traces of another stamp to the right of it. Fig. 1 shows the *tête bêche*, and Fig. 2 the, presumably, corrected *téte bêche*.

I



II



I may here mention that all the *tête bêche* stamps I have seen have been on the paper with very distinct mesh, which is quite different from that above described.

I also illustrate (Fig. 3) a stamp with inverted frame, which shows the same flaws round the head and on the shoulder as the normal stamp shown in Fig. 4. Both these stamps are on the thick unmeshed paper of the first

III



IV



printing, on which I have never before seen an inverted frame stamp. I ascribe this to an entire sheet being printed with the frame reversed. The normal red and blue inverted frame stamp, which only occurred in the sky-blue printing on thin, poor paper, is quite distinct from the one here illustrated in several ways.

SYNOPSIS (*continued from page* 184).

Seventeenth Issue, 1882 *to* 1885.

Engraved and printed from copper plates at the Rio de Janeiro Mint on laid paper. Perf. 12½ to 14. The Large Head series. The 100 and 200 have a background of crossed horizontal and diagonal lines.

10 reis, intense black, black, grey-black (Sept., 1882).
50 „ blue, pale blue, greenish blue (Mar. 10, 1885).
100 „ olive-green, myrtle-green (May, 1882).
200 „ pale brown, brown-rose (1882).*

Eighteenth Issue, 1883 *to* 1885.

Engraved and printed from copper plates at the Rio de Janeiro Mint on laid paper. Perf. 12½ to 14. The 100 has a background of crossed vertical and diagonal lines.

10 reis, pale orange, deep orange (March 10, 1885).
100 „ myrtle-green (March 17 (?), 1883).

* Moens catalogues this stamp as issued in May, 1882, while in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue the date is given as September, 1882.

Nineteenth Issue. May, 1883.

Engraved and printed from copper plates at the Rio de Janeiro Mint on laid paper. Perf. 12½ to 14. Head on solid ground.

100 reis, lilac.

Twentieth Issue. July, 1883.

Engraved and printed from copper plates at the Rio de Janeiro Mint on laid paper. Perf. 12½ to 14. Head on ground of horizontal lines.

100 reis, lilac, mauve.

Twenty-first Issue. October (?), 1884.

Engraved and printed from copper plates at the Rio de Janeiro Mint on laid paper. Perf. 12½ to 14. Head on background of crossed diagonal lines.

200 reis, brown-rose, mauve-pink.

Twenty-second Issue. 20th June, 1884.

Engraved and printed at the Rio de Janeiro Mint from copper plates. Perf. 12½ to 14. Small head of Emperor to left with coat and collar.

100 reis, lilac, pale lilac, french grey.

Twenty-third Issue, 1884 to 1888.

Printed * at the Rio de Janeiro Mint on laid paper. Perf. 12½ to 14.

20 reis,	pale olive-green, olive-green, myrtle-green	(Jan.,	1884).
50 „	pale blue, blue, deep blue	(Feb.,	1887).
100 „	(netted ground) pale lilac	(Oct. 3,	1885).
100 „	(white „) lilac, pale lilac, brownish lilac	(Mar.,	1888).
300 „	blue, pale blue	(Feb.,	1887).
500 „	deep olive-green, olive-green, pale olive-green	(„	).
700 „	pale lilac, lilac, dull violet	(	1887).
1000 „	blue-grey (shades), blue (shades)	(Feb.,	1888).

VARIETY. IMPERFORATE.

100 reis (type 2, white ground), liiac.

UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

Twenty-fourth Issue (*Southern Cross*), 1890.

Engraved and printed at the Rio de Janeiro Mint.

I. Thin, poor toned, to white, wove paper, sometimes showing faint irregular mesh when held to the light.

(*a*) Perf. 12½ to 14.

20 reis, green, pale emerald-green, deep emerald-green.

50 „ pale olive-green, olive-green, deep olive-green, sea-green, grey-green, bright green (shades), pale blue-green, blue-green, bottle-green.

100 „ type 1 (*vide* page 206), rose-pink, pale mauve, mauve, deep mauve.

* Mr. Phillips states in *G.S.W.*, Vol. XI, page 321, that this issue was printed from engraved copper plates, but I am inclined to think that some, if not all, were printed from typographic plates.

100 reis, type 2, mauve, deep mauve.
" " " 3 " " "
200 " pale violet, violet, deep violet. [Prussian blue.
300 " pale bluish grey, dark bluish grey, slate-lilac, slate-blue,

(*b*) Perf. 11, 11½, large holes.
20 reis, blue-green (shades), 11, 11½, large, 11 × 11½, large.
20 " emerald-green, 11, 11½, large.
50 " olive-green, 11.
50 " pale sea-green, 11, 11½, large.
200 " violet, 11½, large.
300 " pale slate, slate, deep slate, 11½, large.

(*c*) Perf. compound of 12½ to 14 with 11 or 11½, large.
20 reis, sea-green, 11½ × 13,* top or bottom 13, remainder 11½, large.
20 " emerald-green, 11 × 13.
50 " sea-green, 13 × 11.
50 " olive-green, 11 × 13, top or bottom 13, remainder 11½, large.
200 " violet, 13 × 11, 13 × 11½, large.
300 " bluish grey, 13 × 11.
300 " slate-blue, 11 × 13.

II. Medium to thick white paper, showing a very distinct and regular mesh when held to the light.

(*a*) Perf. 12½ to 14.
20 reis, pale sea-green, pale emerald-green, deep emerald-green.
50 " blue-green.
200 " violet, deep violet.
300 " slate-lilac.
500 " olive-buff, slate-green, slate-grey.
700 " chestnut-brown.

(*b*) Perf. 11, 11½, large holes; 11½, small holes.
20 reis, pale blue-green, 11, 11½, large, 11 × 11½, large.
50 " pale sea-green, 11.
200 " violet, 11, 11½, large; 11½, small.
300 " deep slate, 11.
500 " olive-buff, 11.
1000 " yellow-ochre, 11½, large; 11½, small.

(*c*) Perf. compound of 12½ to 14 with 11.
50 reis, sea-green, 13 × 11
200 " violet, 13 × 11.

III. Hard hand-made paper, generally slightly toned, varying from medium to very thick and without mesh.

(*a*) Perf. 12½ to 14.
500 reis, olive-buff.
1000 " ochre, olive-yellow.

* For convenience of noting perforations I use 13 to represent anything from 12½ to 14 in these and the later compounds.

(*b*) Perf. 11, 11½, large holes; 11½ small holes.
500 reis, olive-buff, 11, 11½, large.
700 „ grey-brown, pale brown, brown, 11½, large.
1000 „ yellow-ochre, 11, 11½, small holes.

(*c*) Perf. compound of 12½ to 14, with 11 or 11½, small.
500 reis, olive-buff, 11 × 13.
1000 „ yellow-ochre, 13 × 11½, small.

Twenty-fifth Issue, July (?), 1890.

Printed at the Rio de Janeiro Mint from typographic plates, on soft white paper, showing a faint mesh. Southern Cross design redrawn, pearl below second "R" of "CORREIO," and that above "S" of "REIS" are out of place.

(*a*) Perf. 12½ to 14.
100 reis, pale mauve, mauve (shades), deep mauve.

(*b*) Perf. 11.
100 reis, mauve.

(*c*) Perf. 12½ to 14, compound with 11.
100 reis, pale mauve, mauve.

N.B.—This last stamp is generally perf. 11 × 12½ to 14, but it may also be found perf. 11 at top or bottom, and the small perforation on the other three sides.

VARIETIES.

(1) With dots in centre of all five stars.
(2) „ „ „ three „
(8) „ „ „ left star.
(4) „ „ „ bottom star.
(5) White vertical scratch in plate through last "O" of "CORREIO" and "A" of "BRAZIL."
(6) Right-hand loop of scroll at top broken.
(7) Oval broken on left.

Twenty-sixth Issue, June (?), 1891.

Printed at the Rio de Janeiro Mint from typographic plates, in two colours, the head being in the first-named.

I. Medium to thick wove paper, generally toned, but sometimes white, without mesh. Perf. 12½ to 14.
100 reis, carmine and blue (shades of both).
100 reis, red and blue („ „ „).

VARIETIES.

(1) Frame inverted.
(2) No stop after "U" in "E. U DO BRAZIL."

N.B.—As stated at the commencement of this month's article, I believe this inverted frame variety to be due to the printing of an entire sheet with the frame inverted. I have never seen *tête-bêche* stamps on this paper.

FLAWS. Numerous minor flaws exist.

II. Medium to thick white paper, showing a very distinct and regular mesh when held to the light.

(*a*) Perf. 12½ to 14.

100 reis, red and very pale blue.
100 „ „ and pale blue.
100 „ „ and blue.
100 „ „ and deep blue.

N.B.—The red also varies in intensity, but not to the same extent as the other colour.

VARIETIES.

(1) *Tête-bêche*, with white horizontal line across head.
(2) „ „ without white line.
(3) Frame inverted.

FLAWS. Numerous minor flaws exist, the most marked being one with a large regular white triangle on the shoulder. I have never seen the variety with no stop after "U" on this paper.

(*b*) Perf. 11 or 11½, large holes. (I have never seen these two gauges compound.)

100 reis, red and blue.

VARIETY. *Tête-bêche.*

(1) With white horizontal line across head.
(2) Without white line.

(*c*) Perf. 12½ to 14, compound with 11 or 11½.

100 reis, red and blue, 14 × 11, 11½ large holes, × 13½.

VARIETY. *Tête-bêche.*

(1) With white horizontal line across head.
(2) Without white line.

III. Thin, poor white wove paper, sometimes showing a faint irregular mesh when held to the light. Perf. 12½ to 14.

100 reis, red and sky blue.

VARIETIES.

(1) With frame inverted.
(2) With white horizontal line across head (apparently the *tête-bêche* variety corrected).

FLAWS. The most noticeable flaw in this printing is that with back of head missing.

Twenty-seventh Issue, June (?), 1892.

Similar to the last issue, but colour changed. Printed at the Rio de Janeiro Mint on dead white wove paper, without mesh, varying from medium to thick.

(*a*) Perf. 12½ to 14.

100 reis, red and pale ultramarine.
100 „ „ „ ultramarine.
100 „ „ „ deep ultramarine.

VARIETIES.

(1) With frame inverted, blue dot in red octagonal frame opposite chin.
(2) „ „ „ vertical blue dash opposite chin.
(3) „ „ „ without either dot or dash.
(4) No stop after "U" in "E. U DO BRAZIL."
(5) Head showing through on reverse.
(6) Blue frame showing through on reverse.

FLAWS. Numerous interesting flaws exist of this issue (*vide* page 208).

(*b*) Perf. 11 or 11½ (11 is the most usual; I have never seen the two gauges compound).

100 reis, red and pale ultramarine.
100 „ „ „ ultramarine.
100 „ „ „ deep ultramarine.

VARIETIES.

(1) With frame inverted, blue dot in red octagonal frame opposite chin.
(2) „ „ „ vertical blue dash opposite chin.
(3) „ „ „ without either dot or dash.
(4) No stop after "U" in "E. U DO BRAZIL."
(5) Head showing through on reverse.
(6) Blue frame showing through on reverse.

(*c*) Perf. 12½ to 14 compound with 11 or 11½, large holes.

100 reis, red and ultramarine.

VARIETIES.

(1) With frame inverted, blue dot in red octaganal frame opposite chin?
(2) „ „ „ vertical blue dash opposite chin?
(3) „ „ „ without either dot or dash.
(4) No stop after "U" in "E. U DO BRAZIL."
(5) Head showing through on reverse.
(6) Frame showing through on reverse?

I have never seen Nos. 1, 2, or 6, but think it is probable that they occur.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes on the Stamps of Mexico.

From a Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 16th March, 1911.

By S. CHAPMAN.

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(*Continued from page* 250.)



ON August 26, 1813, a revised schedule of postal service was issued, and the following are the various services mentioned :—

1. On the first day of each month, commencing with next September, a post, protected by a detachment of infantry or cavalry, will leave Mexico with correspondence for Spain and its islands, as well as for points in the States of Puebla, Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Yucatan. The guard will be relieved in Puebla, and will be replaced as far as Perote with such force as may be considered necessary for the proper protection of the post.

2. On the same day of each month, commencing with October, a post will leave Veracruz with correspondence for points in the interior. It will be protected by a guard of soldiers which will be relieved by a fresh escort at Jalapa, continuing thence to Perote.

3. The post arriving first at Perote will await, with the escort, the arrival of the other, and then exchange mail bags, both returning immediately to the points they originally started from.

4. The post will not wait in Puebla and Jalapa longer than is necessary to collect mail, in order that the guards shall not be delayed unnecessarily, and on no account shall the escort leaving Mexico and Veracruz go further than Puebla and Jalapa respectively. Should there be no guard of soldiers available to protect the post between the latter points and Perote, then urban police or volunteers shall act as escort.

5. In like manner posts protected by escorts, with correspondence for the interior and the capital and abroad, will leave Mexico City and Queretaro respectively, on the 15th of each month, commencing with next September. These posts will exchange mails at Huichapan.

6. The Commandant and the people of San Juan del Rio, Huichapan, Tula, and Cuautitlan will increase the guards as may be necessary to protect the post against bandits in their districts.

7. As the mail of the Western States, Guadalajara, and Zacatecas will be concentrated in Guanajuato, the military commandants of the former places, acting in harmony amongst themselves and with the various postmasters, in accordance with instructions received from time to time from the Chief Collector, will take the necessary steps to send, each month, the correspondence from Nueva Viscaya* and Sonora to Zacatecas, and the

* Nueva Viscaya comprised the territory now occupied by the States of Chihuahua and Durango, with the Divisions of Saltillo, Parras, and Viezca in the State of Coahuila. For the sake of comparison, it may be noted that the area of Chihuahua alone is as large as that of Great Britain.

mails of the last-mentioned State and Guadalajara shall be joined with those of the interior in Leon, where there will be a strong guard to escort the mail thence to Guanajuato.

8. The Military Commandant of the latter place, acting in accord with the Postmaster, will send the correspondence of that town and that received from the Interior, with an escort to Queretaro, from whence they will return as soon as they receive the mail for their route. The Postmaster of Guanajuato will see that no delay takes place in forwarding to Leon the correspondence for the Interior.

9. The Post Office at San Luis Potosi will be the centre of the four eastern States, who will send their mail monthly to the former place in such manner as the Military Commandant may think best, and the Postmaster of San Luis Potosi will send all mail to Queretaro every month.

10. Correspondence from the Province of Valladolid (Morelia) will be sent monthly by the Governor to Queretaro.

11. The Military Commandants of Orizaba and Cordova will dispatch a monthly post to Puebla.

12. Mails will be regularly dispatched once a month from each State, and two days' notice to the public shall be given of such dispatch, and should mails not arrive from any province, the Postmaster-General will duly advise the public, and take the necessary steps to inquire into the cause of delay.

The following was the tariff ruling between 1766 and 1779 :—

Single letter, ½ ounce, 2 reales
Double „ ¾ „ 4 „
Triple „ 1 „ 6 „
1½ „ 8 „
2 „ 10 „

Above 2 oz., 4 reales per oz. up to 10 oz.
Exceeding 10 oz, 2 reales per oz. up to 20 oz.
Beyond 20 oz., and not exceeding 40 oz., 1 real per oz.
41 oz. and upwards, ½ real per oz.

The following rates were approved by Order in Council, Madrid, 1st August, 1814, but this tariff, however, was not uniformly observed throughout Mexico, and in some States it is not at all clear what the charges really were :—

	Single letters under ½ oz.	Double letters ½ oz.	Triple letters ¾ oz.	For each ounce
	Reales.			
1. Letters for Guatemala, Yucatan, Tabasco, Nueva Viscaya, Coahuila, Sonora, California, Barlovento Isles, and New Orleans	3	4	6	8
2. Provinces of Veracruz, Oaxaca, Puebla, Mexico, Valladolid, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Guadalajara	2	3	4	6
3. Spain, Peru, Manila, Caracas, and Sante Fé	4	6	8	12

Under group 1, heavy correspondence was charged as under :—

For the first five ounces, 8 reales per ounce ; the second five ounces, 4 reales per ounce ; the next ten, 2 reales ; and the next twenty, 1 real ; and all in excess, ½ real per ounce.

Under group 2.

For the first five ounces, 6 reales per ounce, next five ounces, 4 reales ; next ten, 2 reales ; next twenty, 1 real ; and all in excess, ½ real per ounce.

Under group 3.

12 reales per ounce irrespective of weight.

Each foreign letter was charged double the rates shown in group three. The charge for registration of letters was $2.00 in addition to postage.

It may be interesting to show the number of offices, and employés in the postal service 1824, after the Declaration of the Independence of Mexico.

Name of principal office.	Number of employés with fixed salary.	Amount of salary	Number branch offices attached.	Percentage of earnings in lieu of fixed salary.	Remarks.
General Post Office .	20	$ 17,915	103	per cent. 10	
Morelia .	3	1,800	24	10	
Guanajuato .	3	1,700	8		
Queretaro .	4	2,300	12	10	
„	2	500	2		S. Miguel Celaya
„			2	25	
Guadalajara .	5	2,700	53	10	
Durango .	3	1,500	15	10	
Chihuahua .	2	1,300	25	8	
Zacatecas .	3	1,800	15	10	
San Luis Potosi .	3	1,800	32		
Coahuila and Texas .	2	1,600	17	10 and 8	
Puebla .	6	4,000	34	10	
Orizaba .	2	1,165	1	20	
Oaxaca .	3	2,000	13	10 and 5	
Jalapa .	4	2,800	10	10, 15, and 20	
Veracruz .	10	12,100	9	10 and 20	
Campeche .	4	2,600			
Mérida .	3	1,700	8	15 and 25	
		$61,280			

Total of 400 offices, with 461 employés, some having fixed salaries amounting to $61,280, and the others being remunerated on a percentage basis of 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, or 25 per cent. or earnings.

Note.—In 1846 there were 45 principal and 440 branch offices.

„ 1854	„	47	„	430	„
„ 1868	„	47	„	431	„
„ 1875	„	54	„	241	„
				560 agencies.	

Changes and additions were made in the postal service as follows :—

From 8th December, 1826, a messenger left Matamoros weekly, passing through Soto la Marina, carrying mail between those places and Tampico.

From 4th March, 1829, weekly service between Matamoros and Monterey.

From 31st January, 1829, bi-weekly between Durango and Chihuahua.

From 23rd May, 1829, the fortnightly service between Alamos and Sonora changed to a weekly one.

From 19th May, 1831, establishment of a weekly service between places where formerly there was only a fortnightly one.

From 6th August, 1833, bi-weekly service between Tampico and Mexico City.

From 26th September, 1833, weekly service between Tula, Ciudad del Maiz and Rio Verde.

From 11th February, 1835, bi-weekly service between Queretaro and Morelia, with connections between Salamanca and Valle de Santiago.

Later there were so many changes that they would be too numerous to mention. Suffice it to say, that in 1875 there were 441 lines of communication served by mounted or foot postmen, making in the year 41,812 trips. There were twenty-one different routes served by stage coach, and nine others by vehicles belonging to various persons, making a total of thirty routes and 5200 trips per annum, or a grand total of 47,012 trips costing $270,029.56, besides which $276 was paid for conveyance of mails between Mexico, San Angel, Tlalpam, Xochimilco and Guadalupe. The number of journeys between these last-named points being 5784, we have in all 52,796 trips per year, with total expenses $270,305.56.

In 1826 a tariff (of which I submit a copy for inspection), divided into four sections, was in operation as follows :—

Section One.—States of Veracruz, Oaxaca, Puebla, Mexico, Valladolid Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Jalisco.

Section Two.—Guatemala, States of Yucatan, Tabasco, Nueva Viscaya, Interior Provinces, Tamaulipas, Havana, Barlovento Isles, and New Orleans.

Section Three.—Spain, Peru, Manila, Caracas, and Santa Fé.

Section Four.—Foreign letters which are charged double third tariff rates.

The following are rates for each section :—

	1st	Sections 2nd Reales.	3rd
Single letter	2	3	4
Double letter of ½ oz.	3	4	6
Triple letter of ¾ oz.	4	6	8
One ounce	6	8	12
One ounce and a quarter	7	10	—
One and a half	9	12	—
One and three-quarters	10	14	—
Two	12	16	—
From 2 to 5 oz. each additional oz. . .	6	8	—
5¼ to 10 oz. „ „ . . .	4	4	—
10½ to 20 oz. „ „ . . .	2	2	—
21 to 40 oz. „ „ . . .	1	1	—
41 oz. and upwards „ . . .	½	½	—

Registration fee, $2.00 in addition to postage.
Newspapers one-third of letter rates.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE following alterations have been made in the programme for the season 1911–12 :—

On December 7th Mr. Franz Reichenheim will read Papers on (1) "The Automatic Franking Machines of New Zealand"; (2) "The Two Types *se tenant* of the Peace and Commerce Design of France," with Display.

At the meeting of December 21st a Paper will be read on the "Early Issues of Hayti," with Display, by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Mr. R. B. Yardley's Display, set for December 7th, is postponed until January 4th, 1912.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG
(Hon. Sec. Programme Committee).

THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

WE have to acknowledge the following letter :—

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

DEAR SIR,

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have received the following letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, London :—

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. Secretary's Office,
10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
3rd November, 1911.

DEAR SIR,

I have brought your letter of the 1st October to the notice of my Council, and we are glad to hear of the proposal made for the holding of the Congress at Newcastle in 1915.

I have the further pleasure of informing you that it has been unanimously resolved, at our meeting held yesterday, to issue an invitation to hold the Congress in 1914 in London, under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

I accordingly on behalf of the Society make the formal offer to undertake the organization and management in London of the Congress to be convened for the year 1914, should the suggestion meet with the approval of your Committee, and prove acceptable to those with whom the decision as to the place of meeting for the year in question may rest.

Believe me,
Yours truly,
(Signed) J. A. TILLEARD,
Hon. Secretary.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM, ESQ.,
Hon. Secretary to
The Permanent Committee
of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain.

I am sure the invitation of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, to hold the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in 1914 will be received with the greatest satisfaction by all philatelists of the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary.

THE CAPE ERRORS.

A FRESH record has been created as to these rare stamps. Until recently there has only been one copy known of these errors, namely, the Fourpence, red, which was in the Pawels collection. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, however, have now found in an old collection its companion, the One Penny, blue, but unfortunately not in perfect condition. The existence of these rarities in unused condition is fully worthy of being placed on record. It now remains for these varieties to be found *se tenant* in unused condition!

DEATH OF HERR H. KROPF.

WE regret very much to learn of the decease of Herr Kropf, the well-known Austrian Philatelist, which occurred on the 9th October, in his fifty-fifth year. Herr Kropf's well-known philatelic labours and research has been deservedly recognized in his own country, he having been created an Imperial Councillor of Austria, while the recognition of his great abilities

by his brother Philatelists in other countries was acknowledged in the award of the Lindenberg Medal in 1909.

The most important works of Herr Kropf are those well-known handbooks on the Austrian postal issues, which treated in an exhaustive manner of everything in connection therewith, and which appeared respectively in 1899, 1902, and 1908. These valuable and standard works of reference will always assure to Herr Kropf a permanent place in the annals of philatelic literature, but beyond this Herr Kropf was an industrious and active Philatelist, contributing in many and various ways to the well-being of Philately in the ducal monarchy. His early and unexpected demise is a great loss, and will be universally deplored.

THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS STAMPS.

WE are indebted to the Editor of the *Colonial Office Journal* for the information contained in the letter following:—

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATES.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Ocean Island,
No. G 73/19/11. *13th of September*, 1911.

SIR,

I shall be greatly obliged if you will make it known that we have no stamps of the first issue (Fijian surcharged) for sale to collectors, only a few of the higher values remaining on hand, and they are required for postal purposes.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) JNO. QUAYLE DICKSON,
Resident Commissioner.

THE TURIN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE are indebted to several correspondents for information as to this event, unfortunately received too late for insertion in our last issue. The holding of this exhibition was an afterthought on the part of the directors of the great International Exhibition that has been held at Turin during the past month, and although this philatelic section of the general exhibition was only decided upon at a late hour, its promoters have made it quite a success.

H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta was the Hon. President, which had the support of Senator Vittorelli, the Prefect of the Province of Turin, and other prominent officials, while the jury consisted of Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Dr. Emilio Diena, Ing. Cav. Emilio Brunati, and Av. Pochintesla. The exhibition remained open from October 14th to October 23rd, and the fine displays of stamps attracted numerous visitors, and it is believed has given a wholesome stimulus to Italian Philately. Dr. Diena exhibited his superb collections of Modena rarities, of Naples, Parma, and the stamps that formed the groundwork of his truly magnificent studies of the Sicilian issues. Baron A. de Reuterskiöld showed his wonderful collection

of Swiss and some of his finest things in the West Indian issues as reconstructed plates of Nevis and Turks Island surcharges. Mr. M. P. Castle showed the issues of Bahama complete, unused. The foregoing were not entered for competition. We append a list of the prizes and prize winners, from which it will be seen that, with few exceptions, all the important exhibits have been recently shown at and their contents duly noted at the Berne (1910) and Vienna Exhibitions.

Section I.

Grand Collections of Italian States.

DR. ACHILLITO CHIESA. Grand Prize. Modena, Parma, Romagna, Tuscany, Sicily, Naples.

P. F. RHO. Bronze Medal.

Section II.

Old Italian Stamps on Letters.

AVV. FRANCESCO CARARRA. Silver Medal. Sardinia, Modena, Tuscany.

Section IV.

Collections of Italian Rarities.

DR. A. CHIESA. Gold Medal. Modena, Romagna, Parma, Tuscany, Italy.

Section VIII.

Collection of Proofs and Essays.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, from the Postal Museum in Rome.

Section IX.

General Collections.

JORGE E. RODRIGUEZ. Grand Prize.

DOTT R. FERRARIO. Gold Medal.

And others.

Special Collections.

A. EID. Silver Medal. Turkey.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG. Silver Medal. Greece.

A. PASSER. Silver Medal. Bosnia.

A. PASSER. Gold Medal. Turkey.

A DE REUTERSKIÖLD. Swiss Cantonals and Postmarks.

F. SCHIEB. Gold Medal. Great Britain.

ING. GIUSEPPE CAMPERIO. Silver Gilt Medal. Early U.S. and Confederate States.

DR. A. CHIESA. Buenos Ayres.

A. EID. Gold Medal. Egypt.

J. M. BARTELS. Gold Medal. Philippines.

Section XVIII.

Rarities.

DR. A. CHIESA. Gold Medal.

J. ROUSSETTE. Silver Gilt Medal.

Section XX.

Philatelic Works.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD. Gold Medal.
R. FRIEDL. Silver Gilt Medal.
PAUL KOHL. Silver Gilt Medal.
HUGO GRIEBERT (Uruguay). Silver Medal.

Section XXI.

Catalogues.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD. Silver Gilt Medal.
YVERT AND TELLIER. Silver Medal.
PAUL KOHL. Silver Medal.
E. ZUMSTEIN. Silver Medal.

There were beyond the foregoing many exhibits of excellence, none of which escaped their share of the liberal distribution of prizes, and we are happy to be able to congratulate the promoters of this Philatelic Exhibition upon the complete success that it has achieved.

Reviews.

UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.*



HESE two little *brochures* are issued by the firm of Bartels and Co., who so worthily strive to uphold the interest in United States Entires. Both works are marked by careful and elaborate studies of the subjects treated on. The re-touches of the 2 c. of 1893 are carefully redrawn in three separate plates by Mr. Barrett, while Mr. Mason's lists of Essays and Proofs should be as inclusive as it is voluminous.

CEYLON FISCAL AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS.†

There is so much to collect nowadays that the quondam cult of Telegraph stamps has largely fallen into desuetude (except perhaps those of our own country), while the collection of Fiscal stamps is on entirely foreign ground to that of Postage stamps. We are not therefore in a position to critically survey this work, which, however, clearly evinces an intimate knowledge of the subject, succinctly groups and describes the several issues, and by means of admirable illustrations makes the path clear for the student of these stamps. The book is written from notes made by the late Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, whose early demise so sadly terminated what promised to he a brilliant philatelic career, that have been arranged for publication

* *The Retouched 2 cent Envelope Dies of the Series of* 1903, by L. G. Barrett. *The Proofs and Essays for United States Envelopes*, by Ed. H. Mason, Boston: J. M. Bartels and Co., 99 Nassau Street, New York.

† *The Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon*, published for the Philatelic Society of India by Bridger and Kay, 71 Fleet Street, London.

and partly rewritten by Mr. B. Gordon Jones, at the request of the Philatelic Society of India. Mr. Gordon Jones has admirably carried out his editorial duties, while the usefulness of the work is enhanced by the quotation of prices by Messrs. Bridger and Kay in the Reference List.

THE INVENTION OF THE POST CARD.*

This is a small but interesting pamphlet extending to fifty-eight pages, marked by the ability and philatelic accuracy that have made Dr. Kalchkoff's name so justly celebrated in his own country. The work, which is adorned with *facsimile* coloured illustrations of the cards, describes (*a*) the invention of Post Cards, (*b*) the Correspondence Cards of the North German Postal District (with their numerous varieties, (*c*) the Field Post Correspondence Card, and (*d*) the German Correspondence Cards used in France, and may in all respects be held to be a valuable addition to the sum of philatelic knowledge upon this subject.

THE STAMPS OF SWEDEN.†

This is a supplementary list of all the varieties of Swedish stamps referred to in the well-known superb work of the Swedish Philatelic Society, and is issued by that body with a view of establishing their opinion as to the market value of the several issues. This valuation has been made by a well-selected committee of the Society, who state that they have taken the utmost pains to fairly hold the balance in the difficult task of appraisement. From a long acquaintance with these interesting stamps we can conscientiously affirm that the prices are on the whole exceedingly just and reflective of the market conditions of the day—notably so in the case of the rare unused varieties of the first issue. In addition to this pricing, the list with its totals of each printing, illustrations of every stamp, and the other items of information affords an invaluable guide to the would-be collector of the interesting issues of Sweden.

The old question of the "Collector's Catalogue" has, in our opinion, hereby received a practical illustration of the feasibility of producing, within certain limitations, a price list by a philatelic Society. Why should not our many and flourishing philatelic Societies each undertake to produce similar collectors' price lists of, say, one British colony, the whole to be ultimately revised by a joint committee, or, if preferred, by the Senior Society? There can be no doubt that such an authoritative valuation would be generally welcomed.

We have also received the following works, notice of which is held over until our next issue.

Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part I; Whitfield King's Catalogue; *Philately in a Nutshell*, by J. H. Smyth; *The Wonderland of Stamps*, by W. D. Burroughes; *Chats on Postage Stamps*, by F. J. Melville.

* *Die Erfindung der Postkarte und der Korrespondenz-Karten der Norddeutschen Bundespost*, by Dr. F. Kalckhoff: Hugo Krötzsch, Leipsic.

† *Verneichms ebür der Postwerthzeichen von Schweden.* 1911. Svinger Filatelist-förening: Stockholm.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—We read in the *Daily Telegraph* and *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* that certain values only of the late post De La Rue editions of the King Edward stamps have been printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, the remainder being the work of the Stamping Department of the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House.

The following list of the different printings is taken from the *S. C. F.* :—

A.—Printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons.

White (yellow for 3d.) wove paper, watermarked Crown of 1880. (I.) Perforated 14.

May 4, 1911 : ½d., pale green (numerous shades).*
1d., scarlet.
July, 1911 : 2½d., blue.
October, 1911 : 3d., purple on *yellow*.
July, 1911 : 4d., orange.

(II.) Perforated 15 × 14.

October, 1911 : 1d., scarlet.
2½d., blue.
3d., purple on *yellow*.

B.—Printed by the Stamping Department of the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown of 1880 (Large Anchor for 2s. 6d.); perforated 14.

July, 1911 : 1½d., purple and green.
August, 1911 : 2d., green and red,
5d., purple and blue.
July, 1911 : 9d., purple and blue.
September, 1911 : 10d., carmine and purple.
July, 1911 : 1s., deep carmine and deep green.†
October, 1911 : 2s. 6d., purple.
(? issued) : £1, green.

Rumour now has it that trhee is to be a new paper—Multiple Crown "G R."

British Somaliland.—It is reported that the 12 annas stamp has been supplied on chalky paper.

Adhesive.

12 annas, black and orange ; multiple, chalky.

* Also the Georgian shade.
† The first printing was in deep carmine, and a green-black ; later ones in less deep shades.

India.—We have seen the new 1, 2, and 3 annas stamps of the Georgian issue, which were delivered from the printers between October 25th and November 11th. All have a portrait of King George to left, crowned and robed, in the centre, the ornamentation around differing in each value.

The 1 anna bears the inscription at top: "India Postage and Revenue," and value in both figure and words at bottom.

The 2 annas has "India Postage" at top, value in words at bottom, and figures of value in the margins, both sides of the centre of the stamps.

The 3 annas has, on the contrary, "India Postage" at the *bottom* with figures of value each side above it, and value in words at top.

Adhesives.

1 anna, carmine ; wmk. Star ; perf. 14.
2 annas, mauve ,, ,,
3 annas, orange ,, ,,

The colours are given as seen by electric light.

India.—*Bhopal.*—A 4 anna Official stamp has been added to the set already known, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a specimen.

Official.

4 annas, red-brown ; "Service" in black ; perf. 14.

Travancore.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us the set of Official stamps chronicled on page 262, and we find the overprint is in red on the 1 chuckram and in black on the remainder.

Levant.—British Post Offices.—The 30 paras on the 1½d. Edwardian Stamp, *Somerset House Printing*, is reported in the *S. C. F.*

Adhesive.

30 paras on 1½d. dull purple and green, perf. 14.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—It would appear from the *S. C. F.* and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that there is a curious error of lettering on the 4d., King's Head, the word Postage appearing "IOSTAGE." The error, it is stated, occurs only once on the sheet, being "the last stamp but one on the left pane on left quarter."

PAPUA.—The 2½d., light blue, and 6d., orange-brown, are chronicled in the *S. C. F.*

Adhesives

2½d., light blue; crown over A, sideways; perf. 12½.
6d., orange-brown ,, ,, ,,

ST. HELENA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 4d. and 6d. stamps of the King Edward type have been re-issued, but on ordinary instead of chalky paper. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the 2½d. as well, but having no specimens left of the previous 2½d., cannot say if the new supply differs in shade at all.

Adhesives.

4d., black and red on yellow; ordinary paper.
6d., purple, ordinary paper.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—The current 60 heller stamp now comes in a dark claret shade, and Messrs. Bright and Son have sent us a specimen.

Adhesive.

60 heller of 1908, deep claret; perf. 12½.

GERMANY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the 3 marks stamp on the watermarked paper; although this stamp has been in the catalogues some time, we understand it has only just been issued.

GREECE.—Captain A. S. Bates has kindly sent us photos of two 50 lepta stamps of the current issue.

A change in the die has been made, the most noticeable difference being the shading of the background.

The diagonal lines in the background on one stamp stops at the sixth top horizontal line, whereas in the other the diagonal lines are carried right up to the top line of the centre frame.

The figures of value vary slightly, and other differences may be found.

ITALY.—We are informed by the *Monthly Journal* that the type of the 15 c. has again been revised, and that the new stamp is once more printed from copper plates engraved by the "Officina Calcografica Italiana," at Rome. The size is the same as the former engraved stamp (Type 36), and can easily be distinguished, being perf. 13½ instead of 12, and amongst other slight differences in the engraving, the star on the left of the collar is easily discernible, whereas on the stamp of 1906 there is only one star.

LEVANT.—Austrian Post Offices.—On page 78 we chronicled the ½ p., dark green, instead of yellow-green Postage Due stamp, and we are reminded by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that other values are catalogued.

Postage Dues.

½ p., dark green.
1 ,, ,,
1½ ,, ,,
2 ,, ,,
5 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
30 ,,

Thin unsurfaced paper.

PORTUGAL.—The 20,000 copies of the 75 reis Vasco da Gama stamps overprinted "Republica" having found ready purchasers, the 75 reis of the Madeira Vasco da Gama set has now to do duty in Portugal, overprinted, of course, "Republica" in black. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. sent us a sample copy of the 120,000 available for Portugal.

The Vasco da Gama Postage Due stamps, overprinted "Republica," are for ordinary postal use, and we had not noticed that the word "Multa" was obliterated with a black bar.

SAN MARINO.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy of the 15 c. stamp chronicled on page 110. It is printed on a pale yellow surface-tinted paper, and below each stamp is the manufacturer's imprint in small sans-serif capitals "Officina Calografica Italina-Roma." The design is similar to that issued in 1907.

Adhesive.

15 c., slate, on pale yellow tinted paper; perf. 12.

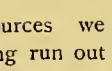
SWEDEN.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 öre, black, with 3 crowns in centre, watermarked Crown, and the 20 and 30 öre King Gustaf V, both no wmk.

Adhesives.

1 öre, black; Arms, wmk. Crown; perf. 13 × 13½
20 ,, blue; King Gustaf V; no wmk. ,, 13 × 13½
30 ,, brown ,, ,, ,, ,, × ,,

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—From various sources we gather that the 5 c. stamp having run out of stock, a provisional was made by surcharging the 2 c. of 1901 diagonally in black sans-serif type.



Provisional.

5 c. on 2 c., green, of 1901; black surcharge.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. — Additions to the new set listed on page 263 are made by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* on continental authority.

Adhesives.

20 c., olive and black.
50 c., brown ,,
1 p., violet ,,

Our contemporary gives the 1 c. as all green, and the 2 c. as all rose.

HONDURAS.—The *Monthly Journal* reports the issue of the current 2 c., green, with a red three-line overprint "XC. Aniversario de la Independencia."

Adhesive.

2 c., green, of 1911; overprinted as above.

MEXICO.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles, on continental authority, the whole centenary set with "Oficial" overprint.

Officials.

Overprinted "Oficial."

1 c., violet.
2 c., green.
3 c., yellow-brown.
4 c., carmine.
5 c., orange.
10 c., blue and orange.
15 c., slate and red-brown.
20 c., carmine and blue.
50 c., lilac and black.
1 p., blue and black.
5 p., rose ,,

PARAGUAY.—Owing to the exhaustion of 20 c. stamps of the current issue, the authorities have authorized the use of diagonally bisected 75 c. stamps, each half to rank as 20 c. without additional surcharge. The bisection is by perforation from left upper to right lower corner. The number issued is 300,000.—*Monthly Journal.*

SALVADOR.—*Smith's Monthly* chronicles five stamps of the "Palace Type of 1907," printed on "multiple circles" paper. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that these are without the shield overprint, and would be used in conjunction with the 5, 6, and 12 c. Commemorative stamps till the end of the year.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, scarlet.
2 centavos, lilac-brown.
13 ,, green.
24 ,, yellow.
50 ,, dark-brown.

Perf. 11½; no overprint.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News also lists a new set of Officials. Type of 1899, but dated 1900, and overprinted 'Oficial' in black, with or without new value. When the value is altered, the old value is blotted out.

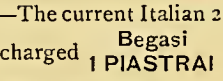
Officials.

1 c., green.
3 c. on 13 c., yellow-brown.
5 c. on 10 c., dark blue.
10 c., dark blue.
12 c., light green.
13 c., yellow-brown.
50 c. on 10 c., dark blue.
"UN COLÓN" on 13 c., yellow-brown.

The *Philatelic Gazette* adds the 2 c., rose, to the set.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

BENGASI.—The current Italian 25 c. stamp has been surcharged



Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

Adhesive.

1 PIASTRA on 25 c., blue, of Italy; current issue.

CHINA.—*French Post Offices.*—The following Postage Due stamps are chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* on continental authority:—

French Postage Due stamps overprinted with "2 CENTS" (or as may be) and value in Chinese beneath, in similar style to the current postage stamps.

2 c. on 5 c., blue.
4 c. on 10 c, brown.
8 c. on 20 c., olive.
20 c. on 50 c., violet.

PERSIA.—The *Monthly Journal* reports having received a supply of the 2 ch., marone and violet of 1909, overprinted in black "Service" above and a Persian inscription below.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1911-12.

President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon.
C. N. Biggs.
D. C. Gray.
T. W. Hall.
L. L. R. Hausburg.
T. Wickham Jones.
F. J. Peplow.
Franz Reichenheim.
R. B. Yardley.

The first meeting of the season 1911–12 was held, by invitation of the President, at No. 2 Cavendish Square, on Thursday the 19th October, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present: Lord Crawford, J. A. Tilleard, Wm. Barnard, L. L. R. Hausburg, H. M. Hansen, Franz Reichenheim, H. Schacke, Wilmot Corfield, R. Mabson, J. R. Laing, C. E. McNaughtan, J. H. Barron. M. P. Castle, L. E. Hall, C. Stuart Dudley, Thos. W. Hall, B. Pinner, D. C. Gray, Capt. G. F. Napier, L. W. Fulcher, Baron E. G. R. Leijonhufvud, L. S. Wells, E. D. Bacon, and one visitor, B. T. K. Smith.

The chair was taken by the Earl of Crawford, and the minutes of the last meeting (the Annual General Meeting of the Society), having already been published, were taken as read.

The Honorary Secretary reported that during the recess information had been received of the death of Consul Albert Steudel on the 27th July, and the announcement was received with very great regret.

The Honorary Secretary further reported the death on the 7th September of Mr. F. Breitfuss, who had been a member of the Society for more than thirty-six years; and on the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President,

It was resolved—

"That the Fellows and Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, assembled in General Meeting at the first meeting of the season 1911–12, have heard with very great regret of the death of their fellow-member, Mr. F. Breitfuss, who has been so closely associated with the Society for upwards of thirty-six years. They further desire to record their appreciation of the great services rendered by Mr. Breitfuss to Philately, and the expression of their heartfelt sympathy with his widow and family in their bereavement."

Amongst other correspondence read by the Honorary Secretary was a letter from Mr. R. J. Hogg of Adelaide, sending for the Society's collection a number of unused Tasmanian stamps of recent issues, showing varieties of perforations, some of which have not yet been catalogued, and the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Hogg for his friendly and welcome gift.

The special business for the evening consisted of a Display by the President, of "Philatelic Literature," to illustrate the recently published Catalogue of his Philatelic Library.

In introducing the subject, Lord Crawford remarked that there was no other class of books in which there was such a large number of extreme rarities, which, although not intrinsically of great value, are practically impossible to obtain, in many instances only one or two copies being known to exist.

The whole of the Library was available to enable inspection by any of the members present of any works they might desire to see, and, to facilitate examination, Mr. E. D. Bacon had kindly taken out a number of the most interesting items which were grouped under the following headings:—

1. Examples of the earliest unpriced manuals and catalogues.
2. Examples of the earliest price lists and price catalogues.
3. Copies of the first philatelic journals published in Belgium, Canada, Chili, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and the United States of America.
4. Examples of manuscript, hectograph, and type-written journals.
5. Works containing illustrations of essays and proposals for the first postage stamps of Great Britain.
6. Work containing actual specimens of stamps issued.
7. Some of the larger and more important works published during the last three years.

Each of the groups, excepting the last two, contained works of which no other copies are known to exist.

The inspection of the works was a source of great pleasure to those privileged to be present, and the best thanks of the Society are due to Lord Crawford for his most interesting Display.

The second meeting of the season 1911–12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday the 2nd November, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Baron E. G. R. Leijonhufvud, R. B. Yardley, J. R. Laing, H. S. Hodson, A. S. Mackenzie Low, J. H. Barron, D. C. Gray, L. W. Fulcher, C. E. McNaughtan, L. L. R. Hausburg, Franz Reichenheim, C. Neville Biggs, B. D. Knox, H. Schacke, J. A. Tilleard, W. G. Campbell (associate).

In the absence of the President, who was unable to attend the meeting owing to ill-health, the chair was taken by the Vice-President.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman reported that the Council had decided to offer to the Permanent Congress Committee an invitation to hold the Congress for the year 1914 in London, under the auspices of the Society, and the action of the Council was endorsed by the meeting.

The Honorary Librarian reported the receipt from Mr. R. B. Yardley of a descriptive catalogue of a collection of tools and materials used in etching and engraving exhibited in the Victoria and Albert Museum; from Mr. Franz Reichenheim of some notes on the New York Postmaster's Provisional 5 c. (blue) stamp, 1845, by O S. Hart; and from Mr. W. Corfield of a copy of his book entitled *More Dâk Dicta* all of which, were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim presented for the Society's collection two fine copies of the 5 and 10 pf. Bavarian Jubilee stamps of 1911.

Mr. Charles Robert Wickins, proposed by the Honorary Secretary and seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Thomas Whitmore Peck, proposed by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg and seconded by the Vice-President, were duly elected members and Fellows of the Society; and Mr. George Papier, proposed by the Honorary Secretary and seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary was elected an associate.

Baron E. J. E. Leijonhufvud then read an elaborate and carefully prepared paper on the Stamps of Sweden, containing a complete historical review of the whole of the issues, with explanations as to the various printings and errors to be found, and other information much of which will be new to collectors, and will be read with great interest when the paper is published in the *London Philatelist*.

The paper was illustrated by Baron Leijonhufvud's collection of Swedish stamps which was awarded a large gold medal at the recent Exhibition in Vienna. The collection is particularly complete, containing copies both used and unused of all the values and shades and varieties in every issue, including the imperforate varieties, errors, proofs, essays, and reprints, only a very few errors being missing, such as the 3 skliling-banco in yellow of the first issue, and the 5 öre (King's Head) of 1891 printed in brown instead of green, only one copy of which is known to exist in private hands.

Being so complete, it is not necessary to describe the collection in detail, but it is extremely strong in the rarities in unused condition, and noticeably so in the first (skilling-banco) issue, amongst which may be mentioned, in addition to large numbers of the 3, 6, 8 and 24 sk. stamps, a block of the 4 sk. in the rare pale grey shade; two out of the three known copies of the 12 öre of 1858 printed on both sides, and similar v..rieties in other issues; half a page of the 17 öre of the 1866 issue in grey; no less than nine copies of the rare "TRETTIO" error, of which four are unused; the only known copy, unused, of the 1874 Official provisional blue stamp; and inverted overprints of the Official provisional stamps, including the exceeding rare one in yellow.

On the conclusion of the display a very hearty vote of thanks to Baron Leijonhufvud for his valuable paper and most interesting display, was unanimously passed by the meeting, on the motion of Mr. R. B. Yardley, seconded by the Vice-President.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President—R. HOLLICK, ESQ., C.C.

Vice-Presidents—W. PIMM, ESQ., C. A. STEPHENSON, ESQ.

Committee—

Mr. H. BARNWELL.	Mr. T. W. PECK.
Mr. F. T. COLLIER.	Mr. B. B. TILLEY.
Mr. H. GRINDALE.	Mr. W. F. WADAMS.

Hon Secretary and Treasurer—
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address—
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

PROGRAMME, 1911–12.

Oct. 5. Annual General Business Meeting.

The Report and Balance Sheet for 1910–11, showing a cash balance in hand of £87 8s. 11d., were approved, as was the following programme:—

Nov. 2. Discussion: "Glossary of Philatelic Terms." By Members.
,, 16. Display (with notes): "France." Mr. F. Reichenheim.
,, 30. Paper: 'Tasmania." Mr. R. B. Yardley.
Dec. 7. Auction. Lots to reach Hon. Sec. by Nov. 6th.

1912.

Jan. 4. Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.
,, 25. Paper: "Bosnia." Mr. W. H. M. Marsden.
Feb. 8. Paper: "Holland." Mr. A. J. Warren.
,, 29. Display (with notes): "Ceylon." Mr. B. B. Tilley.
Mar. 7. Auction. Lots to reach Hon. Sec. by Feb. 5th.
,, 28. Paper: "Victoria, 1850–4." Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
Apr. 20. (Sat.) Display: "Errors of Philately: things not often seen." Mr. H. L. Hayman.
May 2. Annual Dinner.
,, 4. (Sat.) Open-air meeting at Dr. Brice's. "Ten minutes with interesting stamps."

The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. Victor Swan, E. Morcom, E. M. Schulte, Miguel Alma.

The officers and Committee were all re-elected, except that Mr. T. W. Peck took the place of Dr. Groom.

Mr. F. C. Henderson and Mrs. Lake were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection, and Messrs. C. T. Reed, P. Kohl, Wilmot Corfield, B. Gordon Jones, and Dr. E. Barclay Smith for contributions to the Library.

The membership on September 30th was 222, an increase of two on last year.

The Permanent Collection shows an increase of 228 varieties on the previous year's total.

It was decided to hold all meetings at the Imperial Hotel, Temple Street, Birmingham, situated only some three or four minutes' walk from either railway station.

The Report of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, together with the Statement of Receipts and Payments, was presented and was ordered to be printed in the Annual Report. It is gratifying to announce that, not only was it a great philatelic and social success, but that the financial side was eminently satisfactory, thanks to the generosity of many members and friends and to the strenuous labours of the Congress Committee.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF THE THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Donations—						
1 at 2s. 6d.	0	2	6			
1 at 3s.	0	3	0			
7 at 5s.	1	15	0			
1 at 5s. 6d.	0	5	6			
6 at 10s.	3	0	0			
23 at 10s. 6d.	12	1	6			
1 at 15s.	0	15	0			
Donations—						
1 at 20s.	1	0	0			
27 at 21s.	28	7	0			
13 at 42s.	27	6	0			
1 at 63s.	3	3	0			
1 at 105s.	5	5	0			
1 at £10	10	0	0			
2 at £10 10s.	21	0	0			
				114	3	6
Advertisements in Programme				33	1	6
Picture Post Cards				2	14	0
Auction				34	15	0
Banquet				2	10	0
Verbatim Report				7	10	0
				£194	14	0

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
Postage, Stationery, Telegrams	28	14	7½
General Printing, including Picture Post Cards	15	0	1
Auction Catalogue, Printing, Postage, etc.	7	18	6
Programme, Blocks, Printing, Postage, etc.	29	0	10
Hotel, Banquet, Smoking Concert, etc.	31	2	0
Verbatim Report	5	0	0
Banquet Cards and Souvenir Stamps	15	15	6
Post Office	1	17	4
Artistes	1	15	0
Expenses incurred by previous Congress	15	1	2
Exhibition, Insurance, Police, Watchman		5	8
Various expenses incurred by Committee	11	11	3½
Honorarium to Hon. Sec.	10	10	0
Donation to Fourth Philatelic Congress	2	2	0
	£194	14	0

Audited and found correct,
C. A. STEPHENSON, J. A. MARGOSCHIS, } *Hon. Auditors.*
(*Signed*) G. JOHNSON, *Hon. Treasurer.*

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 10 and 11 October, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., pale blue, strip of 6, 2 defective	4	5	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," ditto, 1s., ditto	3	15	0
Bangkok, 1868–82, 96 c., grey	4	10	0
Gwalior, 1904, 3 pies, grey, block of 4, mint	4	5	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, ditto	3	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853-8, 1d., brick-red on bleuté, block of 6, mint	50	0	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., carmine	2	17	6
Ditto, 4d., blue, on piece	3	0	0
Southern Nigeria, mulliple CA, £1, purple and green, pair, mint	2	11	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1d. on right half of 5s., reading downwards, on entire	6	7	6
St. Vincent, 1885, C A, 4d., red-brown, mint	3	3	0
Virgin Islands, 4d., brown, "PENCF," ditto	2	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine-lake on yellowish, Plate 2, pair, one defective	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake on greyish, pair, close at bottom	2	13	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2	3	3	0
Collections: 6831, £51; over 5000	50	0	0

Sale of 24 and 25 October, 1911.

Benin, 1892, 75 in red on 15 c., blue, block of 4	2	15	0
Great Britain, 1862, 1s., green, "K" in circle on entire	2	14	0
Ditto, 1882–3, Anchor, 10s., grey on bleuté	2	10	0
Hanover, 1850, 1 sgr., black on blue,* part gum	2	0	0
Wenden, 1863–71, 4 k., black and green, network inverted,* no gum	3	5	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pale red, apparently*	6	5	0
Turkey, 1863, 20 p., yellow, design reversed, thick paper	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 p., lilac, ditto, thick paper thinned	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 p., yellow, ditto, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, 1876, 25 p., rose, overprint inverted, mint	4	0	0
Hong Kong, C C 12½, 4 c., slate, mint	2	12	0
Egypt, 1866, 5 p, rose, with the 10 p. overprint, 12½×15*	2	12	6
Gold Coast, 20s., green and carmine,* part gum	5	0	0
Natal, 1857, 6d., green, pair on piece	2	10	0
New Republic, 1887, 3d., violet on straw, *tête-bêche*, pair, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, violet, ditto, ditto	4	10	0
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 2s., lilac, types A and F, *se tenant*, ditto	12	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on left half of 5s., reading upwards	4	0	0
St. Vincent, 1d., in red, on half 6d., blue-green	2	12	0
Turks Islands, 4 on 1d, red, type 16	3	0	0
Ditto, 4 on 1s., lilac, type 16*	2	12	6
Brazil, 1845–6, 180 reis.	2	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 300 reis	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 600 reis, £4 12s. 6d. and	4	15	0
Victoria, 1860, 3d., deep blue,* off centre £2 15s. and	2	0	0
Collection: 4007	25	0	0

Sale of 7 and 8 November, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
French Colonies, New Caledonia, 1860, 10 c., sheet of 50*	13	10	0
Oldenburg, 1855, ⅓ sgr., black on green	2	5	0
Portuguese India, 1873–5, 300, 600, and 900 reis,* two with gum	3	0	0
Ditto, 1877, ditto, ditto,* with gum	2	5	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red* thinned	6	5	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, imperf.* cut into and thinned	2	15	0
Johor, 1891, Two Cents on 24 c., "Censt"	2	8	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange, worn impression, strip of 4	3	15	0
Transvaal, 1872 (Dec.), 6d., milky blue, on thick paper, PAIR*	3	7	6
Ditto, 1905–9, 1d., carmine, *Anchor wmk.*	12	5	0
Canada, 12d., black, laid paper, *repaired*	10	10	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange, cut into at top, close at left	6	5	0
Fiji, 1874, Gothic "V.R." 6 c. on 3d., green	3	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., lake, Plate 2, pair, one hill unshaded	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 1, re-engraved	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep dull blue, Plate 2, early	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on yellowish, pair, pin-holed	2	12	0
Ditto, Diadem, 8d, yellow, imperf.,	3	10	0
Western Australia, 1861, rough perfs., 4d., vermilion*	2	4	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 19 and 20 October, 1911.

Great Britain, 1d., black, "V.R.,"* cut into at left and slight tear	5	5	0
France, 1872–5, 15 c. × 10 c., bistre on rose,* pair	8	10	0
Bergedorf, 1861, 3 sch., blue on rose	3	14	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red	12	15	0
Würtemberg, 70 kr., purple	3	3	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie	9	10	0
Finland, 1st issue, 5 k. and 10 k.	2	14	0
Spain, 1850, 10 r., blue-green	2	10	0
Ditto, 1851, 2 reales	7	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales	3	5	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales	5	2	6
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., on piece	6	7	6
Ditto, Geneva, 5×5 c.	26	10	0
Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c.	2	8	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.	2	6	0
India, 1854, half an 8 a. on blue paper, used on 4 as., on entire	3	7	6
Straits Settlements, 1st issue, complete	2	6	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Pahang, 1st issue, 8 c., orange	3	12	6
Perak, ditto, "Crescent, Star, and P," 2 c., brown	4	5	0
Swaziland, 10s., fawn, corner perf. missing	3	0	0
Bremen, 2 grote, perces en scie	2	14	0
Collections: 3630, £29; and a collection of entires in 20 volumes, 2054	29	10	0

Sale of 2 and 3 November, 1911.

Great Britain, 1854–7, Small Crown, perf. 14, 1d., red-brown, Die I, block of 50,* few thinned	42	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 3 Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, "Specimen," mint	9	5	0
Naples, ½ t., blue, Arms, slight tear	7	15	0
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, pale red, thinned and creased	5	5	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., thinned	4	12	6
India, 1854, ½ a., deep blue, corner block of 16,* including the chignon retouched variety	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 as., pale green, block of 4*	2	6	0
Ditto, 1898, "¼" on ½ a., blue-green, double impression, block of 4, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 1893–9, "On H.M.S.," 1 a., plum, block of 10, 4 with overprint omitted, mint	8	10	0
Lagos, King, single C A, 2s. 6d., green and carmine	2	2	0
Zanzibar, 2½ in red on 1½ a., sepia, "Zanzidar"	4	0	0
British Guiana, Official, 1875, 12 c., brownish purple	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 24 c., green	2	12	6
Tobago, C C, 6d., stone, mint	2	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 12 and 13 October, 1911.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d. blue, can-cancelled "Almwich Penny Post,"	3	0	0
Ditto, Large Crown, perf. 16, 2d., deep blue, strip of 3, mint	60	0	0
Ditto, 1865, Emblems, 9d., strip of three, ditto	4	4	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf., ditto	2	15	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, ditto	8	0	0
Ditto, 1867, Cross, 10s. grey-green, strip of 3	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac £2 4s. and	2	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, £1, brown, Crowns, "Specimen"	11	0	0
Hamburg. 1 sh., imperf., strip of 4, and a 3 s., on piece	3	15	0
Ditto, 4 sh., ditto	2	10	0
Oldenburg, ⅓ gro., moss-green, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, another*	4	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Sicily, 1 g., olive, 5 g., rose-red (3 copies) and a 20 gra. on cover	4	15	0
Spain, Madrid, 3 cuartos, cut at top	3	3	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r.	6	10	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.*	2	4	0
Würtemburg, 70 k., purple, mint	3	10	0
Ceylon, 8d., yellow-brown, rough perfs.	4	10	0
Ditto, 1857, no wmk, blue paper, ½ a., lilac, pair	3	12	6
Ditto, C C, perf. 13, 9 a., brown	3	5	0
Ditto, 2 r, 50 c., dull rose, mint	2	17	6
India, 1854, 4 as., pair, with blue dividing lines	2	10	0
Labuan, C A sideways, 12 c., carmine	3	10	0
Ditto, "8,4" surcharged twice on 12 c., carmine	2	12	6
Ditto, 8 cents in red, on 8 c., deep violet. S.G. 35.	2	15	0
British Central Africa, 1890, £2, rose, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1895, £1, orange, ditto	3	0	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, Oct, 1890, 4 as., grey, imperf., pair	2	15	0
British South Africa, 1896, one penny on 4s.*	2	2	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 4d., blue on blue*	2	12	6
Ditto, 1855, 6d., lilac, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green*	3	15	0
Lagos, C C 14, 1s., orange, mint	2	12	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on yellowish, earliest intermediate on piece	10	10	0
Ditto, another, with cut in one corner	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., bright red on bluish, intermediate, £5 5s. and	4	12	6
Ditto ditto, 2d., blue, intermediate	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, "Penoe," early intermediate	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, worn plate	5	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 2d., large fillet, with crack	7	0	0
Natal, 1869, Postage with stop, 3d., blue, S.G. No. 52, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, one penny on 6d., rose, four surcharges*	2	17	6
Zanzibar, Dec. 1895, 2½ on 1½, "Zanisbar"	3	17	6
British Colombia, perf., 2½, $1, mint	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 4 c., blue, pair	2	8	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., Grapes, full roulettes	3	0	0
Ditto, 1876, perf., 14 x 12½, 1 c., grey	2	10	0
Mexico, 1892, 10 pesos, carmine*	5	15	0
Nevis, Litho, 6d., grey,* thinned	2	10	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, on entire	4	10	0
Ditto, 1s., violet	7	15	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange	2	8	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 6d., orange	2	2	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, thinned	8	15	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 1s., indigo, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1875, 1s., claret, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto. ½d. on half 6d., pair, ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, 1881, 6d., yellow-green, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, mint	3	5	0
Tobago, 1879, C C, 5s., slate, mint	2	2	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf., 4d., dull purple, pair	2	2	0
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½ on 6d., black, double surcharge, mint	5	0	0
United States, 1851, imperf., 5 c., brown*	2	6	0
Hawaii, April, 1864, 2 c., black, medium bluish grey paper*	5	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d. blue, Plate 1, early	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d. lilac-blue on laid, Plate 3, first retouch	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., bright green, early	4	15	0
Ditto, 1853, 8d., deep orange, on piece	2	10	0
Ditto, 1854–5, imperf., 5d., green*	6	10	0
New Zealand, 1860–2, pelure, imperf., 2d., blue	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green	2	4	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine	3	5	0
South Australia, 1856–9, imperf., 1d., yellow-green	2	4	0
Ditto, 1867, 2s., carmine, printed both sides. S.G. 66	2	0	0
Victoria, 1854, serrated perfs., 6d., orange	3	10	0
Ditto, 1863, rouletted, 4d., rose	2	7	6
Western Australia, 2d., Indian red	3	12	6
Ditto, 1860, 6d., sage-green, mint	5	0	0

Sale of 26 and 27 October, 1911.

Morocco Agencies, 1898, 25 c., inverted V for A, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 c., ditto, ditto	2	17	6
Great Britain, 1d., intense black, block of 8, with red Maltese Cross, lower row creased	6	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, strip of 3, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1847, 10d., red-brown, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green,* full gum	4	15	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	2	10	0
Ditto, 1867, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blue	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-violet, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blued	3	15	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown, pair	3	7	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, carmine, mint	5	5	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., blue	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1900, 1s, green and scarlet, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., on piece £3 and	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., mint, £2 and	2	8	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," 1903, 6d., dull purple, type 2, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1884, 6d., green, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1891, 1d., lilac, overprint inverted, thinned	9	5	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 5d. mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green and carmine	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, King, 5d. £4 10s. and	5	15	0
Ditto, Admiralty, type 2, 2½d., blue	3	7	6
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d., mint	9	0	0
Iceland, 1902, gildi, inverted, on 25 aur, brown and blue, on piece	4	7	6
Ceylon, 1857, 4d., imperf., cut at top	4	10	0
Hong Kong, 10 c., blue-green,* with gum	2	6	0
British Central Africa, 1895, One Penny on 2d., strip of 3, the centre stamp showing double surcharge, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, another, variety twice surcharged, mint	2	12	6
British South Africa, April, 1896, One Penny on 3d., mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, One Penny on 4s., ditto	2	4	0
Lagos, 1884, 5s., blue, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 1904, single C A, 10s., green and brown	6	15	0
Mauritius, 1858–9, 9d., magenta, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, December, 1859, 1d., vermilion*	4	10	0
Natal, 1857, 9d, blue, 26 × 25 mm.	2	10	0
Uganda, 1896, surcharged with "L," one rupee*	3	3	0
British Columbia, imperf., 2½d., pale rose, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, C C 14, 10 c., ditto	2	4	0
British Honduras, C A, 6d., yellow, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., grey, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, 10 c, "REVENUE," ditto	3	0	0
Nevis, Litho, 4d., orange, ditto	2	17	6
New Brunswick, 1s., purple and reddish purple £6 5s. and	6	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½, scarlet-vermilion*	4	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 1s., orange, close.	5	5	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., lake on greyish, pair . .	6	10	0
Tasmania, 1853, 4d., orange, ribbed paper	4	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 11 and 13 November, 1911.

British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., dull red, pair, one with small "o" .	3	7	6
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., imperf., block of 8, without signature* .	6	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green* . .	2	10	0
Ditto, 12d., black, "Specimen," *pair*	11	10	0
Great Britain, 1862, 1s., green, Plate 2, hair line, mint .	3	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue .	3	3	0
Nevis, perf. 15, 1s., blue-green* .	2	4	0
Ditto, Litho, 6d.,* grey, thinned	2	5	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion	4	0	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, mint	3	12	6
Natal, 1857, 1d., blue, on piece .	2	0	0

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MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of 9 and 10 October, 1911.

* Unused.	$	Sterling. Ex.4.87. £	s.	d.
United States, 1851, 30 c., *black**	41	8	8	5
Ditto, 1870, National, with grille, 24 c., purple, faint grille, creased . .	76	15	12	2
Ditto, 1879, American, 2 c., vermilion, *imperf. horizontally*, part of 4 stamps, torn irregularly, poor shape . . .	26^{50}	5	8	10
Barbados, 1d. on left half of 5s.	17^{75}	3	12	10
Canada, 1859, 2 c., rose, imperf., entire sheet of 100,* has been folded .	49	10	1	3
Bremen, 10 gr., black, on entire, close at bottom .	17^{25}	3	10	10
Great Britain, 1848, 10d., red-brown,* O G . .	19^{25}	3	19	2
India, 6 a., violet, *inverted surcharge* . . .	61	12	10	6
Uruguay, 1866, 5 c., ult., error "Centicimo,"* O G	30^{55}	6	5	3
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen" block of 4 . .	21	4	6	3
Total sale 3074^{75} = £631 7s. 3d.				

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PUBLIC SALE OF OLD BELGIAN STAMPS HELD BY THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

The following excerpt is taken from *l'Echo de la Timbrologie*, which remarks:

"In spite of an eloquent protest made by the Federation of the Philatelic Societies of Belgium, in spite of the jokes of the daily Press, the management of the Belgian Departments proceeded with the sale and realized fcs. 60,000."

A gives the Catalogue (1912) prices.

B the maximum prices realized at the sale.

		A		B	Quantities
1869–78					
1 c., green	Lot 19	0.15	0.02	0.02	850
2 c., blue	,, 21	0.30	0.05	0.03	850
5 c., bistre	,, 22	0.60	0.05	0.14	850
10 c., green	,, 20	1.25	0.02	0.13	850
20 c., blue	,, 23	5.00	0.05	0.50	850
25 c., yellow	,, 26	3.00	0.02	0.27	850
40 c., rose	,, 24	10.00	0.50	1.20	850
50 c., grey	,, 27	5.00	0.50	0.72	850
1 fc., lilac	,, 25	5.00	0.60	0.80	850
1883					
10 c., imperf.	,, 28	12.00		0.55	2650
20 c., ditto	,, 29	15.00		0.55	2650
25 c., ditto	,, 30			0.55	2650
50 c., ditto	,, 31	20.00		0 55	2650

	A		B		
1884–91					
10 c., rose on blue	0.30	0.02	0.06		350
20 c., olive .	0.75	0.05	0.11		350
25 c., blue on rose	0.60	0.02	0.07		6950
50 c., bistre .	1.25	0.10	0.07		10,050
1 fc., brown on green	3.00	0.30	0.28	0.10	4250 Unused
					10,083 Cancelled
2 fc., violet .	4.50	0.60	0.30	0.50	10,050 Unused
					73 Cancelled
1893–1900					
1 fc., carmine on green .	2.50	0.60		0.22	10,600
1 fc., orange .	2.00	0.50		0.16	19,350
2 fc., lilac on rose	5.00	2.00		0 33	31,100
2 fc., lilac on white	4.00	1.25		0.27	94,800
1894					
5 c., Antwerp .	0.15	0.15	0.03		345,250
10 c., ditto .	0.20	0.15	0.03		611,250
25 c , ditto .	0.75	0.75	0.04		1,281,550
1896					
5 c., Brussels .	0.15	0.10	0.01		1,039,450
10 c., ditto, No. 72	0.20	0.10	0.02		26,950
10 c., ditto, No. 73	0.20	0.10	0.01		1,448,450
1905					
1 fc., yellow .	1.20	0.50		0.13	12,650
2 fcs., violet .	2.50	1 50		0.27	60,100

POSTAGE DUES

1870					
10 c., green .	0.40	0.50	0.13		5850
20 c., blue .	0.60	0.60	0.18		5850
1895–09					
10 c., rose .	0.15	0.05	0.09		4950
50 c., bistre .	1.25	1.25	0.28	0.46	4950 Unused
					300 Cancelled
50 c., grey .	0.70	0.30		0.13	900
1 fc., rose .	3.00	3.00	0.56	0.75	4950 Unused
					600 Cancelled
1 fc., orange .	1.25	0.55		0.16	700

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XX. DECEMBER, 1911. No. 240.

Australia and Philatelic Congresses.

IT is a striking evidence of the rapid spread of modern ideas that the Philatelic Congress which has but recently taken root in this country should have already followed suit in Australia. The future success of the movement in Great Britain seems now assured as the venue has been fixed for four years ahead, owing to the offer of the Royal Philatelic Society to undertake the function in 1914, an offer that seems to have met with universal approval. We trust that a similar happy fate may be in store for the future Congresses of Australia, but it must be remembered that the distances that separated the several delegates are vastly different from those in the "Old Country," and it may well be that a biennial or triennial meeting should suffice. It is idle to deny that the philatelic activity or enthusiasm of the Australians in the past for their own stamps has not equalled that of collectors in this country. During the past decade there has, however, been a great and marked increase of what we may term patriotic Philately in Australia, duly testified to by the recent Congress and the contents of the Exhibition. The existence and vitality of the philatelic societies of the several States of the Commonwealth and New Zealand bear eloquent testimony to the nascent spirit of Australian Philately, and we hope yet to see that Australian philatelic literature will be worthily upheld by its own collectors and writers. Mr. A. F. Basset Hull has set a brilliant example, and others, as Mr. A. T. Bate and Mr. Courtenay Smith, are able workers in this field.

If we may deduct a moral from a perusal of the proceedings of the Australian Congress—judging from a not inconsiderable personal experience of these functions—it would be that the subjects introduced for discussion at Sydney were too numerous to admit of adequate discussion, and that three sessions instead of seven with one practical point to be discussed at each meeting would be more likely conducive to have a good result.

Among the subjects discussed by the Sydney Congress, ending like the others in an inconclusive termination, was the compilation of an Australian Catalogue. The opinion was expressed and supported that each State of the Commonwealth should prepare a list of its own stamps, a resolution being

carried to this effect. It remains to be seen if this will fructify; nor was it stated if such catalogues were to be priced. There can be no doubt that these lists would be of much value if properly carried out by the right men in each society. There is much to be done in the proper grouping and pricing of the Australian issues of the last twenty years, and the scientific classification of all varieties into specialist and generalist varieties would be of the greatest services to both classes of Australian stamp collectors.

"The Automatic Franking Machines of New Zealand."

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on December 7, 1911.

By FRANZ REICHENHEIM.



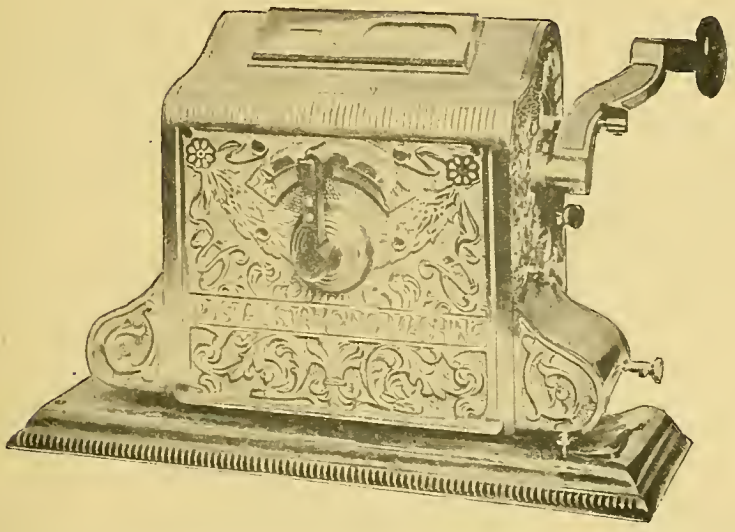
EARLY seventy years after the introductlon of postage stamps, a movement was set on foot in several countries to abolish this method of indicating the prepayment of postage and to revert once more to an impression on the letter showing the amount of prepaid postage, as it was done in olden days. If such impressions would be made by the sender of the letter, or by any Post Office official, either by hand or by a stamping machine without any reliable means of checking, it is obvious that the Post Office would have great difficulty in ascertaining the amount due to them. The lack of an easy check was one of the motives which led to the introduction of postage stamps, and is still the reason why the old system has so far not been universally revived, although an enormous amount of time and trouble in franking letters would be saved by offices which dispatch a large mail every day bearing mostly the same value of postage stamps. Having due regard to this, the postal authorities of some European countries allow prepayment of Inland correspondence in money under certain conditions:— The letters must be chargeable with a uniform rate of postage, the total of which should not be less than a certain amount (in Great Britain, for instance, the smallest total amount is fixed at £1); the letters must be of a uniform size, and handed over the counter tied up in bundles amounting to the same total postage each; they are only accepted at certain post offices, etc. This concession of the Post Office relieves large offices of a certain portion of the work and trouble connected with the despatch of their mail, but owing to the strict regulations and the impossibility of treating the whole daily correspondence in the same way, this system is not of universal advantage.

The first Government which introduced the system of stamping the whole correspondence, including inland telegrams, at the office of the sender, with an impression indicating the prepayment of postage, is the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand. Thanks to the kindness of the Prime Minister of New Zealand, The Right Honourable Sir Joseph Ward, P.C., K.C M.G., who has been good enough to furnish me with every possible official information on the subject, I am able to give you the following details:—

Since December, 1908, the postal authorities have allowed an automatic franking machine, invented by a Mr. Moss, a naturalized New Zealander, and manufactured by the Automatic Stamping Co., Ltd., in Christchurch, New Zealand, to be used by private firms for franking their letters and inland telegrams at their offices in place of affixing postage stamps.

From pamphlets and illustrations very kindly placed at my disposal by the Secretary of The Automatic Stamping Co., Ltd., I learn that in appearance and construction these machines are rather like the National Cash Register machines (Illustration No. 1). They have an opening similar to that of a

No. 1.



letter-box, in which the letters, etc., which are to be franked, are inserted. A dial on the front of the machine indicates the values of postage fees of ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. On the dial is a movable handle, which is set at the value to be stamped on the letter. Through the turning of a handle the letter is stamped with the respective value, and the value is registered simultaneously on a recorder on the top of the machine which is plainly visible. This recorder registers up to £400, when it again starts at zero. The £400, however, are recorded on a main dial which is not visible, except when a Departmental Officer opens the machine for the purpose of reading and checking same. The machines in New Zealand record up to £4,000, and then the recorder automatically resets to zero.

The impressions are integrated every quarter and the total amount, less 1¼ per cent, is paid to the Post Office, allowance being made for impressions on letters made in error or on letters which have not been posted for some reason or other. When making claims for such allowances the envelopes must, however, be produced entire. The Post Office does not lose anything by allowing this discount, because they save the discount of 2½ per cent allowed to vendors of stamps.

To prevent any possible fraud, the following precautions are taken :—

(1) No machine is installed until the name of the proposed user is approved by the Department.

(2) The Automatic Stamping Co. guarantee the Department against all fraud ; and the users are liable for prosecution for any attempt to in any way tamper with the machines. The Department holds the keys of the boxes, in addition to which the Company has been requested to provide a place for the Post Office seal.

(3) Special dies are made with secret marks, which are known only to the Department and the engraver, so that at any time letters or other articles bearing impressions of the dies can be examined and checked. The engraver is under bond not to divulge the secret marks.

(4) At the end of each period the dials are carefully read by an officer of the Department in the presence of the owner or his agent, and the amount shown is collected.

(5) On the new machines there is a master recorder on the inside of the machine, which is under lock and key, the key being in the custody of the Department.

(6) The ribbons used are non-copying. A carbon of a die can be easily detected by a simple test with glycerine ; indeed, the detection can be made with the naked eye.

(7) Impressions of the dies have no saleable value.

(8) A periodical check of the correspondence stamped by the machines can be made if desired.

(9) All the dies are cut by hand, and the Department is informed that it is just as difficult to copy them as to copy handwriting.

(10) Each die has a distinctive number,* so that at any time impressions considered to be doubtful can be challenged.

The franks stamped by these machines are either round in the size of a 6d. piece or square in the size and shape of an ordinary postage stamp. The inscription contains the name of the town, where the machine is used, the words POSTAGE PAID, the amount and the distinctive number of the die. To avoid moving the handle on the dial the amount of postage exceeding 1d. is often marked by two or more impressions in value of 1d. each.

At the Post Office these franks are obliterated with an ordinary postmark. Inland letters and letters to England and other English colonies franked by such machines are, in addition, stamped with an impression showing the name of the town and date, and repeating the amount indicated by the

No. 2.



franking machine with the word PAID underneath (Illustration No. 2). These impressions or control-marks are usually in red, whereas the impres-

* In case of a letter being returned as undelivered its sender can be traced by the number on the die.

sions of the franking machines are in black. As far as I can ascertain, post offices use for these control-marks but one die showing the value 1d., and if letters are stamped with franks of a higher amount, the value of the control-mark is altered by hand in red ink or red pencil to correspond with the amount of the franks. (Illustrations Nos. 3 and 4.)

No. 3.



No. 4.





Letters addressed to foreign countries must, however, be franked at the Post Office, in addition to the impressions of the franking machine, with postage stamps corresponding in value with the franks, in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the International Postal Union. The value of these stamps is entered on a special form, and credit for them is to be claimed once every counting period.

The price of a franking machine installed in any part of the Dominion is at present £27 net, but as the Post Office allows a discount of 1¼ per cent

on each full £1, the cost of the machine would be amortised, as soon as about £2200 are spent in postage; but leaving out the question of amortisation, the outlay is small considering the saving of time and work connected with the affixing of postage stamps to a large number of letters. Also, the possibility of a fraud on the part of the clerk administering the stamps is entirely avoided by this system.

As I see from a pamphlet of the Automatic Stamping Company, Ltd.,

> "the Federal Postal Department of Australia approached the Company last year with a view to giving it a trial in the Commonwealth. A machine was sent over, and after being submitted to a severe and practical test, before a commission consisting of the heads of the Civil Service, appointed by the Postal Department of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of the Department recommended its adoption. An interesting fact was that before this recommendation could be given effect to, it was found necessary (as in New Zealand) to pass an Enabling Bill. Owing to the defeat of the Deakin Government there was a delay of several weeks, but the new Postmaster-General in the Fisher Ministry introduced the Bill at the request of the Secretary, and although the session only lasted eight days, the Bill passed its second reading, and as it is a non-policy measure, there is little doubt that it will pass its final stage early in the session."

I am afraid this system of franking letters by automatic machines will soon be introduced into other countries to the advantage of the business world, but to the disadvantage of our hobby.

The First Australian Congress and Philatelic Exhibition.



E learn with much pleasure that success has attended the enterprise of our Australian friends in the initiation of the Philatelic Congress in that Continent. The opening ceremony in the King's Hall, Sydney, was effected by Mr. Young, the Deputy Postmaster-General for the State, in the unavoidable absence through indisposition of Lord Denman. A large attendance bespoke the general interest aroused, and the proceedings were enlivened by an orchestra.

The Societies represented by their delegates were as follows:—

Philatelic Society of New Zealand: Messrs. A. T. Bate, F.R.P.S.L., W. J. McNeill, and H. M. Hamilton; Philatelic Society of Victoria: Mr. Edmondson, Rev. H. W. Lane, and Mr. W. R. Rundell; Philatelic Society of South Australia: Messrs. J. H. Welfare, W. T. Peck, and R. Sharples; Prahran Philatelic Society: Messrs. H. W. Johnston, D. F. Stevenson, and Hisslop; Sydney Philatelic Society: Messrs. A. H. Pettifer, C. F. Williams, and J. H. Smyth. The Judges were: Messrs. C. W. T. Ballhausen, A. T. Bate, O. Blau, A. F. Bassett Hull, H. W. Johnston,

W. E. Johnson, Rev. H. W. Lane, Messrs. W. J. McNeill, T. H. Nicolle, W. T. Peck, A. H. Pettifer, W. R. Waddington, J. H. Smyth, D. F. Stevenson, J. H. Welfare, C. F. Williams; and the following were the Officers: Chairman, A. H. Pettifer; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, C. F. Williams; Committee, J. H. Smyth, W. J. McNeill, W. E. Johnson, A. Forster, O. Blau, and A. N. Crane.

Several sessions of the Congress were held and a large number of subjects were ventilated, of varying practical utility, some of which are referred to elsewhere in this Journal.

The delegates were entertained at a successful banquet on October 17, the chair being taken by the President of the Congress; an excursion round the Harbour was organised, with other social functions, including a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hagen at their residence, all of which tended vastly to the enjoyment of the delegates and visitors. The list of donations and guarantees and the gift of several medals apparently left no financial stress upon the Organising Committee, who must be heartily congratulated upon the successful issue of their labours.

The Exhibition—being the first competitive one held in Australia—was a great attraction, and it will be seen that there were many fine stamps shown. The statement of a Sydney journal that £60,000 were shown would, however, hardly appear to be borne out. That ubiquitous and energetic Philatelist, Mr. C. L. Pack, deservedly carried off the honours, but we are sorry to notice that Mr. H. L. White did not display any portion of his celebrated Australian collection. This Exhibition cannot but fail to increase the interest in stamps in Australia, and we hope that it may be followed by others on a larger scale inviting competition from home. The only drawback to the present and prospective increasing Australian Philately is that all the fine stamps are required for home consumption! We are enabled to give an abridged account of the principal exhibits from the Catalogue, our space not permitting of a full description of all the classes.

THE EXHIBITS.

Division. I. Oceania.

CLASS II.—*Collections of any two of the following:—New South Wales. Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Papua, Fiji, or Tonga.*

H. MONTGOMERIE HAMILTON. Queensland.—All full-face and later issues practically complete used, including some nice blocks and strips. In unused there is a "Registered," a pair of 1d. no watermark, also 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., no watermark; 1d. script; 1s. truncated Star perforated 12; 3d. and 6d. truncated Star perforated 13, and some nice unused "Q. & C." full-face type.

Victoria.—Used and unused to 1876, thence unused only; a page of early issues unused; a fine lot of half lengths used, including four 3d. perforated, 1s. "Registered," rouletted on original, 6d. yellow, serrated, serpentine and serrate and serpentine; "Emblems," a pair of 1d. rouletted, watermark Star, a 4d. and 6d. on original cover, 2d. no watermark, perforated; beaded ovals, 4d. imperf. and rouletted; "Laureates," 1d., watermark double lined 4, single lined 6, 8, and Sixpence, eleven of the 3d. lilac, 8d. yellow unused, 8d. watermark

10 unused, and two 2d. watermark 6 unused, 3d. lilac watermark 8 and V. & Cr. unused, etc.; 5s. blue on yellow; a very fine lot from 1876, unused, including a fine range of shades and perforations and many blocks and strips.

P. MALONE, New South Wales.—Contains a very nice lot of early and recent issues unused, mostly singles in mint condition, together with a choice collection of used specimens, which comprise nineteen "Views," a large number of the various "Laureate" stamps, including one plate complete of the watermarked 2d. The "Diadem" and later issues are also represented by specimens in very nice condition.

Tasmania.—Most of the issues are represented by unused specimens, and an almost complete collection of the stamps of this State in very fine used condition.

CLASS III.—*New South Wales. One Silver and one Bronze Medal.*

JON. DIXON.—Among the "Views" are: Nineteen varieties of the 1d., Plate I.; thirteen varieties of the 1d., Plate II., also a number of shades, etc.; forty-five specimens of the 2d. of the various plates, errors, etc. The "Laureates" consist of the 1d., no watermark, in numerous shades, including most of the errors, many copies of the 2d. fine and coarse background, re-engraved plates, etc., also a number of the 3d., 6d., and 8d., many on original covers. The watermarked "Laureates" and the registered stamps are shown in many shades and varieties. The "Diadems" are well represented, and include a brilliant copy of the 2d. strong retouch, as well as specimens of the other retouches, also large blocks of the 3d. unused. The later issues are shown in singles, pairs, blocks and strips, many in unused condition.

H. MONTGOMERIE HAMILTON.—About 100 "Views," including some very fine copies and a perfect copy of the 2d. "Crevit" omitted; fifty 1d. "Laureates," no watermark, including all errors, and six on laid paper and some fine pairs; 2d. "Stars," showing error "WALLS"; 3d. "Laureate," no watermark, "WACES;" ten 6d. "Laureates," including the "WALLS"; five 8d., amongst which is the rare error, "No Leaves." "Diadems," four imperf. 2d. retouches; three 2d. lithographs, two on the original covers; a beautiful 5d, imperf.; three 8d.; 1s. watermark 8, etc.; a fine pair of the perforated 2d., one deep retouch and several of the minor retouches; various values perforated 12, well represented. Rare perforations, etc.

F. C. KRICHAUFF (not for competition). New South Wales.—Eighteen sheets of "Views" and "Laureates." A very fine exhibit.

"Views."—1d., Plate I., complete; 1d., Plate II., complete, except No. 24; 2d., Plate I., complete, except Nos. 2, 12 and 13; 2d., Plate I., retouched, seventeen varieties; 2d., Plate II. complete; 2d., Plate III., sixteen varieties; 2d., Plate IV., eighteen varieties; 2d., Plate V., eighteen varieties; 3d., twenty varieties.

"Laureates."—1d., no watermark, complete; 1d., watermarked, complete; 2d., Plate I., fine impression, complete; 2d., Plate I., fine impression, forty-six varieties; 2d., Plate I., coarser impression, forty-six varieties; 2d., Plate I., coarser impression, thirty-nine varieties; 2d., Plate I., coarser impression, forty-three varieties; 2d., Plate II., stars in corner, forty-four varieties; 2d., Plate III., no watermark, complete; 2d., Plate III., watermarked, complete;

3d., no watermark, thirty-seven varieties; 3d., watermarked, complete; 6d., Plate I., complete; 6d., Plate II., forty-two varieties.

CLASS IV. *Victoria.*

H. GLAZBROOK.—1d., first issue, half length; shades in singles and pairs of the subsequent issues of the 1d. half length; 6d., 1854, serrate and serpentine, on piece of original; 1d. Star "Emblems" rouletted on original; pair of 4d. imperf. wove "Emblem"; 3d. "Emblems" on laid paper, unused, etc.

C. L. PACK. Unused Stamps.—1d. half lengths, pairs, strips and blocks of the various issues and colours, unused, including a magnificent strip of 6, being the width of the plate; 2d., fine background, very rare in this condition; block of four of the 2d. fine border; all types and shades of 3d. half length Queen, including a pair of rouletted and four perforated copies; several unused "Registration" and "Too Late"; 1d. Star rouletted; practically all the "Emblems" unused, in the many varieties of colour, perforation and watermark; several copies of the 3d. beaded oval, on laid paper; 6d. orange, beaded oval; Laureated series practically complete, including 1d. watermarked double line 4, and single line 6, 8, and Sixpence, 6d. double line 4; block of 1d. Laureated, showing no watermark; several copies of the 5s. blue on yellow; 1s. surcharged "Stamp Duty," in blue; "Laureates" and later issues in singles, pairs, etc., and shades, and the various perforations are separated.

Used Stamps.—1d. half length, all types and varieties of shades in singles, pairs and strips; 2d. fine background, eleven copies various shades; 2d. fine and coarse border, a great variety of shades, also strips of three and four; 3d., about 200 copies, including block of 16, without border, with butterfly cancellation, and the rouletted and perforated copies, a pair of each on original; 2d. "Queen on Throne" engraved and lithographed, reconstructed plates of all shades, one plate in particular is made up of pairs only; 1854 issue 6d. includes all the shades and varieties of perforation and rouletting, 2s. green imperf. singles and strip of three, also rouletted (five copies), variety of shade of the perforated; 2s. blue, a reconstructed plate of ten; "Registration," various, including rouletted on original; 1s. in singles, pairs, imperf., rouletted and perforated; "Emblem" series, two copies of the 1d. Star rouletted, a strip of three 1d. Star perforated; 2d., no watermark, perforated, all other varieties; beaded ovals, 6d. orange (five shades); 4d. rouletted and imperf. on parts of original.

F. C. KRICHAUFF (not for competition).—Five leaves containing specimens of the engraved and lithographed 2d. Victoria.

CLASS V.—*Queensland.*

F. C. KRICHAUFF.—Queensland is represented by half a dozen copies of the 1d. imperf., two of which are in a pair on original, a very fine pair of the 2d. imperf. used, several copies of the 6d. imperf., and a large number of the 1861 and later issues in magnificent condition, including a pair and several single specimens of the 1d. Indian red.

CLASS VI.—*South Australia. One Silver and one Bronze Medal.*

G. I. R. MURRAY.—This exhibit consists of most of the issues in varieties of shade, etc., many in pairs, blocks and strips, a large number, including several large blocks, being in unused condition. A feature of this exhibit is the admirable manner in which the stamps are annotated. The "O.S." stamps are well represented.

F. C. KRICHAUFF (not for competition).—Four sheets of early South Australians, consisting of about forty copies of the 1d. imperf., including a strip of eight and twelve copies on originals, the rest being in horizontal pairs; a fine lot of the 2d. imperfs. in various shades, including several large strips, also a great variety of the 1s. value, among them a block of four of the orange shade, postmarked January 1864.

W. L. PECK (not for competition).—Four sheets of South Australian.

CLASS VII.—*Tasmania.*

W. ORCHARD (not for competition).—Ten sheets of various Tasmanian proofs.

CLASS VIII.—*West Australia.*

F. C. KRICHAUFF (not for competition).—Fourteen sheets containing numerous copies of all the issues from the 1d. black in fine condition. Amongst them is a strip of three and one single specimen of the 2d. Indian red printed on both sides. The later issues are in unused condition, mostly in pairs.

CLASS IX.—*New Zealand.*

MRS. KENDERDINE.—The full-faces are represented by very nice specimens, the stamps being mounted on Sectional leaves, most of the pages of which are filled. The collection excels, however, in those stamps issued since 1901.

CLASS X.—*Papua.*

Six Exhibits.

CLASS XII.—*Tonga.*

Three Exhibits.

CLASS XIII.—*British Possessions in the Southern Pacific, not included in the above.*

Three Exhibits.

Division II. Collections in Albums.

CLASS I.—*General Collection of All Countries.*

Two Exhibits.

CLASS II.—*Collections of the Stamps of the British Empire. One Silver and one Bronze Medal.*

C. A. MACDONALD.—A fine representative collection contained in six of Gibbons' Sectional Albums, and includes many rare stamps. Strong in Australasia. New South Wales, 28 Sydney "Views," all fine specimens; a number of the no watermark "Laureates," showing many of the prominent errors and varieties. The watermarked series are shown, both used and unused, and contain a complete plate of the 2d. The "Diadem" issue is well represented and includes a fine specimen of the 2d. lithographed, etc.

Division III. British Empire.

CLASS II.—*British Colonies exclusive of Australia.*

Two Exhibits.

SECTION B.

Two Exhibits.

Division IV. Foreign Countries.

CLASS I.—*Any European Country and Colonies.*

Two Exhibits.

CLASS II.—*United States and Possessions.*

One Exhibit.

CLASS III.—*Any Other Foreign Country.*

One Exhibit.

Division V. For Collectors under 21 Years.

CLASS III.—*General Collection, in Album.*

One Exhibit.

Division VI.—Philatelic Publications, Albums, Requisites, etc.

Eight Exhibits.

AWARDS.

Division I. Oceania.

CLASS I. SECTION B.—F. B. Hambly, 1.
CLASS II.—H. M. Hamilton, 1; P. Malone, 2.
CLASS III.—Jon. Dixon, 1; H. M. Hamilton, 2.
CLASS IV.—C. L. Pack, 1; H. Glazbrook, 2.
CLASS V.—F. C. Krichauff, 1.
CLASS VI.—G. R. Murray, 1.
CLASS VIII.—F. C. Krichauff, 1.
CLASS IX.—Mrs. Kenderdine, 1.
CLASS X.—W. E. Johnson, 1; S. McTavish, and T. B. Fulton, 2.
CLASS XI.—F. J. Hambly, 1.
CLASS XII.—F. J. Hambly, 1; Mrs. Kenderdine, 2.
CLASS XIII.—W. E. Johnson, 1; S. McTavish, 2; W. Ridled, 3

Division II. Collection of Albums.

CLASS I.—O. Blau, 1.
CLASS II.—C. A. McDonald, 1.
Gold Medal for best Collection in this division, C. A. McDonald.

Division III. British Empire.

CLASS II. SECTION A.—F. Jackson, 1; A. Davidson, 2.
SECTION B.—W. Ridley, 1; A Davidson, 2.
Gold Medal for best Collection in this division, W. Ridley.

Division IV. Foreign Countries.

CLASS I.—A. H. Pettifer, 1; A. Davidson, 2.
CLASS II.—A. H. Pettifer, 1.
CLASS III.—A. H. Pettifer, 1.
Gold Medal for the best Collection in this division, A. H. Pettifer.

Division V. Collectors under 21 Years.

CLASS III.—H. G. B. Bruce, 1.
Gold Medal for the best Collection of any kind shown at the Exhibition, C. L. Pack.
Silver Medal for most neatly mounted Collection shown, T. B. Fulton.

Notes on the Stamps of Mexico.

From a Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 16th March, 1911.

By S. CHAPMAN.

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(*Continued from page* 283.)



N 1832 the following tariff (of which I submit a copy) came in force:—

For all Mexican States and Territories, same as those in the first section of the tariff of 1826.

For foreign correspondence dealt with at the port of entry: Letters up to ¾ oz. . . . 1 real.
¾ oz. . . . . 2 reales.
1 oz. . . . . 3 „

and so on, 1 real for each quarter of an ounce up to 5 oz.

From 5 to 10 oz., 1 r. for each ½ oz.
„ 11 to 20 „ 1 r. „ ounce.
„ 20 to 40 „ ½ r. „ „

Newpapers one-third letter rates.

On November 3rd, 1842, a tariff based on distances was brought into use. The tariff was divided into the following sections:—

1st. 1 to 15 leagues.
2nd. 16 „ 100 „
3rd. 101 „ 200 „
4th. 201 upwards.

	Sections. 1st	2nd	3rd	4th
	Reales.			
Single letter	1	2	3	4
Double letter, ½ oz.	2	3	4	6
Triple letter, ¾ „	3	4	6	8
One ounce	4	6	8	10
1¼ oz.	5	7	10	—
1½ „	6	9	12	14
1¾ „	7	10	14	—
2 „	8	12	16	18

Above this, decrease as in former tariffs.

In 1855 a tariff for newspapers was issued introducing various modifications.

In 1856 a new tariff was published. I submit a copy of the 1855 and also the 1856 for inspection. There were three sections. The first two were for letters and the third for newspapers. The first two were again subdivided, for prepaid letters and for payment on delivery.

	1st 1 to 30 leagues prepaid	1st 1 to 30 leagues payment on delivery.	2nd 31 leagues and up prepaid	2nd 31 leagues and up payment on delivery.	3rd Newspapers no distance limit.
	Reales.				
Under ½ oz.	½	1	1	2	1 to 15 oz., ½ r.
½ oz. . .	1	2	1½	3	1 lb. to 4 lb., 2 „
¾ „ . .	1½	3	2	4	1 to 10 ar. 12, r. each.
1 „ . .	2	4	3	6	11 „ 20 „ 10 „ „
1¼ „ . .	2½	5	3½	7	21 on „ 8 „ „
1½ „ . .	3	6	4½	9	(*Note.*—ar. = arroba = 25
1¾ „ . .	3½	7	5	10	pounds.)
2 „ . .	4	8	6	12	
Above this weight.	½ r. for each ¼ oz. up to 10 oz.		Same scale up to 11 oz., then 1 real per oz.		
Above 10 oz.	½ r. per oz.				

Note.—Letters weighing 4¼ ounces and above under 1st section, and 3¼ and above under 2nd section, had to be prepaid.

$1.00 for registration fee in addition to postage, except in cases of letters under ½ oz., in which case postage was covered by registration fee.

This tariff was in force for five months and five days only, as by that time it was found that by having so low a tariff the revenue could not be maintained. It was reported that in countries like Mexico, with scattered population, bad roads, etc., reduction of rates does not lead to increase of revenue, and the tariffs were accordingly raised again. (It is only since 1895 that any decided steps have been taken with regard to reduced rates locally.)

The new tariff, which I also show, came into operation on 15th December, 1856, made prepayment compulsory, and was as follows :—

	1 to 16 leagues.	16 leagues and upwards.
	Reales.	
Single letter, less than ½ ounce . .	1 . .	2
½ ounce	2 . .	3
¾ „	3 . .	4
1 „	4 . .	5
1¼ „	5 . .	6
1½ „	6 . .	7
1¾ „	7 . .	8
2 „	8 . .	9

Both progressing in the same manner up to 10 oz., after which weight, ½ real per ¼ oz.

Newspapers, ½ real per lb.

A comparison of these tariffs will show at once why in 1856 ½ real stamps were quite common, but comparatively rare from 1857 onwards.

With reference to registered letters, it may be interesting to note that the Post Offices required the public to return the covers, the Post Office holding these as receipts to prove that the letters had been delivered, and the registration fee being one dollar, many of the 8 real and 100 c. stamps were

buried in the archives of the Post Office, after their use. I have seen large numbers of the 100 c. 1868 stamps thus filed away on the covers of registered mail, but each stamp cancelled with a large triangular punch.

The issue of 1856 was heralded by a circular from the General Post Office dated July 31st, 1856, which translated reads as follows:—

"I hand you herewith copies of the Supreme decree of 21st February last, which reduces the rates on correspondence and establishes in place of a high tariff compulsory prepaid rates, these being covered—as well as letters entitled to be carried free—by means of stamps representing the bust of the first hero of our Independence, His Excellency D. Miguel Hidalgo.

"The work in connection with the engraving of the stamps has prevented the circulation of the decree for its observance, but that difficulty having been overcome, I have issued the necessary regulations, of which I also enclose copies."

Then follow other paragraphs of instructions with which I need not trouble you.

The first invoice, which I have actually seen and handled, was issued on August 1st, 1856, to the office at Mexico City. It covered 600 ½ r., 1200 1 r., 600 2 r., 10,080 4 r., and 3720 8 r., and was immediately followed on same date by No. 2, covering 5400 ½ r., 10,800 1 r., 5400 2 r., and 1800 4 r. No. 3 was not issued until 26th August, and only covered 600 ½ r. This seems to point to some further unavoidable delay, as meantime none of the cities outside Mexico had received supplies. I have not been able, for want of time, to summarize the large number of figures I have extracted, but I find invoice 8 was sent to Apam on August 29th, and I think this will prove to be the earliest date of dispatch for places outside the capital. I have been asked to explain a stamp dated 1855, and submit a letter for inspection showing that the clerk, in changing the movable type from 1856 to 1857, took the wrong figure and inserted a 5.

The decree referred to is somewhat long, and it is not necessary to trouble you with all its provisions. Clause 2 says the values will be ½ real, 1, 2, 4, and 8 reales, and the General Post Office issued regulations in accordance therewith under date of July 15th, 1856 (no doubt this is the source of the date which appears in Moens). In these regulations careful provision is made for dealing with the paper upon which the stamps were to be printed, and also for the custody of the dies and plates, but unfortunately nothing is said as to size of the plates, nor how many there were for each value.

It may be interesting to note that Art. 7 provided that "The Cashier will charge the value of these stamps to the Accounting, Office accompanying them with a detailed invoice showing their value, which invoice shall have its corresponding correlative numeration and that of the section of the book to which the entry belongs, etc.," thus showing that although invoice numbers were not printed on the stamps as in the Eagle issue, the system was practically the same from the beginning.

Art. 12 requires the various offices to take care not to run short of stamps, and to make requisition for further supplies in good time; and Art. 15 provided, in order to avoid fraud by robbery or loss on the way, that immediately stamps are received the postmasters shall surcharge each one

before selling same, so that if they are offered for sale in any place without such surcharge they shall be regarded as valueless. It is expressly stated that this provision is not intended to prevent the free circulation of stamps, legitimately obtained. "Thus those sold in Veracruz will be recognized in Mazatlan, etc."

Art. 20 provides that persons can buy stamps at the Post Office, either taking the letter so that it may be stamped in their presence, or sending for stamps so as to put them on the letters when dispatching them.

Art. 27 provides that the regulations come into operation in Mexico on 1st August, and in other places three days from the time the postmasters receive these regulations.

With regard to the size of the plate, I had come to the conclusion from the numbers remitted that they consisted of sixty stamps each for the r., 4 r., and 8 r. and 200 each for the 1 r. and 2 r., but it was only amongst the very last of the documents I was examining I came across a rough note in regard to a remittance to Hermosillo, 4th August, 1858, as follows:—

5 of	½ r.	= 300
4 „	1 r.	= 800
20 „	2 r.	= 3800
15 „	4 r.	= 900
8 „	8 r.	= 480

It may be assumed that some accident happened to the plate of 2 r. towards the end of 1856 or early in 1857, and that a piece was cut off. The remittance to Mexico, January 3rd, 1857, consisted of *3000* of this value, but a week after, viz. on January 10th, the number invoiced was *1900*, and from this date all remittances are multiples of 190. Further, the only printing in 1867, which was done in August of that year, amounted to 81,320=428 sheets of 190, and each printing in 1868, down to the last in June of that year=9310=49 sheets—confirm the 190 multiple. I submit specimens of stamps showing a flaw which was apparently getting worse, and would shortly have required either more cutting away or a new plate.

In connection with this it may be interesting to note that in December, 1893, Mr. E. F. Cottilla, of St. Louis, Missouri, offered to a well-known firm in this city three original plates of 1856, two of 1 real, and one of 2 reales. He stated the plates are of steel, and their dimensions 20 × 10, that is to say, 200 stamps on each plate.

Unfortunately the firm did not accept the offer, and it is not unlikely these plates may explain the numerous reprints which have been so troublesome to collectors.

It will be noted that Cottilla says 200 stamps on each plate, and failing any better suggestion, may I put forward a theory that in view of the continued deterioration of the 190 plate the authorities may have had a new plate made, but that it was never used, and that this is the plate that went to St. Louis, Missouri. Although the last printing was in June, 1868, remittances from stock amounting to 30,970 or 163 sheets of 2 r. continued until 29th August.

I have not been able to find the exact date when the 1861 issue first

appeared, as, unfortunately, the documents relating to the printing and issue of stamps for that year have not been found, but in 1862 I came across a document which freely translates as follows :—

"In the city of Mexico on the 6th day of December, 1862, being assembled in this office Luis Gutierrez Correa, in charge of the General Administration, Angel M. Velez, Interim Accountant, Antonio Mª Campos, Cashier, and Jose Mª Alva, Keeper of the stamp account books who sign this document, they proceeded to burn the stamps of the old issue returned by various principal offices in conformity with the regulations of Circular No. 17 of the 18th April of last year, which with a value of $1114 68¾ c. stood to the debit of the General Cash of the Office, and which to-day are credited; which operation was carried out in accordance with the stipulations of Article 17 of the regulations of 15th July, 1856."

In addition to the foregoing, there were also burnt stamps of the value of $4117 81¼ c., which existed in a closed packet and which were credited in cash on December 30th last.

The date is also confirmed by Puebla dispatching on April 20th a supply to each office under their control.

On April 3rd, 1862, Circular No. 27, of which I submit a copy, was issued. It reads :—

"In order to obviate the abuses to which the use of the 'sello negro' for marking correspondence or cancelling stamps gives rise, I have ordered that in future special stamps be used for such purposes similar to that which you will see on the letters addressed from this office to-day: that to indicate the 'place where posted' on letters franked by postage stamps a specially designed stamp is to be impressed giving this information but without the word 'Franco,' so that under no circumstances shall the stamp constitute the franking of correspondence, and that the 'sello negro' be only used for communications from those offices entitled by law to free postage, etc. etc.

"You will shortly be provided with special stamps for letters of the public, and amongst other things I urgently advise you to take care that the postage stamps are well cancelled, so as to avoid fraud on the part of private individuals, etc. etc."

I have been quite unable up to now to determine precisely when the colours of the 4 r. and 8. were again changed, as there does not seem to have been any particular date for sending supplies to all offices nor any instructions to return the unsold stamps of these values of the 1861 issue. I have a 4 r. of the so-called 1863 issue used from S. Luis Potosi, September 11th, 1862, whilst I also have a 4 r. of the 1861 used from Xerez, June 19th, 1863, a 4 r. from Zacatecas as late as July 16th, and an 8 r. on June 4th of the same year.

The *Boletin Postal* of September 16th, 1890, in giving a list of all issues to date, merely enters :—

"1862. Same as before. Printed with coloured ink on coloured paper; 4 reals, red on yellow; 8 reals, green on brown." *

I am, however, inclined to place the change of colour considerably earlier, probably August, 1861.

* I shall be very much obliged if any collector who may read this paper will kindly favour by sending for inspection to Overton Lodge, Sevenoaks, Kent, any 4 r. or 8 r. of 1861 to 1863 they may have on entire covers dated. They shall be promptly returned.—S.C.

I am unfortunately not yet able to throw any light on the 1864 issue, which is so well known in unused condition and so rare used that in a series of articles now appearing in *Mexico Filatelico* it is stated emphatically that none were used. I refer again to the *Boletin Postal* of September 16th, 1890, which says:—

1864. Same style, but fine engraving, colour on white ; perforated.

1 real, red, two varieties.
2 reales, blue do.
4 reales, brown do.
1 peso, black do.

This issue was engraved in the United States according to the type of 1856 by order of President Juarez, when the troops of the Empire obliged him to abandon the capital of the Republic and establish the Republican Government in Saltillo. His stay at that town was very short, as he was continually pursued and went on to the frontier. Here naturally the use of stamps was very limited; so much so that they were not used for franking over two weeks, which there is no doubt about considering the very small number of stamps used that have been seen. On these the surcharge "SALTILLO", of which there are two styles very similar, is in Roman letters like the majority of surcharges. It must also be said that there is a distinguishing mark on these, as before the "S" and after the "O" a small dot is noticed in the centre, thus "· SALTILLO ·" The cancellation of these stamps is in three different styles of seals. One is simple "SALTILLO" in broad large characters, another similar to the foregoing but with date below surrounded by a rectangle of heavy lines with rounded corners. The third and last seal is a double oval in which is read "FRANCO SALTILLO." These stamps were not only used in Saltillo but in Monterrey, Cadereyta, Linares, Lampazos, and other towns in that district with these names surcharged. With reference to the cancellation seals, it has been noticed that that of Monterrey consists of an oblong enclosed by heavy lines in which can be read in two lines "FRANQUEADO—MONTERREY." That of Cadereyta is similar; the Lampazos seal has the form of a circle in thin lines, and that of Linares is a double-lined oval with "FRANCO—LINARES." Apropos of these stamps, there seems to be an idea that they have been reprinted, owing to there having been observed a slight difference in the ink and the paper. It can be safely stated that no Mexican stamp has ever been reprinted, and the differences observed owe their origin to the fact that the sheets were made in two lots, the first of which was received in Saltillo in the same year, 1864 and the second, completion of the order, in Mexico in 1867. In fine, this issue was not used throughout the Republic, as large numbers of these stamps were lost during the war of 1864–67.

This information, however, is not very exact, as in regard to the surcharging of names it is scarcely likely that the names of Cadereyta, Linares, and Lampazos would be surcharged on the stamps, as these places were under ordinary circumstances branch offices of Monterrey. It is extremely unlikely that surcharges of any other names than Saltillo and Monterrey were ever made in this district.

Further, it is unlikely the balance of the order was delivered in 1867,

otherwise with the shortage of stamps then prevailing it is more than likely this issue would have been used until the 1868 series came out—at any rate, in the Federal district.

There is no reason to doubt the absolute genuineness of the stamp shown in the photograph, and this in turn goes to prove the authenticity of the stamp on small piece, which I also show.

The next series during the Regency and Empire commonly known as "Eagles" and "Maximilians" are general favourites. I am not able to give the exact day on which the first stamp of this issue was sold, but invoice 5 was sent to Querétaro on May 8th, and this date is, no doubt, within a day or two.

I submit a copy of Circular No. 11 dated May 28th, 1864. This circular commences :—

"With reference to the change of stamps which this General Administration is at present making in virtue of what was ordered in Circular No. 8 of 18 April last, the bad use which is generally made of the surcharging stamp in the outlying offices has been observed, thus giving rise to doubts and suspicion as to its legal authenticity, as the impression produced is wanting in the necessary clearness which it should have so as to be recognized at the first glance. On these grounds I call upon you to take care to avoid this fault in future, using good and black ink and making the impression with care so that it is intelligible and that it does not run, as this gives rise to letters appearing larger than they really are etc. etc."

As there seems to be a considerable amount of confusion existing with regard to the meaning of the word "Habilitado," it may not be out of place to explain that the word, as used in connection with postage stamps, signifies especially the making available of something which otherwise could not be used, or the utilization a second time of something which had previously been intended for a different destination. Thus, for instance, in the stamps of the 1879 issue some may be found bearing two numbers, and in most cases it will be found that the original supply was sent to an office which had a small sale for that particular value, that they were consequently returned, and afterwards sent to another office that had requested a supply of such denomination. In such cases we have two sets of numbers appearing on the stamps, and they may be designated "Habilitado" quite correctly. A great many collectors and others, however, term certain stamps of the Eagle and Maximilian series "Habilitado" because they bear two sets of numbers. This is, however, incorrect, and arises from the want of knowledge of the reasons why these numbers were placed upon the stamps. Circular No. 13, of 30th June, 1864, clearly shows that the placing of these numbers was only a part of the system of accounting then in force, and this system opens up, almost to a disheartening extent, an immense field for the specialist in Mexican stamps. It is practically impossible to form a complete collection of all varieties, but they form a very interesting subject for study. As this circular is the key to the practice of accounting at this period, I submit a copy.

Thanks to the courteous permission of the Mexican Government, I was enabled to make an exhaustive examination of the old account books and papers existing in the office at Puebla, and I selected this city because it has

been, from the beginning of postal history, a centre of considerable importance, and at the same time one where the records had not been materially disturbed during the troubled period ranging from 1864 to 1869. The results of my investigations show that, amongst other things, the numbering of invoices when sending stamps from the general office had been carefully carried out from the very beginning, in accordance with the instructions laid down in circular of 15th July, 1856, although such invoice numbers were not actually placed on the *stamps* until after the issue of the circular before referred to of June 30th, 1864. The question as to whether 118 was the first number so placed is still an open one, as unfortunately the account books of the General Post Office appear to have been lost, and it is only possible now to obtain the information piecemeal by reference to the account books of the various principal or branch offices, a work which, even if practicable—which it probably is not, owing to large numbers of documents having gone astray during the time of the Empire—would be of such magnitude as to require several years to complete.

However, the books in Puebla show that invoice No. 120 was dated 10th July, and therefore if 118 is not really the first, it is not far from being so.

Another point which was cleared up is this, that each invoice did not necessarily cover stamps of all denominations, but in some cases covered a supply of one value only. In a paper of this kind it would be most tedious and uninteresting to read a list of figures, but I think that as a sample of the system of accounts it may be of interest to pass round lists showing all the invoices received at Puebla from the General Post Office during the Regency and Empire periods, the number of stamps of each denomination covered by each invoice, and also the number of each sub-invoice with the name of the office to which the supplies were sent from the principal office, Puebla.

With regard to the price of the Eagle stamps, there was a letter dated February 14th, 1865, signed L. de la Peza, authorizing the sale of stamps of 7 c. and 13 c. at ½ r. and 1 r. on account of scarcity of centavos, but ordering that as soon as enough centavos again appeared in circulation the stamps must be sold at 7 c. and 13 c.

I have not been able to arrange my stamps, and therefore am only submitting one sheet as an example of the five principal groups into which the Eagle series may conveniently be divided by those who do not specialize. The first group illustrates the condition in which stamps were dispatched from the General Post Office from about May 8th to about the same date in July, 1864. The second with large figures carries us on to September 19th, and the third to end of the year 1864. The fourth takes the whole of 1865, and the fifth stops with invoice 130, July 31st, 1866. Scott shows 131 Guadalajara, but this is an error for 131—1865.

With regard to the size of the Maximilian sheets, there is every indication that the lithographed stamps were issued in sheets of seventy. The first issue of 1 r. engraved appears to have been with invoice 99 to Mexico, of 2 r. with invoice 109 to Guadalajara, of 50 c. invoice 111 to Mexico, and of 7 c. invoice 140 to S. L. Potosi. Although I have seen it stated that the engraved were in sheets of 100, the 2 r. undoubtedly were printed in sheets

of 200, and other values may have been of the same size, as all remittances were in multiples of 200. I submit a few specimens showing shades, etc.

I am afraid I must have exhausted the patience of those who have kindly borne with me so far, and I therefore conclude by passing round a few examples of letters franked with "sello negro" for want of stamps at various dates, including 1867–8, as well as three examples showing that stamps of the earlier issues were being used up as far as possible until the new (1868) issue appeared.

[NOTE.—When reading the foregoing paper Mr. Chapman explained very fully his reasons for placing the change of colour in the 4 r. and 8 r. stamps commonly known as 1863 so much earlier. His information from official records was placed before members present, but from its nature we agree with Mr. Chapman it is in the interests of Philatelists that the details should not be published.

Similarly interesting information was given in reference to various rarities of 1856 and 1861, as well as certain stamps of the Eagle and Maximilian Series which were submitted for inspection. To publish the figures and evidence would, however, assist in the production of counterfeits, and for this reason we omit them.—ED.]

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1912 becomes due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without further delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of 4 January, 1912, Mr. R. B. Yardley will give a display of New South Wales and the stamps of Tasmania.

On January 18th Mr. M. P. Castle (Vice-President) will read a Paper on the 1860–75 Issues of British Guiana Stamps, with Display.

Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall's Paper, set for January 4th, and the Displays by Fellows, etc., set for January 18th, have been postponed respectively to February 1st and March 21st.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1912.

OUR readers, other than the members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, who are subscribers to this journal, and whose subscriptions expire with the present number, will receive enclosed a Form of Renewal.

Early attention will oblige, in order to avoid delay in the posting of the January, 1912, and following parts.

BINDING—NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volume I to XX bound, can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed: Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—A DISCOVERY.

THE year 1883 was a prolific one in the surcharges of this colony, no less than nineteen varieties being already listed. These included the 5 c., blue, watermark CC and Crown "4 cents," in red script letters (S.G. 25). We have now received from Mr. W. H. Peckitt specimens of this stamp, bearing in addition a large figure "4," in red, imposed over the other red surcharge. These specimens, as will be seen by the accompanying illustrations, have every appearance of being authentic. The obliterations differ—in two cases being in red, one used in conjunction with a vertically surcharged TWO CENTS on 5 c. (S.G. 5), and in the other the postmark being in black and clearly over the surcharge. It will be remembered that the 8 c. on 12 c., dull purple, issued at the same time, was also surcharged with a similar large figure "8" (S.G. 72 and 73), in red, and it seems quite possible that the same reason existed for both secondary surcharges, in that the smaller one was not sufficiently distinctive. It should be mentioned that in the present instance the large figure "4" is in a vermilion shade exactly like that of the script letters beneath it, while in the case of the 8 c. the figure is of a somewhat deeper tone, but both are apparently from the same fount of type. With these specimens were a number of other Straits surcharges, and the source from which they came in the colony seems all in their favour. In these days one is apt to regard all surcharges with suspicion, but these specimens have been carefully examined by Mr. Peckitt, ourselves, and others, and we can see no reason to doubt their authenticity. The unsuspected existence of such an important surcharge for a period of twenty-eight years is remarkably interesting in the present discovery.



NEW ZEALAND: SERRATED PERFORATIONS.

IN our remarks upon these unofficial perforations in the October number of this Journal (pp. 255–6), we called attention to the announcement of a hitherto unknown variety, namely, the One Shilling Star watermark with this serrated perforation. We have now to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. C. L. Pack, who has submitted the specimen in question. It is in the yellowish green shade, which we consider is the earliest printing of this value, with a faint postmark of the horizontal bars enclosing a numeral, and has the serrates on all four sides. We have submitted the stamp to Mr. W. T. Wilson, and quite endorse his opinion as to its absolute authenticity. It is a highly interesting, although not unlooked-for, discovery, as it completes the series of Star watermarks with this perforation, and we cordially congratulate Mr. C. L. Pack upon the acquisition of such an interesting—and, so far—unique specimen.

KNIGHTHOOD OF MR. C. STEWART-WILSON.

THE recent investiture by His Majesty the King at the Delhi Durbar includes the name of the Hon. C. Stewart-Wilson, who has been promoted to the rank of Knight-Commander of the Indian Empire. Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, who has been a member of the Royal Philatelic Society since 1895, is widely recognized as a Philatelist of proved ability, his work upon the stamps of the Convention States of India being the acknowledged authority upon this subject. As a collector he is equally well known for his superb collections of Holland and other specialized countries.

Holding the very important office of Director-General of the Post Office of the Indian Empire, the conferment of this honour can hardly cause any surprise, and we are convinced that this new distinction is in every way a deserved recognition of conspicuous merit and devotion to duty. We tender, on behalf of his many friends in this country, our hearty congratulations to the Hon. Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., upon the distinction graciously conferred on him by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

PROPOSED PHILATELIC EXHIBITION IN 1915 AT SAN FRANCISCO.

TAKING time by the forelock, our American philatelic friends are already —through the medium of a publicity department—announcing contemplated steps in connection with the holding of a Philatelic Exhibition at the Panama Pacific International Exposition which is to be held at San Francisco in 1915. We are informed that this project has received numerous and valuable offers of support, and that it is anticipated it will create a record in Philatelic Exhibitions. It is stated that the awards will be unusually valuable, and that the great American collectors will make a lavish display. Mr. H. J. Crocker, one of the best known American Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, is actively interesting himself in promoting the success of the venture, and invites, addressed to him at San Francisco, California, any intimations of support or suggestions for the enterprise. In this direction we would suggest that the special study of one or more issues

should be made a Grand Division, and be suitably recompensed, and we are of opinion that the award of numerous vases, cups, or other suitable articles in silver—which could carry an inscription—would be more likely to attract competitors than the award of medals, of which most Philatelists of leading rank have now amassed a specialized collection.

It is proposed to advocate the issue of a special set of commemorative stamps, but we cannot profess any enthusiasm for this suggestion, as in our view the United States is already amply catered for in this respect. In any case, the cordial wishes and co-operation of British collectors is assured, and we may confidently anticipate the complete success of the San Francisco Philatelic Exhibition of 1915.

NEW FORGERIES OF THE FRENCH STAMPS.

WE learn, on the authority of the *Gazette de la Timbrologie*, that a fresh attempt has been made again, not without success, to defraud the French Government by means of forging the current issue of postage stamps. This scheme emanates from an association who have considerably exploited the northern portion of France, four of whose members have been arrested at Paris, while one has committed suicide. It it stated that these spurious stamps have been manufactured in the north of Italy, and it appears that they have had an extensive circulation. The design of the *Semeuse* is graceful and attractive, but its very simplicity seems to invite imitators, and we should not be surprised, after the several frauds that have been perpetrated on the postal service, if the French Government were to adopt a more elaborate design. The numerous minor changes of design, let alone the striking variations of colours in the recent issues of France, must have much aided the work of the *faussaires*, and it is probable that the handiwork of the latter presented far less divergence than that observed in the officially produced varieties of the stamps.

BRITISH GUIANA PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE have received from Mr. A. D. Ferguson the following list of awards. We are pleased to hear that this Exhibition has been a pronounced success, and hope at a later date to be able to furnish further details.

AWARDS.

Division I.

SECTION A 1.—*British Guianas (specialized).*

Gilt Medal	A. D. Ferguson.
Silver Medal	W. A. Abraham.

SECTION A 2.—*British Guianas (ordinary collection).*

Silver Medal	L. Vernon Vaughan.
Bronze Medal	J. K. D. Hill.
Diploma	W. H. Pollard.

SECTION B.—*West Indian Islands.*

Silver Medal	Barbados	Capt. C. P. Rogers, Yelverton.
Bronze Medal	St. Vincent	W. A. Abraham.
Bronze Medal	Trinidad	A. D. Ferguson.
Diploma	Cayman Islands	L. V. Vaughan.

SECTION C.—*Collection of one other British Colony.*

Silver Medal .	Hong Kong .	T. A. Hinton, London.
Bronze Medal	Transvaal . .	W. A. Abraham.
Diploma .	Gambia . .	L. V. Vaughan.

SECTION D.—*Collection of one Foreign Colony.*

Silver Medal .	Modena . .	W. Dorning Becton, Manchester.
Bronze Medal	Venezuela . .	W. A. Abraham.
Diploma .	Portugal and Colonies	F. P. L. Josa.
Diploma .	Brazil . .	D. O. Alves.

SECTION E.—*Twenty-five Rare Stamps.*

Silver Medal	A. D. Ferguson.
Bronze Medal . . .	W. A. Abraham.

SECTION H.—*The Issue of any Country showing Research.*

Gilt Medal .	Victoria, 1864, plated	L. L. R. Hausburg, Weybridge.
Silver Medal .	British Guiana, 1853	M. P. Castle, M.V.O., Brighton.
Bronze Medal	Belgium . .	S. R. Turner, London.

Division II.

GENERAL COLLECTIONS IN ALBUMS.

SECTION A.—*Seniors.*

Silver Medal	L. Vernon Vaughan.
Bronze Medal . . .	L. A. H. Rohlehr.
Diploma	Mrs. C. E. Barnes.

SECTION B.—*Juniors under 18 years of age.*

Bronze Medal . . .	Michael McTurk, Jr.
Diploma	C. H. L. Schuler.

Division III.

SECTION A.—*Exhibits by Dealers.*

Silver Medal . . . . . W. H. Peckitt.
(Twenty-five rare stamps).

SECTION B 1.—*Philatelic Albums.*

Bronze Medal . . .	Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich.
Bronze Medal . . .	W. S. Lincoln, London.

SECTION B 2.—*Philatelic Literature.*

Diploma . . New England Stamp Co., Boston, U.S.A.
(C. A. Howes' book on Canada).

SECTION B 3.—*Philatelic Journals.*

Diploma . . .	"Philatelic Record."
Diploma . . .	"Philatelic Journal of Great Britain."

SECTION B 4.—*Philatelic Catalogues.*

Diploma . . . Paul Kohl's Grosser Katalog.

Division IV.

Exhibits not for competition.

Division V.

Objects of interest in Philately, in which no awards were made, were well represented. Prominent among the exhibits being one from the Earl of Crawford, K.T., comprising a great display of Proofs, Essays, Colour Trials, etc., of South American Stamps, which attracted much attention.

P. J. Evans.—A fine display of Reprints and Proofs.

A. H. Baker.—A unique display of a complete set of U.S.A. Prints, on card, in accepted colours.

S. R. Turner.—Early Postmarks, etc., etc.

Reviews.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE, PART I.*

ALTHOUGH an overwhelming proportion of stamp collectors in this country affect the issues of Great Britain and Colonies the appearance of Part I of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Catalogue has again been preceded by that of Part II. We, are reminded of the cynic's definition of a patriot as one who preferred every country to his own, by the relative indifference apparently displayed by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons with regard to the important stamp issues of the British Empire.

The publishers state that "they have no lists of countries to bring to notice that have been rewritten," in view of the great study already devoted to them. In our opinion there is, however, much to be done, in the proper subordination of major and minor varieties which is absolutely essential in the interests of the general collector, and which has been adopted in other leading catalogues. We are glad to notice, however, that the 1862 issue of British Guiana has been relisted, quotations being now given for the specimens with or without signatures, and the varieties of each of the three values catalogued consecutively. The issues from 1863 to 1875 require much alteration, which will doubtless be effected when the expected fuller information hereon is available. There are many upward alterations in price in this colony, but curiously enough one of the rarest varieties, the 48 c., *rose*—the first printing of this value is reduced!

The Catalogue has been revised as regards all new issues, and the philatelic excellence of its compilation is universally recognized. In this respect, except in the direction we have pointed out, it is difficult to see how it can be susceptible to improvement. As regards the financial aspect, towards which the publishers refer at some length in their introduction, there is, however, ground for criticism. In the present edition many of the King Edward stamps have been reduced, which has caused "a flutter in the dove-

* *Stanley Gibbons Priced Catalogue of Stamps of the British Empire*, 1912, Part I, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

cots," and is apparently much resented in various quarters. The question of the permanent value of a new issue is, however, a knotty one, in view of the probability of concealed reserves, and we do not believe that the real and lasting value of a stamp can be established until a period of practically twenty years from the date of issue.

Per contra, the "fine old issues" which have been somewhat advanced—to quote the publishers—have acquired an established and solid value and—except in the case of "finds"—there is no reason why they should fluctuate—except gradually upward. We do not however consider that these stamps have of late years received just treatment in this and other catalogues. If the lists of many Colonies are compared with those of a decade back—to name as examples, Cape, Canada, South Australia, New Zealand,* Trinidad, Ceylon or British Guiana—it will be seen that the cheaper varieties of this old issue—which come—have been continually revised, while the rarer stamps have experienced but little revision. We will give an example of this in the case of the Trinadid issue of 1859, imperforate—an important one, as it is the first to have the value expressed.

	1899.			1911.			1912.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1d., rose, unused	3	0	0	3	15	0	2	10	0
4d., grey „	0	17	6	1	15	0	2	0	0
6d., green, used	3	15	0	1	15	0	1	17	6
1s., indigo, unused	0	12	6	1	0	0	1	10	0

The 1d. has always been scarce, unused; there have been no remainders; and four years since Messrs. Stanley Gibbons priced it at £5. Yet this stamp has been reduced by one-third since last year! The 4d. and 1s. (both rare and underpriced used) were among the Perkins Bacon remainders, and although not in such numbers as those of the first issue, are still procurable. These have been more than doubled since 1899, and have been increased since last year. The 6d. is an exceedingly rare stamp unused—nor have we ever seen a pair, used or unused. It has always been difficult to get with sufficient margins, and four pounds is nowadays willingly paid for a good specimen. Yet this stamp is now quoted at half the Catalogue price of 1899!

In making these criticisms we are aware that Messrs. Gibbons claim that their Catalogue is based upon stock, but we venture to assert that in the case now referred to it is not *justly* based on stock, as Messrs. Stanley Gibbons cannot supply at those prices in two of the above instances at the present time,† while in the other two they would probably gladly do so.

As regards the broader question of the general acceptance of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Catalogue as a financial guide, there is little to be said so long as the philatelic community is content to blindly accept the quotations "based upon their own stock" of that firm. Large as is the holding of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, the value of their Colonial Stock can only be a minute fraction of that held by the aggregate of collectors and other dealers,

* The vagaries of New Zealand pricing are striking—commoner varieties have been increased many hundreds per cent of later years, while the really scarce stamp are stagnant, or practically so!

† We have, moreover, seen other Colonial stamps in good condition, but ordinary varieties, priced by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons at nearly 50 per cent over their 1912 Catalogue.

and it certainly seems an anomalous position that the market value of this highly important section of Philately should be liable to the possibly arbitrary appraisement of a single firm.

In making these comments we need hardly affirm that we do not wish to disparage Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, especially in its philatelic work, which is universally recognized as the epitome of all the scientific studies of British Colonial issues that have appeared for the past twenty years. On the contrary, we are all justly proud of the position attained by "Gibbons'," and we are honestly anxious that nothing should be allowed to derogate from its justly achieved reputation. For various reasons the financial arbitrament of the European issues has now passed to the Continent, but in the case of British Colonials Messrs. Stanley Gibbons still hold undisputed sway, and this "despotism" is one that should be tempered with justice and due consideration of all the interests involved.

It is futile to deny that the Catalogue is universally accepted as the standard guide to values of the British and Colonial issues. The publishers themselves are fully aware of this, and the mere fact that although the present edition contains but little of philatelic revision, the demand for the Catalogue has been unprecedented. The "Collectors' Bible" has been an epithet applied to this Catalogue, but it should be remembered that even that sacred Book has had to be completely revised in order to bring it abreast of modern requirements. We consider, therefore, that the time has come when the publishers can no longer plead that their Catalogue only represents what they have to sell, but, honestly recognizing that it is accepted as a standard of value, should endeavour to make it a faithful reflex of accurate market values.

Finally, we would say that we do not expect Messrs. Stanley Gibbons to act as philanthropists and to inflate stamps that may have been held by speculators, or even by specialist collectors, nor do we counsel a great or general raising of prices. We do, however, urge upon the publishers, in their own and everyone else's interest, the following conclusions :—

1. Existing valuations of the "good old stamps" should not be needlessly jumped up and down, but that they should be, if necessary, raised gradually and then held firm.

2. That only proper proportionate values should be listed, and that a true standard should be set up by which such stamp should bear a just financial value relatively to the others of the same issue or country.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING'S CATALOGUE.*

The twelfth edition of Messrs. Whitfield King's useful catalogue, which caters for the general collector, fully bears out the excellence of the previous editions and—revised up to date—affords an admirable guide to all who do not claim to be advanced Philatelists. We are glad to note that the publishers testify to the increase of popularity of the pursuit, as endorsed by the amount of their sales, which have created a record in their experience. A great number of prices have been advanced, special attention having been

* *Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, 1912. Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich.

paid to the British Colonial issues, which have been revised throughout. The publishers state in the preface that the number of stamps recorded in the catalogue is 24,302, of which 7132 are apportioned to the British Empire. In the arrangements, type and illustrations Messrs. Whitfield King's catalogue is admirable, and it can be warmly recommended to the average collector.

HERR ZUMSTEIN'S CATALOGUE.*

The second edition of Herr Zumstein's catalogue—which is devoted to European issues—is a distinct improvement upon its predecessor, and all the leading varieties of this group will be found duly marshalled in succinct fashion and well illustrated. The publisher calls attention to the fact that the demand for European stamps far exceeds the supply, necessitating constant revision of prices. Herr Zumstein, as a large holder of this stock—notably of the Swiss stamps—is therefore in a position to fulfil the wants of collectors.

CHATS ON POSTAGE STAMPS.†

Mr. F. J. Melville's energy is inexhaustible! Despite the many directions in which his pen is engaged, he has found time to produce a large and important work extending to 352 pages, the compilation of which must have caused him a vast expenditure of time. Needless to say that as a literary man Mr. Melville has been able to treat his theme in an attractive manner, and has succeeded—as in his other published works—in investing his compilation with a graceful facility that renders his work acceptable alike to the student and the beginner. The contents of the book include chapters upon the following subjects, all of which will be found to afford interesting reading—those devoted to philatelic terms and bibliography being of real service:—Philatelic Terms (a Dictionary); The Genesis of the Post; The Development of an Idea; Some early Pioneers of Philately; On Forming a Collection; The Scope of a Modern Collection; On Limiting a Collection; Stamp Collecting as an Investment; Forgeries, Fakes, and Fancies; Famous Collections; Royal and National Collections; Bibliography. There are no less than seventy-four illustrations, greatly adding to the interest of the text, and we can cordially recommend Mr. Melville's work as a pleasant adjunct to every stamp collector's library.

THE WONDERLAND OF STAMPS.‡

The aim of this work is the laudable one of attracting the juvenile footsteps to the pleasant paths of Philately through the medium of conversations between an uncle and a group of juveniles. The various historical, geographical, zoological and other aspects of the world's stamps are descanted upon under their several heads, and an entertaining and useful epitome is thereby presented to juvenile minds which may well be calculated to influence them in favour of stamp collecting. The book is beautifully printed and copiously illustrated, but in the latter respect might have been much improved.

* *Europa-Katalog: Catalogue des timbres d'Europe.* Ernst Zumstein, 89 Neuen-gasse, Berne.

† *Chats on Postage Stamps*, by Fred J. Melville. T. Fisher Unwin, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 1911.

‡ *The Wonderland of Stamps.* W. D. Burroughes. T. Fisher Unwin, Adelphi Terrace, London. 1911.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that several shades of the 6d. Somerset House printing, may be found, and that the £1 value of this printing was issued 9.11.11 or earlier (probably at least a week earlier). Our contemporary further states that the stamp is issued in sheets of ten rows of four with the "11" cut on the line under the last stamp of the bottom row. Had it not been for this cut we should have hesitated to say that it was one of the provisional prints. Once it is identified, however, the darker shade of green will single it out.

From the same source we gather that the 4d., Harrison print, perf. 15 × 14, has appeared.

Australia.—The *Australian Philatelist* states in its November issue as under:—

"We have been informed that it is the intention of the Federal Government to discontinue the use of the Victorian paper with watermark double-lined A and Crown (type 47 of the illustrations in our August number), and that no more stamps will be printed on this paper once the present stock is exhausted.

"Large stocks of the paper watermarked A and Crown, type 53 (now used on the South Australian and current low-value Papuans), have been imported and are stocked ready for use, so that we may shortly expect the postage stamps of Victoria, Tasmania, West Australia, the 9d. New South Wales and Queensland, and the Postage Dues to appear with this watermark.

"It is even possible, nay, very probable, that it will also be issued to the New South Wales and Queensland printing offices, to print their own stamps on.

"The reason given for the alteration of watermarked paper is that the double-lined A and Crown paper is sent ungummed, and has to be gummed locally, while the new paper is ready gummed before importation."

Brunei.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports, on continental authority, changes of colour in the 30 c. and $1 stamps.

Adhesives.

30 c., orange and violet; multiple; ordinary.
$1, carmine and black on blue; multiple; ordinary.

India.—*Gwalior.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the 5 rupees, King's Head stamp, like the 2 and 3 rupees referred to on page 21, though chronicled three years ago, has only lately been issued.

Jaipur.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a provisional ¼ anna stamp issued in sheets of six, ungummed and imperforate.

Design, Gibbons Type 3, but inscribed "¼ ANNA" at right side; very roughly drawn, each stamp on the sheet of six being drawn separately; the inscriptions are type set.

¼ anna, olive-yellow, imperf.

Levant.—*British Post Offices.*—We have received the 2½d., blue, Edwardian stamp, Harrison print, perf. 15 × 14, surcharged "1 Piastre" in black, from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

"1 Piastre" in black on 2½., blue, Edwardian issue, Harrison print, perf. 15 × 14.

Malta.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 4d., King Edward stamp, has been received in the new colours, red and black on yellow; multiple; chalky.

Adhesive.

4d., red and black on yellow; multiple; chalky.

EUROPE.

Roumania.—The *Monthly Journal*, on continental authority, reports that a new perforating machine has been brought into use for the surface-printed stamps. These

were formerly perforated by two line machines gauging 13½ and 11½ respectively. The new machine perforates a *whole sheet at one operation*, and gauges 13½, 14. The current 1, 3, 5, and 10 bani have all appeared with this perforation.

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes us as follows :—

"I have recently read a circular from one of the General postmasters for the Baltic provinces, dated Riga, 15 November, Russian style, 1911, from which I gather the following items :—

"1. The new 20 cop. stamp (with safety bars) will soon be distributed, and the old one (Gibbons 110) will remain in use until 1 March, Russian style, 1912.

"2. The new 5 cop. stamp (with safety bars) will soon be distributed, and the old one (Gibbons 106) will be in use until 1 March, Russian style, 1912.

"3. Postmasters are requested to inhibit the sale of the old 5 cop. stamp from the date of this circular.

"4. The new 5 cop. stamp will not be available for franking letters, parcels, postal drafts, etc., etc., but it will only serve for internal service in the same way as Italy 50 and 100 lire and U.S. Periodical stamps. It will remain in use until 1 January, Russian style, 1913, when this value will ultimately be abolished, because after the postage for city letters for St. Petersburg and Moscow has been reduced from 5 cop. to 3 cop. one year ago, the 5 cop. value has been found to be an unnecessary one. As, however, a quantity of the new 5 cop. stamp has been printed before the above-mentioned reduction in the tariff took place, it must be used up.

"I may also inform you that the Commemorative stamps of Russia (to commemorate the 300th reign of the Romanov Dynasty), which will be issued in the autumn, 1912, will consist of the values 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 14, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50, 70 cop., 1, 2, 3, and 5 roubles. No stamps of the values 5 cop., 3½, 7, and 10 roubles will be issued, and even the old issue of these denominations will be withdrawn from use."

SERVIA.—The 15, 20, and 30 paras of the new issue have appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have submitted copies.

Adhesives.

15 paras, mauve ; no wmk. ; perf. 11½.
20 ,, yellow ,, ,,
30 ,, green ,, ,,

SWEDEN.—An addition to the new Official set is announced by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Official.

5 kroner, carmine on yellow ; wmk. Crown.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us specimens of the 5 c. and 12 c. of a new issue.

The design shows a ploughman resting from his work and looking on the rising sun. República Argentina at foot, with the value in figures in a square label on the right side above.

Adhesives.

5 c., red ; wmk. Sun ; perf. 11½–12.
12 c., blue ,, ,,

PARAGUAY.—A new and handsome set of stamps has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The design, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* tells us, represents the Monument of Liberty and Constitution situated in front of the Central Police Buildings at Asuncion. The dates 1811–1911 appear on each stamp.

Adhesives.

1 c., olive and black ; no wmk. ; perf. 11½.
2 c., dark blue and black ,, ,,
5 c., carmine and dark blue ,, ,,
10 c., blue and brown ,, ,,
20 c., olive and dark blue ,, ,,
50 c., mauve and dark blue ,, ,,
75 c., olive and claret ,, ,,

UNITED STATES.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* lists the following new issue for the United States to be made on 1 December.

Adhesives.

1 cent, green ; Washington.
2 cents, carmine ,,
8 ,, sage-green ; Franklin.
10 ,, dark orange ,,
15 ,, grey-black ,,
50 ,, purple ,,
$1, dark vlolet ,,

Registration label.

10 cents, blue ; Eagle.

A postal savings department has recently been established, and special Official stamps have been issued for the use of the department.

Official.

1 c., colour (?) ; wmk. double-lined U.S.P.S. ; perf. 12.
2 c., black ; wmk. double-lined U.S.P.S. ; perf. 12.
10 c., red ; wmk. double-lined U.S.P.S. ; perf. 12.
50 c., green ; wmk. double-lined U.S.P.S. ; perf. 12.
$1, blue ; wmk. double-lined U.S.P.S ; perf. 12.

VENEZUELA.—The new set of postage stamps referred to on page 110 are now to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The description there given is practically correct. The figures of value, however, are placed each side at foot, and the colour of the 50 centimos is bright violet and not magenta. No wmk. ; perf. 11½.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on continental authority, mentions a 4 gairsh stamp of 1894 overprinted

AFF. EXCEP.
FAUTE TIMB
4g

which means roughly "Exceptional prepayment—lack of stamps—4 g."

AZORES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 10 reis and 20 reis of 1910, overprinted diagonally "Republica" in carmine on the 10 reis, and in green on the 20 reis. Further, both stamps are overprinted horizontally "Assistencia" in carmine or black respectively.

These friends write: "*Azores*, overprinted 'Assistencia.' The method of using these stamps is the same as those of Portugal, they are used only on public holidays when most of the postal staff are off duty, and letters posted during that period are not dispatched till after the holidays unless in addition to the ordinary postage one of these 'Assistencia' labels is affixed; all letters bearing these labels are dispatched without any delay."

Our correspondent at St. Michael's informs us that the stock of Don Manoel stamps overprinted "Republica" is nearly exhausted; some values are in fact quite finished, and we have just received a supply of the Vasco da Gama stamps overprinted "Republica" as follows:—2½, 5, 10, 15 on 5, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80 on 150, 100, 200, 300 on 50, 500 on 100, 1000 on 10 reis.

CHINA.—The 2 cents Postage Due stamp, type No. 52, has been changed to brown colour, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a specimen.

Postage Due.

2 c., brown, type No. 52, perf. 14.

CUBA.—The 8 c. is reported in new colours by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* on continental authority.

Adhesive.

8 c., olive and black.

LOURENZO MARQUES, MACAO AND TIMOR.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that full sets of all these have now been received overprinted "Republica" in the same manner as the other Portuguese Colonies.

TIMOR, Postage Due, overprinted "Republica," 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 24, 40, 50 avos, 1 pataca.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 16 c. stamp is now printed in olive-green, and we read in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 26 c. now comes in dark torquoise-blue colour.

Adhesives.

16 c., olive-green.
26 c., dark turquoise-blue.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1911-12.

President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON.
C. N. BIGGS.
D. C. GRAY.
T. W. HALL.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
T. WICKHAM JONES.
F. J. PEPLOW.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE third meeting of the season, 1911-12, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 16th November, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, K.T., Capt. G. F. Napier, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. W. Hall, J. R. Laing, H. J. Reckitt, L. W. Fulcher, L. S. Wells, D. C. Gray, C. R. Wickins, Baron P. de Worms, J. H Barron, E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, J. A Tilleard, Colonel J. Bonhote, G. Papier (Associate).

The President having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters from Mr. W. W. Sanderson and Mr. R. Reid expressing their desire to resign their membership were read, and the resignations were accepted with regret.

The Hon. Librarian reported the receipt from Mr. Franz Reichenheim of Mr. E. H. Mason's works on *The Proofs and Essays for the United States Envelopes*, and the Hon. Secretary presented the photograph of the late Mr. Breitfuss, sent by Madame Breitfuss for acceptance by the Society.

Before giving his display of the stamps of Brazil, Captain G. F. Napier read some short notes by way of supplement to his paper appearing in the *London Philatelist*. In these notes Captain Napier referred to

a block of 20 of the large 60 reis stamps, which first proved that sheets existed containing more than eighteen stamps, and also gave the evidence proving that the 1844 issue was produced at Rio and not in the United States, leading also to the surmise that the first issue was also produced in Rio.

The notes further explain the new groupings of the retouches of the 1844 stamps, and contain a reference to various types and varieties in other issues, and they will be read with much interest when published.

The display of Captain Napier's wonderful collection of Brazil stamps, for which he was awarded a gold medal at the Vienna Exhibition, was a great treat to those attending the meeting. It is a striking example of what can be done by the careful and systematic study of the issues of a country which has been neglected by philatelists, even though, as in this case, it was one of the earliest to use stamps for its postal service.

The result of Captain Napier's researches has been to add Brazil to the list of countries whose stamps are capable of collection in a highly specialized form, and he is to be congratulated on the results obtained in the short space of two years, and on the great philatelic merit and value of his work.

The collection is practically complete in every particular, and amongst the many important features and the novelties shown the following may be specially referred to :—

1843, a fine block of 20 of the 60 reis, and an entire pane of 18, together with a block of 4 of the 90 reis ; 1844, a block of 24 of the 90 reis ; 1850, a series of blocks, showing three distinct plates of the 30 and 60 reis ; 1890, the three types of the 100 reis engraved ; 1891, a mint block of 4 of the 100 reis, in carmine and blue, a *tête-bêche* pair of the 100 reis, red and blue, with compound perforations, and the 100 reis, red and ultramarine, compound perf., with inverted frame ; 1894, the five types of the 100 reis, with various perforations, a mint copy of the 200 reis, perf. ; $12\frac{1}{2}$–14, on thin paper, and the 1000 reis with compound perforations,' believed to be the only one known ; 1897, a mint copy of the second type of the 10 reis, blue and carmine, with compound perforations.

Mr. T. W. Hall, in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Captain Napier for his valuable notes and display, congratulated Captain Napier on the magnificent collection he had acquired, and on the exceedingly interesting discoveries he had made.

The motion was seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon, who specially referred to the great research shown in Captain Napier's work, and on being put to the meeting it was carried unanimously.

THE fourth meeting of the season, 1911–12, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 7th December, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present : The Earl of Crawford, K.T., Franz Reichenheim, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, J. C. Sidebotham, Rudolph Frentzel, J. R. Laing, Colonel J. Bonhote, C. R. Wickins, D. C. Gray, C. McNaughtan, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, A. Leon Adutt, W. Canning, W. Corfield, G. Papier (Associate).

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 16th November, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary reported the regretable absence of the Vice-President in consequence of illness.

The Hon. Secretary read letters from the Rev. G. H. Raynor and Mr. Henry Alsop resigning their membership of the Society, and these resignations were accepted with regret.

Mr. Fulcher, the Hon. Librarian, reported the receipt of a copy (being No. 6 of the Edition de Luxe) of the Check List of Philatelic Publications in the English Language for the year 1909, compiled by Mr. W. R. Ricketts for the American Philatelic Literature Society, and sent by him to this Society.

The edition of which Mr. Ricketts kindly sent a copy consisted only of twenty-five copies.

Mr. Fulcher was requested to acknowledge the gift with the thanks of the members.

Mr. Reichenhein then proceeded to read two papers, the first entitled "The Automatic Franking Machines of New Zealand," and the second entitled "The Two Types *se tenant* of the Peace and Commerce Design of France," the latter being accompanied by a display of the French stamps of this design.

In the first paper Mr. Reichenbeim explained the nature of the machine, which the postal authorities of New Zealand have authorized to be used since December, 1908, and showed illustrations of the machine and specimens of the frank printed by it.

This machine is somewhat like the national cash register machine, and has a dial on its front, the regulation of which corresponds with the value of the frank impressed.

Apparently a considerable number of these machines are in use in New Zealand, and the result of the working seems to be so satisfactory that there appears to be a possibility of the system being introduced into other countries.

In his second paper Mr. Reichenheim explained the circumstances under which the two types came into existence.

It appeared that in consequence of the die having cracked the engraver was compelled to re-engrave the left portion of the die, and in so doing he placed the inscription "J. A. SAGE I.N.V." further to the left than previously, so that the letter "N" appears under the letter "U" of the word "REPUBLIQUE." This alteration constitutes Type 2.

The stamps had previously been printed in sheets of 150, but in the new issue (printed from 1876) 300 stamps were printed, divided into left and right half sheets of 150 stamps each, each half sheet being arranged in six blocks of 25 stamps.

From 1876 until February, 1877, stamps were printed from Type 1 as well as from Type 2, but from that date until February, 1898, all the different values were issued in Type 2 alone, the only exception being the 40 c., a small quantity of which were issued in Type 1 on the 1st of June, 1878.

During 1896 some few sheets of the 25 c. value were issued, showing Types 1 and 2 *se tenant* both vertically and horizontally, these pairs being exceedingly rare.

Mr. Reichenbeim pointed out that the plates of Type 2 having become somewhat worn, recourse was had in 1898, 1899, and 1900 to the plates of Type 1 for some values, and that with regard to the 5 c. and 10 c. values the six blocks of the right half sheets consisted of stamps in Type 1; while the left half sheets contained at the top two blocks of stamps of Type 2, and below four blocks of stamps of Type 1.

Mr. Reichenheim pointed out that it seems to have been taken for granted that no other arrangement than that indicated above was ever made, but he came across certain blocks showing an arrangement in which the stamps of Type 1 formed the top block instead of the bottom block, and after considerable difficulty he succeeded in obtaining a complete sheet of the 10 c. value surcharged "ALEXANDRIE," showing at the top two blocks of 25 stamps each of Type 1, and below four blocks of 25 stamps each of Type 2, this sheet bearing the number of year (Millésime), No. 9.

This is an entirely new discovery by Mr. Reichenheim, upon which he was heartily congratulated by the members present.

After the reading of the papers a very cordial vote of thanks and congratulations to Mr. Reichenheim was moved by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, seconded by Colonel Bonhote, and after some remarks in support by the President it was unanimously carried.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 16 and 17 November, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Bechuanaland, 1st issue, ½d., slate, "ritish," pair *	3	15	0
Ditto, 1888, green surcharge, 2d., lilac and black	7	2	6
Ditto, 1889, 4d. on ½d., vermilion, "Protectorate" and "Four Pence," inverted	5	5	0
British Central Africa, 1st issue, £2, rose-red, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, sage-green, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, £10, brown, ditto	10	0	0
Ditto, 1896, £1, blue, ditto	3	3	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, set of 3, ditto	3	17	6
Ditto, 1891, ½ a. on 2 a., vermilion, S.G. No. 36, plain edge at right	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, S.G. No. 38	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 4 a., brown, S.G. No. 39.	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ a. on 3 a., black on dull red, No. 40	8	10	0
Ditto, Nov., 1895, double overprint, 5 rupees, mint	3	10	0
British South Africa, 1st issue, £5, sage-green, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 1896, 1d. on 3d., S.G. No. 41, ditto	3	7	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British South Africa, 1896, 1d. on 4s., S.G. No. 43 B*	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d. on 5s., S.G. No. 43 C., mint	36	0	0
Ditto, 1897, Waterlow printing, £2, rosy red, strip of 3, mint	6	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 6d., lilac, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, rouletted, 4d., blue, £3 and	3	3	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion,* defective in left corner	20	0	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue	3	3	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue	8	5	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, retouched corner.	9	10	0
Ditto, 1d., *blue*, cut into at bottom	60	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 1s., emerald-green, pair, mint	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald-green, pair, ditto	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green, pair, used, thinned	4	0	0
Cape, 1874–80, 3d. on 4d., blue, twice surcharged	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, "THE. EE"	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, "PENCE"	5	0	0
Ditto, Aug., 1880, "3" on 3d., dull rose, an unused vertical strip of 3, mint, with side mar-			

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
gin; the top stamp is surcharged with S.G. type 9, the centre stamp has the surcharge omitted, and the bottom stamp is surcharged with S.G. type 8	56	0	0
Cape, Aug., 1880, "3" on 3d., dull rose, a vertical pair, the top stamp has the surcharge omitted, and the lower stamp is surcharged with S.G. type 8	6	5	0
NOTE.—This lot and the previous lot have each a Certificate, with photograph, from the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.			
Ditto, 1882–3, wmk C and C A, ½d. on 3d., claret, the error "Half enny," S.G. 58 A	10	10	0
Ditto, 1893, 1d. on 2d., bistre, double surcharge	4	4	0
Ditto, Mafeking, set of 19, complete	11	10	0
Natal, 1st issue, 1d., rose, paper cut through by embossing	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., buff	9	9	0
Ditto, 1869, 1s., green, S.G. 31	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, S.G. 37	5	0	0
Ditto, 1870, 1s., green, S.G. 58, defective	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, S.G. 59 A	11	0	0
Ditto, 1875, 6d., violet, S.G. 84 A	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose, S.G. 86	3	3	0
Ditto, 1877–9, ½d. on 1d., yellow, S.G. 92 A, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 6d., rose, S.G. 94	3	2	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, S.G. 94 B	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* S.G., 95 A	6	6	0
Ditto, 1891, 2½d. on 4d., brown, S.G. 109 and 111, pair, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, S.G. 109 and 112, strip of 3, ditto	7	0	0
St. Helena, 1865–8, 1s., deep yellow-green, vertical strip of 7, mint; the second stamp down is twice surcharged, and the bottom stamp has the surcharge omitted	60	0	0
Ditto, 1864–7, blue surcharge, 1d., lake*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1884–94, double surcharge, ½d., emerald-green, mint	4	0	0
Swazieland, 1889, 10s., fawn, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1889, overprint inverted, ½d., grey, a mint vertical pair, one the error "Swazielan"	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, overprint inverted, 5s., slate, mint. Expert Committee's report attached	4	0	0
Ditto, error "Swazielan" inverted, 2d., olive-bistre, mint	6	6	0
Transvaal First Republic—			
1869, 1s., deep green,* S.G. No. 5	3	0	0
Ditto, 1s., pale yellow-green, imperf., S.G. No. 15	3	0	0
1871, 3d., pale reddish lilac, S.G. No, 19, *tête-bêche*, pair, mint	20	0	0
1870, 1s., yellow-green, S.G. No. 35*	3	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
1870, 1d., carmine-red, S.G. No. 37, strip of 3*	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., ultramarine, S.G. No. 38 A	5	10	0
Ditto, 6d., deep ultramarine, S.G. No. 45	3	5	0
Ditto, 1s., deep green, S.G. No. 46	3	5	0
Ditto, 1d., bright carmine, S.G. No. 52, mint	3	10	0
1875, 3d., lilac, S.G. No. 82*	4	4	0
Ditto, 1d., orange-red, S.G. No. 84	4	15	0
1876, 1d., bright red, S.G. No. 98, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 3d., lilac, S.G. No. 99, full roulettes	3	0	0
Ditto, 6d., blue, S.G. No. 100, ditto, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1d., orange-red, S.G. No. 102, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 1d., bright red, S.G. No. 103, pin-hole	3	15	0
Ditto, 1d., dull red, S.G. No. 106	3	15	0
Ditto, 1d., bright red, S.G. No. 114, full roulettes	5	15	0
Ditto, 6d., deep blue, S.G. No. 118	4	2	6
1876–7, 1s., yellow-green, S.G. No. 123, mint	4	0	0
First British Occupation—			
1877, 6d., deep blue, S.G. No. 131	3	15	0
Ditto, 3d., lilac, S.G. No. 147	5	10	0
Ditto, 1d., bright red, S.G. No. 154	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. No. 155, block of 4, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 3d., deep lilac, S.G. No. 160, pin-hole*	3	0	0
Ditto, 6d., dull blue, S.G. No. 170	5	15	0
Ditto, 3d., lilac, S.G. No. 175, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 6d., dull blue, S.G. No. 178	8	8	0
Ditto, 1s., yellow-green, S.G. No. 179	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. No. 181, cut into and thinned	7	0	0
Ditto, 6d., dull blue, S.G. No. 184, full roulettes	6	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red on blue, "TRANSVRAL," S.G. No. 204	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. No. 206	6	5	0
Ditto, 3d., mauve on buff, S.G. No. 207	12	10	0
Ditto, 1d., red on blue, "TRANSVRAL," S.G. No. 217, roulettes at top	28	0	0
Ditto, 6d., blue on blue, S.G. No. 218, full roulettes	36	0	0
Ditto, 6d., blue on green, S.G. No. 223, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, 6d., blue on blue, S.G. No. 230	8	5	0
Ditto, 1d., red on orange, S.G. No. 232, block of 4, mint	21	0	0
Ditto, 6d., blue on blue, S.G. 235, roulettes 3 sides	9	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
1877, ditto, ditto, S.G. No. 238, full roulettes	5	0	0
1879, 3d., mauve on green, S.G. No. 245, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto. 1d., red on orange, S.G. No. 254, ditto, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 3d., mauve on green, S.G. No. 255, ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, 1d., red on orange, S.G. No. 258, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, 3d., mauve on green, S.G. No. 259, roulettes 2 sides, thinned	4	5	0
Ditto, 1d., red on yellow, S.G. No. 261, perfs. on 3 sides, thinned	3	10	0
Ditto, 1d., red on orange, S.G. No. 263	4	10	0
Ditto, 3d., mauve on green, S.G. No. 264	3	0	0
Ditto, 3d., mauve on blue, S.G. No. 265	4	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on 6d., black, S.G. No. 286*	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, S.G. No. 291*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. No. 293	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. No. 295*	4	0	0

* * * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 21 and 22 November, 1911.

Malta, 1868, C C 14, ½d., brown-orange, block of 16, mint	9	5	0
Puttialla, Service, 1903, 1 rupee, sheet of 120*	25	0	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, ½d., vermilion, small overprint, with "Protectorate" twice inverted, a pair, mint	4	15	0
Cape, 1893, One Penny on 2d., bistre, double surcharge	2	12	6
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., purple, a pair, type A,* one is slightly damaged in one corner	4	0	0
Sierra Leone, another pair, types A and F, *but slightly creased at bottom	8	15	0
Grenada, 1881, wmk. broad-pointed star, 2½d., rose-lake, the error "Pencf," on thin paper	2	10	0
Fiji, 1874, 12 c. on 6d., rose, mint	2	10	0
New South Wales, 1851–53, Laureated, no wmk., 1d. red on bluish, without leaves to right of "South," unused with part gum	8	10	0
New Zealand, 1860–2, pelure, 6d., black-brown, serrated perfs.*	10	0	0
Ditto, 1872, lozenges, 2d., vermilion	2	6	0
Papua, 1901–5, 2s. 6d., black and brown, thick paper, hor. wmk., mint	2	4	0
Samoa, 1877, 3d., scarlet, an entire sheet of	10	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, another ditto	10	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple, ditto	10	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another ditto	10	3	0	0
Samoa, 1877, 6d., purple, another ditto; the two centre stamps are creased in printing	10	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright violet, an entire sheet	10	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another ditto	10	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., orange-brown, an entire sheet	10	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another ditto	10	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow, an entire sheet	10	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another ditto, different shade	10	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., deep brown, an entire sheet	10	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another ditto, different shade	10	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., green, an entire sheet	10	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another ditto, different shade	10	9	0	0
Tasmania, 1856–7, no wmk., 4d., blue,* no gum	3	0	0
Ditto, £1, green and yellow, block of 4, mint	20	0	0
Victoria, 1856, 1d., green, block of 4, mint	5	5	0
Collection 3740	19	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 9 and 10 November, 1911.

Baden, 1862, 30 k., orange, pair on piece	2	0	0
Great Britain, 1841, 2d., block of 9 mint	7	0	0
Ditto, 1847, 6d., mauve, mint, £3 15s. and	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale green, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, 1872, 6d., pale buff, plate 12, block of 4, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1887–1900, 1s., green and carmine, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1902, King, 1s., green and carmine*	2	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1901, 2½d., blue, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," King, 6d., type 11, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1s., red-brown, plate 14, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," ½d., green, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, block of 4, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, Admiralty, type 2, 2½d., blue, mint	2	17	6
Malta, 1885, 4d., brown, imperf, pair,* creased	5	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1857, imperf., 6d., purple-brown*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, no wmk., on blue, ½d., lilac*	2	12	6
Ditto, 1872, C C 12½ × 14, 2 r. 50 c., mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, C C 14 × 12½, 2 c., brown*	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 c., grey*	2	12	6
Ditto, 1885, Five Cents on 48 c., rose, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Five Cents on 96 c., drab, mint	2	4	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1d., rose-red, block of 4	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 6	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate-grey, pair	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green pair	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	4	0	0
Cape, Woodblock, 1d., carmine	5	0	0
Cape, 1874, 3d. on 4d., "PENCE"	2	6	0
Ditto, Mafeking, set of 19 complete	6	0	0
Transvaal, 1 Penny in red on 6d., S.G. No. 295	2	15	0
Barbados, 1873, 5s., rose, mint	3	10	0
Cayman Islands, 1d. on 4d., black on yellow, mint	2	12	0
New Brunswick, 1s. violet	8	15	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow-green, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., vermilion*	3	15	0
Ditto, 1877, 1s., ditto, compound perfs.*	2	6	0
Ditto, 1881, 4d., ultramarine, mint	3	15	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow	3	0	0
Victoria, 1868, 5s., violet-blue and red,* part gum	2	10	0
Western Australia, 1861, semi-rough perfs., 4d., vermilion*	2	0	0
Collection of unused Colonials, in plain album, face value £23 15s.	23	0	0

Sale of 23 and 24 November, 1911.

Gibraltar, January, 1886, 1s., brown, mint	2	6	0
Great Britain, 1862, 3d., rose, secret dots, with certificate	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, unofficial, perfs., mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., brown, hair-lines, with certificate	33	0	0
Ditto, used abroad, 2½d., rose, plate 2, on blued paper, on entire	3	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine*	3	0	0
Ceylon, C C, perf. 13, 6d., brown	2	6	0
India, 1856, 2 annas, yellow-buff, block of 6*	4	0	0
Labuan, 1879, 2 c., blue-green*	2	2	0
British East Africa, 1891, 1 A in M.S. on 4 a., brown, mint	5	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, blued paper, 1d., brick-red*	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., ditto, blocks of 4, on piece, £2 18s. and	3	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., ditto, block of 8, slight defects	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue*	4	7	6
Ditto, 1855, 1d., rose-red, block of 4, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, ditto*	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, pair on piece	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, used	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1861, 1d., bright red	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., bright red	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull red	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., ditto	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, on piece	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, retouched corner	7	0	0
Ditto, 1863, 4d., blue, worn plate*	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, pair on piece	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto, pair, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1871, C C, 5s., orange	2	2	0
Ditto, 1874, "Three Pence" on 4d., blue	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, "Three Pence" on 4d., blue	4	10	0
Ditto, 1880, Tall and wide 3 on 3d., pair	2	10	0
Ditto, 1882, C A, 5s., orange-yellow, pair	4	7	6
Transvaal, July, 1877, V.R. in red on 6d., dull blue	2	17	6
British Colombia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose	3	15	0
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., crossed ovals	2	15	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion	7	5	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, pierced by surcharge	7	10	0
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., pair*	2	8	0
Fiji, Roman "V.R." 2d. in black on 3d., green	3	3	0
Hawaii, Interisland, 2 c., on thin greyish, blue postmark	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, red postmark	10	0	0
Ditto, 1865, 5 c., blue on blue, close at top	2	17	6
New Zealand, 1862, imperf., 3d., brown-lilac	2	0	0
Ditto, 1860, pelure, roulettes on 3 sides, 1s., deep green	2	17	6



MARCELLUS PURNELL CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
PRESIDENT 1913-17

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CONTENTS.

LEADERS.

A Record Single Stamp Study, 275.
Collection of Entires, The, 87.
Collections of the Earl of Crawford, The, 51.
Discovery of the Plate of the 15 c., 1866, Issue of Uruguay, 209.
Fourth Philatelic Congress at Margate, The, 111.
Government Sales of Remainders, The, 1.
Mr. Tilleard's Annual Report of the Royal Philatelic Society, 135.
New Season's Programme, The, 187.
Record of Stamp Dealing, The, 237, 319.
Seasonable Reflections, 317.
Severed Links, 163.
Standardization of Values of British Colonials, The, 25.

PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS, Etc.

British Guiana, facing pages 54, 118.
Sweden, facing page 96.

ARTICLES.

Brazil, the 100 Reis of 1894–7. Collecting a Single Stamp and its Varieties, 256, 276.
Brazil, the Stamps of, 6.
British Guiana, Notes on the 1853 Issue of, 52.
,, ,, The 1860–1875 Issues of, 88, 114, 136, 164.
British Stamps of the Reign of King Edward VII, 169, 191, 232, 324.
Collecting a Single Stamp and its Varieties : the 100 Reis of Brazil, 1894–7, 256, 276.
Congress at Margate, The Fourth Philatelic, 112.
Danish West Indies, The Stamps of the, 211, 262, 297, 321.
Death of Herr Ludwig Schwarz, 318.
Exhibition, Jubilee International Stamp of 1912, 238.
Fourth Philatelic Congress at Margate, The, 112.
France, The Two Types *se tenant* of the Peace and Commerce Design of, 2, 34.
Hayti, The "Liberty-Head" Stamps of, 121, 138.
Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition of 1912, 238.
King Edward VII, British Stamps of the Reign of, 169, 191, 232, 324.
"Liberty-Head" Stamps of Hayti, The, 121, 138.
Notes on Perforations, 188, 217.
,, ,, the 1853 Issue of British Guiana, 52.
Perforations, Notes on, 188, 217.
Schwarz, Ludwig, Death of Herr, 318.
Some Notes on the Stamps of Sweden, 26, 66, 95.
Stamps of Brazil, The, 6.
,, ,, the Danish West Indies, The, 211, 262, 297, 321.
Sweden, Some Notes on the Stamps of, 26, 66, 95.
The 1860–1875 Issues of British Guiana, 88, 114, 136, 164.
The Two Types *se tenant* of the Peace and Commerce Design of France, 2, 34.

PHILATELIC NOTES.

Donations to the Royal Philatelic Society's Collection, 175.
List of Fellows and Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 152.
Programme of the Season 1912–13 of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 196.
Record of Stamp Dealing, The, 319.
Report Read at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for the Season 1911–12, 143.
Royal Philatelic Society, London, Donations to the Collection of the, 175.
Royal Philatelic Society, London, List of Fellows and Associates of the, 152.
,, ,, ,, London, Programme of the Season 1912–13, 196.
,, ,, ,, London, Report Read at the Annual General Meeting for the Season 1911–12, 143.
,, ,, ,, London, Summary of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1911, 151.
Stamp Dealing, The Record of, 319.
Summary of Accounts of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for the year ending 31st December, 1911, 151.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

A Correction: The Cape Errors, 153.
Address, Change of Mr. M. P. Castle's, 197, 220.
A Find of Sydney Views, 154.
Annual Report for 1911–12 of the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain, 125.
A Serious Legal Aspect: Forged Stamps, 37.
A Theft of Stamps, 302.
Australia, Junior Philately in, 324.
Austrian Issue of 1867, The, 198.
,, Philatelists, Distinctions for, 179.
Automatic Franking Machines of New Zealand, Additional Notes on the, 267.
Awards at the Jubilee Philatelic Exhibition, 299.
Baronetcy Conferred upon Mr. Henniker Heaton, 36.
Binding Notice, 10, 323.
Bisected (Illegally) Postage Stamps, 176.
Brazil, Capt. G. F. Napier's Articles upon the Issues of, 100.
British Colonial Stamps, The Cataloguing of, 227.
British Guiana Philatelic Exhibition, The, 10.
Cape Errors, A Correction, 153.
Castle, M. P., Mr., Change of Address, 197, 220.
,, ,, Sale of his Collections of Ceylon and West Indies, 326.
Cataloguing of British Colonial Stamps, The, 227.
Cayman Island Stamps, Sale of Mr. Adutt's Collection of, 268.
Cheveley, T. W., Death of Mr., 101.
Chiapas Stamps, Forged, 323.
Congress of Great Britain, The Fourth Philatelic, 36, 69, 99, 112.
,, The Philatelic 1912, 36, 69, 99, 112.
,, to Leeds, 1916, Invitation for Philatelic, 100.
Congresses (Philatelic) of Great Britain, Annual Report for 1911–12 of the Permanent Committee of, 125.
Crawford, Lord, Sale of his Collection of Stamps, 71.
Crocker, H. J., Death of Mr., 301.
Danish Remainders, Sale of, 227.
Death of Baron de Worms, 325.
,, ,, Dr. Andrew Houison, 265.
,, ,, Dr. Legrand, 177.
,, ,, Dr. Moschkau, 177.
,, ,, Herr Ludwig Schwarz, 318.
,, ,, Mr. A. Houtzamer, 325.
,, ,, Mr. H. J. Crocker, 301.
,, ,, Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, 270.
,, ,, Mr. T. W. Cheveley, 101.
,, ,, Mr. Wm. J. Gardner, 35.
Diadem Issue of New South Wales, 229.
Distinctions for Austrian Philatelists, 179.
Donations to the Royal Philatelic Society's Collection, 175.
Edinburgh Philatelic Congress of Great Britain (1913), 323.
Ewen, H. L'Estrange, Death of Mr., 270.
Exchange Clubs' Secretaries, Meetings of, 197, 225.
Exhibition, The British Guiana Philatelic, 10.
,, ,, International Philatelic in New York, 1913, 11.
,, ,, Jubilee Stamp, 11, 102, 179, 200, 221, 238.
,, ,, ,, ,, Awards at the, 299.
,, ,, ,, ,, Mr. Chas. Lathrop Pack's Entries for for the, 230.
Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 99, 219.
Forged Chiapas Stamps, 323.
Forged Stamps, A Serious Legal Aspect, 37.
Forgeries of the Current French Stamps, 198.
,, ,, French Stamps, the New, 11.
Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 36, 69, 99, 112.
French Stamps, Forgeries of the Current, 198.
,, ,, the New, Forgeries of the, 11.
Gardner, Wm. J., Death of Mr., 35.
"Good News"? 223.
Heaton, Henniker, Baronetcy Conferred on Mr., 36.
Holitscher Collection, Sale of the, 35.
Honours for Philatelists, 267.
Houison, Dr. Andrew, Death of, 265.
Houtzamer, A., Death of Mr., 325.
Illegally Bisected Postage Stamps, 176.
Insurance Stamps, the New, 153.
International Philatelic Exhibition in New York, 1913, 11.
Jubilee Stamp Exhibition, The, 11, 102, 179, 200, 221, 238.
,, ,, ,, The Awards, 299.
Junior Philately in Australia, 324.
Leeds Invitation for Philatelic Congress in 1916, 100.
Legrand, Dr., Death of, 177.
Lindenberg Medal, The, 12.
London Philatelic Club, The, 301.
"London Philatelist" for 1913, Subscriptions to the, 323.
Mauritius, 1858 Issue, 4d., green, 225, 269.
,, The Original Plate of the Post Office, 265.
,, The Post-Paid Plates of, 197.
Medal, The Lindenberg, 12.
Meetings of Exchange Club Secretaries, 197, 225.
Meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 10, 34, 69, 99, 125, 219, 265, 299, 322.
Mexico Eagles and Maximilians (from May, 1864, to August, 1867), 199.
Mexico, Issue of 1868, 267.
Moschkau, Dr., Death of, 177.
Napier's, Capt. G. F., Articles upon the Issues of Brazil, 100.
New South Wales, Diadem Issue, 229.

New York, 1913, International Philatelic Exhibition, 11.
New Zealand Automatic Franking Machines, Additional Notes on the, 267.
Notice to Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 10, 175.
Pack's, Charles Lathrop, Entries for Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, 230.
Philatelic Club, The London, 301.
,, Competition, organized by the French Philatelic Society, 230.
,, Congress of Great Britain, Edinburgh (1913), 323.
,, Congress, 1912, The, 36, 69, 99, 112.
,, ,, of Great Britain, the Fourth, 36, 69, 99, 112.
,, Library, The Alfred Smith, 266.
Philatelists, Honours for, 267.
Post Office, Mauritius, The Original Plates of the, 265.
Rolls of Stamps, 229.
Royal Philatelic Society, London, The, Donations to the Collections of, 175.
,, ,, ,, The Expert Committee of, 99, 219.
,, ,, ,, The Meetings of, 10, 34, 69, 99, 125, 219, 265, 299, 322.
,, ,, ,, Notice to Members, 10, 175.
,, ,, ,, Subscriptions to, 10, 34, 323.
Sale of Danish Remainders, 227.
,, Lord Crawford's Collection of Stamps, 71.
,, Mr. Adutt's Collection of Cayman Island Stamps, 268.
,, Mr. Castle's Collections of Ceylon and West Indies, 326.
,, Swiss Stamps, 223, 299.
,, the Holitscher Collection, 35.
,, Alfred Smith's Philatelic Library, 266.
Schwarz, Ludwig, Death of Herr, 318.
Stamp Exchange Protection Society, The, 269.
Stamps, A Theft of, 302.
Subscriptions to the "London Philatelist" for 1913, 323.
Subscriptions to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 10, 34, 323.
Swiss Stamps, Sale of, 223, 299.
Sydney Views, A Find of, 154.
The New Insurance Stamps, 153
The Post Paid Plates of Mauritius, 197.
Uruguay, 1858, 240 c., 102.
Worms, Baron de, Death of, 325.

REVIEWS.

Bright and Son's Catalogue, 155.
Catalogue, Messrs. Bright and Son's, 155.
,, The Scott Stamp and Coin Company's, 155.
Catalogue, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons', Limited, Part I, 203.
Early English Philatelic Literature, 1862–5, 302.
King Edward VII Land, 328.
New Catalogues, 155.
Paraguay, The Stamps of, 154.
Philately in a Nutshell, 74.
Portugal, The Cameo Stamps and Postage Stamps, 1880–1911, 74.
Reprints and their Identification, 75.
St. Helena, 328.
Scott Stamp and Coin Company's Catalogue, 155.
Stamp Collectors' Annual, 1912, The, 38.
,, ,, ,, 1913, The, 327.
,, Year, 1912, The, 40.
Stamps of Paraguay, The, 154.
Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Part I, 203.
Sudan, 75

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

Birmingham, 80, 130, 308, 332.
British Guiana, 332.
Herts, 18, 81, 131, 159, 273, 308, 332.
Isle of Thanet, 45.
Leeds, 309.
Liverpool, 208.
London Junior, 236.
Manchester, 82, 235.
Permanent Congress Committee, 309.
Rhodesia, 311.
Royal Philatelic Society, London, 17, 44, 79, 105, 129, 158, 183, 307, 330.
Victoria, 310.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Argentine Error, 334.
Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 82.
Local Stamps, 312.
The 15 c., 1866, Plate of Uruguay, 312.
,, Glossary of Philatelic Terms, 312.
,, Sale of Used Swiss Stamps, 334.

CONTRIBUTORS.

Castle, M.V.O., J.P., M. P., 52, 88, 114, 136, 164, 238, 318.
Chapman, S., 199.
Hall, Thomas W., 211, 262, 297, 321.
Hausburg, L. L. R., 121, 138, 188, 217.
Leijonhufvud, Baron E. G. E., 26, 66, 95.
Marshall, C. F. Dendy, M.A., 169, 191.
Napier, Captain G. S. F., 6.
Pack, Charles Lathrop, 256, 276.
Reichenheim, Franz, 2, 34, 267.
Smith, Gordon (The late), 188, 217.
Wilson, W. T., 199.
Worms, Baron Percy de, 112.

THE MARKET.

Gilbert and Köhler, Messrs., 23, 50, 86, 134, 162.
Harmer, Rooke and Co., Messrs., 22, 49, 85, 110, 134, 162, 186, 274, 316, 336.
Klein, Eugene, Inc., Messrs., 50, 110.

Morgenthau, J. C., and Co., Messrs., 22, 50, 86, 336.
Plumridge and Co., Messrs., 22, 49, 84, 109, 133, 161, 185, 274, 315, 335.
Puttick and Simpson, Messrs., 20, 48, 83, 109, 132, 161, 185, 274, 313, 335.
Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, Messrs., 21, 47, 84, 107, 132, 160, 185, 273, 313, 335.

NEW ISSUES.

British Empire.

Aitutaki, 127, 156, 182.
Antigua, 76.
Australian Commonwealth, 127.
Bahamas, 182, 233, 329.
Barbados, 206, 233, 303.
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 303, 329.
Bermuda, 103, 329.
Bhopal, 14.
British Post Offices in the Levant, 14, 77, 103, 156.
British Somaliland, 304.
Brunei, 76.
Canada, 13, 41, 76, 303.
Cayman Islands, 127, 156.
Ceylon, 182, 233, 303.
Cook Islands, 76.
Cyprus, 76, 329.
Dominica, 13.
East Africa and Uganda, 127, 156, 271, 304, 329.
Falkland Islands, 182.
Fiji, 127, 156, 182, 271.
Gambia, 182.
Gibraltar, 13, 156, 182, 206.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 76, 156, 233.
Gold Coast, 13, 76.
Great Britain, 13, 76, 156, 232, 270.
Hyderabad, 304.
Hong Kong, 329.
India, 13, 14, 103, 206, 233, 271.
Jaipur, 103.
Jamaica, 77, 127, 233, 329.
Johore, 156.
Kedah, 127, 156, 183, 271.
Leeward Islands, 183, 304.
Levant (British Post Offices in), 14, 77, 103, 156.
Mauritius, 77, 206.
Morocco Agencies, 77, 127, 206, 271.
New Hebrides Condominium, 128.
New Zealand, 103.
Niue, 41, 157.
North Borneo, 14, 271.
Northern Nigeria, 233, 304, 329.
Papua, 206, 329.
Queensland, 157.
Rhodesia, 304.
St. Helena, 304.
St. Lucia, 157.
Seychelles, 77, 127, 329.
Sierra Leone, 103, 157, 183, 233, 304.
Somaliland Protectorate, 304.
South Australia, 41.
Southern Nigeria, 183, 233, 271.
Straits Settlements, 14, 157, 234, 304.
Sudan, 305.
Tasmania, 127, 305, 330.
Travancore, 128.
Trengganu, 14.
Turks and Caicos Islands, 330.
Victoria, 206, 271.
Victoria Land, 234.
Western Australia, 157, 183, 206.

Europe.

Austrian Post Offices in the Levant, 42.
Bavaria, 103.
Belgium, 103, 128, 183, 234, 271, 305.
Bosnia, 157, 271.
British Post Offices in the Levant, 14, 77, 103, 156.
Bulgaria, 206.
Crete, Italian Post Offices in, 41.
Denmark, 42, 103, 206, 234, 272.
Greece, 14, 305.
Holland, 77, 104, 128, 157.
Iceland, 14, 77.
Italian Post Office in Crete, 41.
Levant, Austrian Post Offices in the, 42.
„ British „ „ „ 14, 77, 103, 156.
„ Russian „ „ „ 104.
Liechtenstein, 42.
Luxemburg, 14, 77.
Norway, 128, 183.
Portugal, 14, 42, 77, 104, 128, 157, 183, 207, 234.
Russia, 14, 42, 128, 305.
Russian Post Offices in the Levant, 104
„ „ „ „ Turkish Empire, 234.
San Marino, 157.
Servia, 15, 42, 104.
Sweden, 15, 77, 104, 234.
Turkish Empire (Russian Post Offices), 234.
Wurtemberg, 15.

America.

Argentine Republic, 15, 77, 306.
Bolivia, 128, 157, 207, 306
Chili, 272, 306, 330.
Colombian Republic, 104.
Costa Rica, 15, 42, 77.
Dominican Republic, 78.
Ecuador, 207.
Guatemala, 15, 78, 272.
Hayti, 207, 306.
Honduras, 42, 78, 128.
Nicaragua, 15, 42, 78, 104, 157, 234.
Paraguay, 306.
Salvador, 78, 104.
United States, 43, 78, 157.
Uruguay, 272, 306.
Veneznela, 207.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia, 104.
Angola, 158, 183, 207, 234.
Azores, 16, 272, 330.
Cape Verde, 128, 158.
China, 43, 78, 104, 128, 158, 207, 234, 272, 330.
,, French Post Offices in, 104.
Dutch Indies, 16, 306, 330.
French Colonies, 207, 235.
,, Guinea, 207, 235.
,, Morocco, 16, 43.
,, New Hebrides, 128.
,, Post Office in China, 104.
German South West Africa, 128, 207.
Inhambane, 16.
Japan, 78.
Lorenzo Marques, 16.
Macau, 16.
Martinique, 207, 235.
Morocco, 208.
,, French, 16, 43.
,, Spanish, 17.
Mozambique, 158, 183.
New Caledonia, 207, 235.
New Hebrides (French), 128.
Persia, 78, 128, 158.
Philippine Islands, 43, 104, 129.
Portuguese Guinea, 17, 235, 272.
,, India, 17, 78, 235, 273, 306, 330.
Reunion, 207, 235.
Rio de Oro, 43.
St. Thomas and Principé, 158, 183.
Spanish Guinea, 43, 208.
,, Morocco, 17.
Surinam, 208, 235.
Timor, 17.
Zambezia, 17.

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Government Sales of Remainders.

IN the affairs of this world it generally happens that an apparently flawless prosperity has some underlying feature that may vitally affect its future. This malign influence has appeared in the case of the European issues, and although it has not as yet assumed alarming proportions, it is yet significant enough to create some apprehension. The cult of the collection of "Europeans" has had a truly marvellous success during the past two decades, until, in the recently expressed opinion of one of the leading Continental dealers, it has attained such proportions as to astonish the fortunate vendors themselves. Nor need there be any surprise at the popularity of this class of stamps, for as a whole they are clean and sound, they have a highly interesting past and a secure future in the hands of the great countries of the Western world who are popularly supposed to ignore any destiny for a postage stamp beyond its use for franking letters. The other pitfalls into which the unwary might fall—reprints and forgeries—exist, but with due precaution and the ever-increasing spread of philatelic information they constitute no really serious danger.

The sale of unissued remainders of postage stamps by Governments has practically destroyed any scientific interest in the later issues of most of the South American countries, nor has this undesirable practice failed to weaken the solidity of many of our own colonies. Until lately, however, the great European centres of civilization had been fairly exempt from this danger. In the earlier days of collectors many of the defunct German and Italian States, after their absorption, disposed of their surplus stock, but these remainders did not contain any great rarities, and it is doubtful if any collector was seriously affected by an environment to which they had been accustomed from the commencement. In the case of Servia, however, the practice

of selling unissued remainders has been the rule, and there is hardly an issue of which there has not been quantities placed on the market, with the result that Servia has always remained an unpopular country. The recent record of Montenegro also displays the same baneful propensity. These "flies in the ointment" are not, however, of sufficient importance to distract the confidence in the general body of European issues, but during the last two or three years other and far greater countries have followed suit, and the danger is that their example may be generally followed.

The recent sale of an enormous quantity of obsolete stamps by Turkey was followed by that of the discovered Hanoverian stamps by the German Government, while within the last few months the Belgian Post Office has followed suit, despite the strong protest of collectors in that country. We now learn that the Russian Government has disposed of a large stock of remainders of various issues, including high values that have hitherto been accounted rare, to a well-known German dealer. With countries like Belgium, Germany, and Russia condescending to make a few thousand pounds by the sale of obsolete stamps, one wonders who will be the next to follow suit, and if Paris and London will emulate the examples of Berlin, Brussels, and St. Petersburg.

We cannot too strongly deprecate this practice. The plain course for a civilized postal authority is to issue stamps wholly and solely for franking purposes and to destroy any remainders that have not been issued for the public use. The sales of a paltry two or three thousand pounds of obsolete stamps should be beneath the notice of any self-respecting Government department that sells millions of pounds worth in every year, and we trust that the untoward examples we have cited may not find followers. Fortunately the older and more valuable issues are rarely unearthed, but even with the later issues there are many stamps that have gradually acquired a legitimate value, and this sudden depreciation by the sale of remainders cannot but have a harmful effect upon Philately.

"The two Types se tenant of the 'Peace and Commerce' Design of France."

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on December 7, 1911.

By FRANZ REICHENHEIM.



DURING the discussion of the Budget for 1875 a Member of Parliament requested the Government to change the type of the postage stamps, and the Minister of Finance, by Decree of 5 July, 1875, invited artists to send in designs for new stamps, "which should not bear any political character." The design selected was the so-called "Peace and Commerce" design of Mr. J. A. Sage, which was adopted with a slight alteration, the figure of value being placed in a cartouche instead of being inscribed

directly upon the globe. This alteration was decided upon for the purpose of being able to use one die for all values by the insertion of different figures. When the engraving was completed, some impressions were taken with gutta-percha. These impressions were intended to make the casts or moulds for the clichés, which were in Type I. ("N" under "U"); but after a certain number of impressions were taken, the die cracked, and the engraver, Mr. Mouchon, was compelled to re-engrave the left part of the broken die. He copied it as well as he could, but did not think it of great importance whether the lower inscription ("J. A. SAGE, INV.") was narrower or was placed further to the left than before. Thus the letter "N" appears under the letter "U" of the word "REPUBLIQUE" (Type II).

Simultaneously with the adoption of this new design an alteration was made in the arrangement of the stamps in the sheets. Whereas the previous issues printed by Mr. Hulot were in sheets of 150 stamps, arranged in one block of fifteen horizontal rows of 10 stamps, the new issue (printed from 1876–1 July, 1880, by the Bank of France, and from that date by the Imprimerie Nationale), was printed in sheets of 300 stamps, divided into a left and right half-sheet of 150 stamps each, which were separated before being passed into the perforation machine. Each half-sheet of 150 stamps is arranged in six blocks of 25 sheets (two blocks in a row, repeated three times). The two blocks are separated by a perpendicular white space, half a stamp wide, and each pair of blocks is separated from the lower pair by a wider horizontal space, the height of a stamp.

The first values issued in the "Peace and Commerce Design" were:—

15 April, 1876, 15 c., grey-lilac.
11 July, 1876, 5 c., green.
11 July, 1876, 30 c., brown.
20 July, 1876, 25 c., ultramarine.

The first three values were exclusively printed in Type I., but the last-named value seems to have been issued the same day (20 July, 1876), printed in Type I. and Type II., as according to an article in *La Cote Réelle*, II series, No. 11, Mr. Lemaire has seen two separate specimens, one in Type I., the other in Type II., both postmarked 20 July, 1876. This value, however, was not only issued in sheets containing one type only, but also in sheets showing both types *se tenant*, vertically and horizontally. These pairs are extremely rare, and so far only a few used copies have come to light. It is therefore almost impossible to locate their position on the sheet.

Only a few more values were issued in Type I., viz.:—

15 Aug., 1876, 2 c., green.
Aug., 1876, 10 c., green.
15 Sept., 1876, 1 fr., olive.
Oct., 1876, 20 c., brown on pale yellow.
Oct., 1876, 75 c., carmine.
Nov., 1876, 4 c., green.
1 Feb., 1877, 1 c., green.

Meanwhile some of the values printed in Type II. made their appearance and from February, 1877, until February, 1898, all the different values were

issued in Type II. only. The only exception was the 40 c., red on yellow, of which value a comparatively small quantity was issued in Type I. on 1 June, 1878.

As after a lapse of more than twenty years the plates were worn to a great extent, it was decided to fall back on the plates in Type I. for some values, thus :—

In February, 1898, 10 c., black on lilac.
On 15 February, 1899, 5 c., green.
In June, 1899, 50 c., carmine.
On 16 April, 1900, 2 fr., brown on pale blue, were issued in Type I.

The six blocks of the right half-sheets of both the 10 c. and 5 c. values consist of stamps in Type I., whereas the left half-sheets contain both types in the following arrangement of the six blocks of 25 stamps each :—

Block of 25 stamps Type II.	8	Block of 25 stamps Type II.
Block of 25 stamps Type II.	8	Block of 25 stamps Type II.
Block of 25 stamps Type I.	8	Block of 25 stamps Type I.

It seems to have been taken for granted that neither of the last mentioned two values was ever issued showing another arrangement of the blocks in the two types; at least, I cannot trace any report of any other arrangement of types in the literature at my disposal. Some time ago, however, I came across some perpendicular pairs of the 10 c. stamps, of which the upper stamp was in Type I. and the lower stamp in Type II. Both types were divided by the usual horizontal space, indicating that the stamp above belongs to one block and that below to another. This arrangement did not correspond with the arrangement of the types as mentioned before. Searching for larger blocks in the arrangement of

I

II

I luckily found a block of six stamps with the Millésime 9 (i.e. the sheet was printed in 1899) in the following arrangement of the single stamps :—

I		I
II		II
II	9	II

This discovery led me to believe that for some reason fresh plates of the 10 c. were composed again in 1899 different in arrangement to those printed in 1898. I endeavoured to obtain some information on the subject from the Sous Sécretaire des Postes and Télégraphes, but was not successful. I searched high and low for a complete sheet, showing the arrangement

Block of 25 stamps Type I.	9	Block of 25 stamps Type I.
Block of 25 stamps Type II.	9	Block of 25 stamps Type II.
Block of 25 stamps Type II.	9	Block of 25 stamps Type II.

I

II

and although I advertised for it largely, I did not receive any offer until Mr. A. Coyette, the President of the Société Française de Timbrologie, inserted a note in the official organ of the Society (*La Revue Philatélique Française*), asking whether any of his readers would be able to throw any light on the matter by submitting a complete sheet. Through this valuable help, I at last received a complete left-hand sheet, surcharged "ALEXANDRIE," showing the following arrangement:—

As this sheet also contains the Millésime 9, I think I am right in assuming that, of all the sheets of this value printed in 1899, at least the left half sheets of 150 stamps were newly and differently composed as regards the two types. This suggestion coincides with the information that Judge May, of Dresden, gave me some time ago, that he has found vertical pairs of 10 c., black on lilac, of France, and surcharged "ALEXANDRIE" and "MAROCCO" with Millésime 9, showing the arrangement of types

I

II

and that all those pairs of this value with Millésime No. 8 of France or any French Post Office in foreign countries which he has seen always showed the arrangement

II

I

if composed of two types.

As regards the 5 c. I have never seen or heard of any other arrangement of the two types than

II

I

The Stamps of Brazil.

By CAPTAIN G. S. F. NAPIER.

(*Continued from* Vol. XX., *page* 278.)

TOGETHER with one or two other collectors, interested in Brazil, I am at present making a vigorous attempt to solve the problem of the first issue, and to reconstruct the plates. We are much hampered, however, by a paucity of straw for our bricks, in the shape of pairs and blocks. Sometimes even a single pair may be of very great assistance in joining up two other pairs or large blocks.

Many members of the Society must have one or more pairs hidden away in their collection. As this is my last article, for the time being, on Brazil, I will seize the opportunity of asking them to help by sending any pairs or blocks they may possess either to me, at Dial House, Bickley, Kent, or else to Mr. Emerson, at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C. The greatest care will be taken of all specimens sent, and they will be returned at an early date.*

When writing of the bicoloured issue of 1891 (page 207) I mentioned that there were two *tête-bêche* stamps on the sheet—one, with a white line across the head, occurring on the right edge of the sheet; the other, without white line, which may be found with normal stamps to right and left of it, and which, therefore, did not occur on the edge of the sheet. I am glad to announce that, on the authority of M. Moens, I have located the former variety. In *Le Timbre-Poste* for September, 1892, he wrote as follows: "Il existe une *tête-bêche* du 100 reis placée dernière sur le troisième rangée horizontale."

As regards the stamps with inverted frame, Mr. C. L. Pack and others have very kindly given me an opportunity of inspecting the specimens in their collections, and I have been able to locate the varieties to the following extent:—

The red and sky-blue stamp with inverted frame on thin wove paper occurred on the *left* edge of the sheet. I have seen several pairs and blocks proving this, and, in corroboration, Mr. Benest writes me that he remembers distinctly an inverted frame stamp on the left edge of the sheet.

Of the three varieties of the red and ultramarine stamp with frame inverted—

* We cordially support Captain Napier's appeal for assistance by Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society in his difficult task of the solution of the production of this important issue of stamps.—ED.

(1) That with a blue dot in the red octagonal frame opposite chin occurred in the *top* row of the sheet, and had stamps to the right and left of it.

(2) That with a vertical blue dash opposite chin may be found as the centre stamp of a block of 9.

(3) That without either dot or dash may also be found as the centre stamp of a block of 9.

No. 2 or 3 is evidently the inverted frame stamp, which Mr. Benest tells me he remembers as being somewhere on the *right* side of the sheet. It is also possible that Nos. 2 and 3 are identical, and that the blue dash is a secret mark introduced at some period *after* the sheet had been taken into use.

SYNOPSIS.

Twenty-eighth Issue. March 15 (?), 1893.*

Printed at the Rio Mint from typographic plates.

I. Thin toned wove paper.

(*a*) Perf. 12½ to 14.

100 reis, rose, brownish rose.

(*b*) Perf. 11 or 11½ (large holes).

100 reis, brownish rose.

(*c*) Perf. 11 or 11½ (large holes), compound with 12¼ to 14.

100 reis, rose, brownish rose.

II. Thicker to very thick, dead white, wove paper.

(*a*) Perf. 12½ to 14.

100 reis, pale rose, rose, deep rose.

(*b*) Perf. 11 or 11½ (large holes).

100 reis, pale rose, rose, deep rose.

(*c*) Perf. 11 or 11½ (large holes), compound with 12½ to 14.

100 reis, deep rose.

Twenty-ninth Issue, 1894 *to* 1904.

Printed at the Rio Mint from typographic plates.

I. Hard toned wove paper, generally thin.

(*a*) Perf. 12½ to 14.

10 reis, blue and rose, deep blue and rose.

20 „ pale blue and pale orange, blue and orange, blue to deep blue and deep orange.

50 reis, pale blue, blue, deep blue.†

100 „ Type I. (Grecian profile), black and rose.

100 „ „ II. (head of 700 reis) „ „

100 „ „ III. („ 200 „) „ „

* This is the date given by Moens in *Le Timbre-Poste* for May, 1893. Mr. Phillips has very kindly shown me a copy of the stamp clearly postmarked 5.1.93, but although I have made very careful search I have been unable to find any other copies dated earlier than March, 1893, and I am therefore inclined to think that Mr. Phillips' postmark is due to carelessness of the postal employees. I mention in this connection that I have specimens of the 1894 issue clearly postmarked 1893!

† The centre is often deeper in shade than the frame, while the opposite is the case with compound perforation stamps.

200 reis, black and orange.
300 „ „ green.
700 „ „ mauve.
1000 „ mauve and green.

(*b*) Perf. 11, 11½ (large holes), or 11½ (small holes).

10 reis, sky-blue, blue, deep blue, indigo and rose.
20 „ blue and pale orange, indigo and pale orange, blue and orange, blue and deep orange, blue and orange-yellow, indigo and orange-yellow, blue and yellow.
50 reis (printed from two plates), pale blue, blue, indigo.*
50 „ new setting printed from one plate, blue, deep blue.
100 „ Type I., black and pale rose, rose, deep rose.
100 „ „ II. (head of 700 reis), black and pale rose, rose, deep rose.
100 „ „ III. („ 200 „) „ „ „ „
100 „ „ IV. („ 500 „) „ „ „ „
100 „ „ V. (snub nose), blk. & pale rose, rose, deep rose. (Many shades.)
100 „ „ I. (retouched), black and rose.
100 „ „ V. („) „ „
200 „ black and yellow, orange-yellow, orange, deep orange.
300 „ „ yellow-green, sage-green, emerald.
500 „ „ blue, deep blue, indigo.
700 „ „ pale mauve, mauve.
1000 „ mauve and deep yellow-green, pale green, green, deep blue-green.
2000 „ brown-purple and grey, deep grey, sepia.

For varieties and prominent flaws *vide* page 252.

(*c*) Perf. 11 or 11½ large holes compound with 12½ ot 14.

10 reis, blue and pale rose, 12½, 14 × 11.
20 „ „ and pale orange, orange, deep orange, 12½, 14 × 11, 11 × 12½, 14.
50 „ printed from 2 plates, pale blue and blue,† 12½, 14 × 11, or 11½, large, 11½, large × 12½, 14, top *or* bottom 12½, 14, and remainder 11½, large.
100 reis, Type I., black and rose, 12½, 14 × 11, or 11½, large; 11½, large × 12½, 14; top or bottom 12½, 14, and remainder 11 *or* 11½, large. Top or bottom 12½, 14, opposite end 11, and sides 11½, large.
100 reis, Type II. (head of 700 reis), black and rose (on pane of Type I., and therefore same perf.).
100 „ Type III. (head of 200 reis), black and rose, 12½, 14 × 11, top or bottom 12½, 14, and remainder 11.
200 „ black and orange, 12½, 14 × 11 or 11½ (large).

* The centre is often deeper in shade than the frame, while the opposite is the case with compound perforation stamps!

† The central portion is almost always lighter than the frame.

300 reis, black and sage-green, 12½, 14 × 11 or 11½ (large).
300 „ „ and emerald-green, 11 × 12½, 14.
500 „ „ and blue, 11 or 11½, large × 12½, 14, top or bottom 11, and remainder 12½, 14.
1000 „ mauve and green. The copy in my collection is perf. 11 × 12½ × 11 × 13½.

II. Soft dead white paper varying from medium to very thick.

(*a*) Perf. 12½ to 14.

100 reis, Type I., black and rose.
200 „ black and pale orange or orange.
500 „ „ „ blue.

(*b*) Perf. 11 or 11½, large.

10 reis, pale blue and pale rose.
20 „ blue and pale orange or orange.
50 „ printed from two plates, blue.
100 „ Type I., black and rose.
200 „ black and pale orange or orange.
500 „ „ „ blue.
700 reis, black and mauve.
1000 „ mauve and green.
2000 „ purple and grey.

III. Medium to thick white paper, showing a large and very distinct mesh when held to the light.

Perf. 11 or 11½ (large holes).

10 reis, pale blue and rose.
100 reis, Type I., black and rose.
100 „ „ II. (head of 700 reis), black and rose.
100 „ „ III. („ „ 200 „) „ „
100 „ „ IV. („ „ 500 „) „ „

IV. Thick paper of 1900. Similar to II., but not so thick.*

Perf. 11 or 11½ (large holes).

20 reis, blue and orange-yellow.
50 „ (from one plate), blue.
700 „ black and deep mauve.

* It may be distinguished easily by the stamps. The 20 is in quite a different colour to either of the 1895 thick paper shades; the 50 is printed from one plate instead of two, and the 700 in the deep mauve shade does not exist as the 1895 thick paper set.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1912 became due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without further delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer,

C. E. McNAUGHTAN,
4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

At the meeting of February 1, Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall will read a Paper on the British stamps of the reign of King Edward VII, with Display. (Fellows are invited to bring their collections of these and of the Colonial issues of the same period.)

The reading of this paper was originally set for January 4 in the Programme of the Season.

On February 15 there will be a Display by Fellows of pairs, blocks, and stamps on entires, limited to twenty separate pieces.

This Display was originally set for January 18 in the Programme of the Season.

BINDING—FINAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volumes I to XX bound, can do so, in stock style, half maroon morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed: Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

THE BRITISH GUIANA PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

IT appears that complete success has crowned the efforts of the energetic Philatelic Society of British Guiana, and that the Exhibition, the awards of which were given in the last number of this Journal, has given alike great satisfaction to collectors in the Colony, and is calculated to give an impetus to the pursuit. To Mr. A. D. Ferguson, the indefatigable Hon. Secretary, is due the lion's share of the success, and we gladly note that he obtained the Gilt Medal for his fine specialized collection of British Guiana, which includes 1850, the 8 c. and 12 c.; 1852, fine strip of four of the 1 c.; 1853, fine blocks of the 1 c., vermilion; 1856, 4 c., magenta, and a strong lot of all other issues. Mr. W. Abrahams also showed fine

Guianas, and the total number and quality of the exhibits reflects the greatest credit upon the philatelic enterprise of the Colony.

It should be added that the exhibits sent from this country by the Earl of Crawford, Messrs. M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, W. Dorning Beckton, and W. H. Peckitt, seem to have afforded great satisfaction to the spectators, and that the handsome medals which the judges have kindly awarded to these exhibitors will be valued as permanent mementos of an excellent and valuable little philatelic Exhibition.

THE NEW FORGERIES OF THE FRENCH STAMPS.

WE learn that the perpetrators of this latest fraud on the French Government (which was referred to on page 281 of the last volume of this Journal) have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to three years, despite their unanimous protests that they were quite innocent of any knowledge that the stamps were forged. We trust that the last has been heard of these imitations, but the French stamps are dangerously simple in their production. The dark colours of the 5 and 25 c. do not, moreover, show the postmarks, which is frequently but lightly impressed, and we constantly receive specimens which would easily serve a second time!

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK, 1913.

WE have received the following intimation :—

At the last meeting of the Collectors' Club in New York, Chairman John A. Klemann appointed the following temporary officers for the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in New York in 1913: J. Murray Bartels, President; John W. Scott, Treasurer; Joseph B. Leavy, Secretary.

Some time in January another meeting is to be called, and a Permanent Committee of Ways and Means (composed of the leading stamp collectors and dealers in the principal cities) will be selected. The Collectors' Club and the New York Stamp Club each donated $50.00 for preliminary work. Subscriptions may be sent to Treasurer John W. Scott, 36 John Street, New York, who will give proper acknowledgment.

THE JUBILEE STAMP EXHIBITION.

THE date of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, to be held in London under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, has been fixed for October 14 next. The Exhibition will be opened on Monday the 14th, and will remain open throughout the entire week.

The Executive Committee has pleasure in announcing that it has secured the finest exhibition hall available in London for the occasion, that of the Royal Horticultural Society, in Vincent Square, Westminster. A tentative prospectus of the Exhibition will be issued in February, but as the display is to be a competitive one, taking the whole of the countries of the world into its scope, collectors will be glad of an early opportunity of strengthening

and preparing their collections during the present winter months. A section will be devoted to specialized exhibits of single issues.—H. F. JOHNSON, Hon. Secretary, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

THE LINDENBERG MEDAL.

WE have just received tidings that the Lindenberg medal for last year has been awarded to Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, and in our opinion a more worthy recipient of the honour could not have been found. Baron de Reuterskiöld has for many years been the foremost Philatelist of Switzerland. He was the joint author with the late M. Paul Mirabaud of that sumptuous volume *Les Timbres-poste Suisse*, 1843–62, published at Paris in 1900, and which still remains the finest illustrated philatelic work yet produced. He has written several most useful monographs on the Cantonal stamps of Switzerland and the many forgeries of those issues, his first work on this subject appearing as far back as the year 1889. In addition, he has contributed many papers, not only to Swiss philatelic journals, but also to those of other countries and our own pages contain valuable articles from his pen—notably on the intricate surcharges of the stamps of the Turk's Islands and the 1882 locally printed provisional issue of British Guiana. He is one of the comparatively few Philatelists of the present day who have a thorough knowledge of the postage stamps of the world, and he has made fine specialized collections of the stamps of Switzerland, the Philippine Islands, British West Indies, and the Orange Free State and River Colony. It is no wonder, therefore, that his services have been requisitioned as judge at all the principal international philatelic exhibitions that have been held in Europe, for he is always ready to undertake duties of this and every other kind in the furtherance of Philately.

Baron de Reuterskiöld, who has been a member of the Royal Philatelic Society since 1892, is—despite his title—essentially an Englishman, and his numerous friends in this country will join with us in tendering him our most cordial congratulations upon an honour that has been justly bestowed upon philatelic services of the highest merit.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—We have two interesting novelties in the high value stamps to report this week.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Somerset House Prints. Wmk. Anchor, as usual.

2s. 6d., dark lilac, faint printing. In all specimens seen so far the bars of "2s. 6d." are broken or very faint. We have only seen the "11" cut of the lower pane of the sheet but it is the same as in the first printing.

10s., blue. This is the first Somerset House printing of this value. The "11" cut is under the ornament in the lower right-hand corner of the last stamp but one in the bottom row of the sheet.

Canada.—Mr. A. McKechnie has the credit of being the first to send us specimens of the new 1 c. and 2 c. Georgian stamps issued on January 1st, 1912.

The portrait of the King is a vast improvement on that on the English or Indian stamps that have, so far, appeared.

"Canada Postage" and the figures of values appear in the same manner as on the Edwardian issue, but the value in words in two lines is placed below the oval surrounding the portrait.

On one of the 2 cents value before us, the "c" of cents has a distinct accent over it, thus "ćents."

Mr. J. S. O'Meara also sent the 2 c. value.

Adhesives.

1 c. deep green; no wmk.; perf. 12.
2 c. carmine ,, ,, ,,

Dominica.—The 5s. in new colours, green and red on yellow, is listed, but *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* is inclined to doubt whether the chronicle is correct.

Adhesive.

5s., green and red on yellow; multiple wmk.

Gibraltar.—We are informed that a new 6d. stamp has been distributed, colour mauve and bright puce instead of mauve and dark violet.

Adhesive.

6d., mauve and bright puce; multiple; chalky.

Gold Coast.—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 6d. stamp has recently been issued in purple and mauve.

India.—The 3 pies, ½ a., 2 as. 6 pies, and 6 annas of the Georgian set have been printed.

3 pies. "India Postage" in tablet appears at top, "Three Pies" in tablet at bottom, value in figures (3 P S) at each side in the centre of the stamp.

½ anna, green, oval, containing the head surrounded by a wreath. India Postage and Revenue in a straight label at top, value in words in a straight line at bottom with value in figures in colour on a white tablet dividing half and anna thus, "HALF | ½ A | ANNA".

2 as. 6 pies, bright blue, value in words at top. "India Postage" at bottom, both in straight labels, the bottom being in this line "INDIA | 2 A 6 PS | POSTAGE".

6 annas, olive-bistre. Columns at each side of head, with conventional ornaments. In curved label *at top*, "INDIA POSTAGE." *At bottom*, in straight tablet, value in words, and value in each lower corner in figures, 6 AS.

The 3 pies, ½, and 1 anna of this issue have appeared with the Service overprint in small block letters in black, measuring 13 mm.

Adhesives.

3 pies, slate-grey
½ anna, green.
2 as. 6 pies, bright blue.
6 annas, olive-bistre.

Officials.

3 pies, slate-grey.
½ a., green.
1 a., carmine.

INDIA.—*Bhopal.*—We find that the overprint "SERVICE" upon the stamps of this State exists in two varieties of type, as upon the stamps of Indore, the second type differing from the first in being in somewhat thinner letters, and very distinctly in the shape of the letter "R."—*Monthly Journal.*

LEVANT.—*British Post Offices.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1d., red, Georgian Issue, Harrison print, perf. 15 × 14.

Adhesive.

1d., red; Harrison print, perf. 15 × 14.

NORTH BORNEO.—The *Monthly Journal* lists some varieties of Postage Dues not at present included in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue.

Postage Dues.

1904–5 (?). *Stamps of* 1901–4 *overprinted in* black.

333	10 c.,	brown and slate-lilac (No. 124).
334	12 c.,	black and dull blue (,, 125).
335	16 c.,	green and chestnut (,, 126).
336	18 c.,	black and green (,, 127).

Present No. 333 becomes 337.

STRAIT SETTLEMENTS.—We have seen the 4 cents, dull purple (1908) on multiple, *chalky* paper.

Adhesive.

4 c., dull purple; multiple, *chalky*.

TRENGGANU.—We have seen the new $5 and $25 "Postage and Revenue" stamps. They are of large size, and have the Sultan's portrait in the centre like the values 1 c. to $1.

Adhesives.

$5, dull purple and green; multiple; chalky; perf. 14.
$25, green and rose-carmine; multiple; chalky; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

GREECE.—We gather from the *P.J.G.B.* that we were in error in stating on page 290, Vol. XX, that a change in the die had been made in the 50 lepta stamp of the *current issue.*

It should have read "the 50 lepta type of 1901," and it would appear that this variety has been known for some time.

ICELAND.—Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us further values of the Jón Sigurdsson type.

Adhesives.

1 aur,	yellow-green	; wmk. Crown	;	perf. 13.
3 „	light brown	„	„	„
6 „	grey	„	„	„
15 „	violet	„	„	„
25 „	orange	„	„	„

LUXEMBURG.—It is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly* that the current set has been enlarged by the addition of two new values, 45 c. and 62½ c., owing to the reduction of the postal tariffs, but the colours are not given.

PORTUGAL.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the Madeira Vasco da Gama stamps of 25, 50, and 80 reis on 150 reis have been overprinted "Republica" for use in *Portugal.*

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Scheindling sends us a few copies of each of the new 5 and 20 cop. stamps, mentioned of by us in the last number of the *L. P.*, and writes us as follows:—

"As regards the 5 cop., although I have only to confirm the remarks made by me, based on the circular from Riga, yet I have seen quite a number of 'Despatch Notes' to parcels franked with these 5 cop. stamps, and I also enclose a Registered envelope, bearing amongst other stamps a copy of this 5 cop. stamp. On my investigating the matter I have been told at our Post Office that the laws in Russia are not observed so sharp as elsewhere, and further that this value will not be sold to the public, but whenever anyone has got them he may use them for postage for parcels, as well as for letters. They further told me that the postal clerks, who by the way are franking the parcels and letters, "in nearly every case themselves, have the right to use the 5 cop. value for franking purpose, as this does not contradict the term 'for Internal service,' because the Despatch Notes and Postal Notes remain with the Post Office."

This value will no doubt become scarce, because the stamp on the Postal drafts and Despatch Notes are being punched out, in order to avoid them being used anew (see my note in one of the former numbers of the *L. P.*). As to the stamps that will be met with, used for postage on letters, most of them will be used by the Philatelists, or they will owe their origin to the ignorance of the postal clerks.

As regards the 20 cop., you will see from the imprint on the margin of the sheet, which I enclose, that the latter bears the imprint, "Kpeg. Tnn. 1910," which means "that the State Printing Works, St. Peters-

burg, has been credited by the Postal Department with the amount for printing this sheet in the year 1910." This proves that this value has been printed in 1910, but has not been issued before November, Russian style, 1911, owing perhaps to a large supply of the old stamp still being on hand. This stamp is exactly like the old issue, but has the safety bars instead of being printed on vertically laid paper, and as to the 5 cop. stamp, same matches the 1, 2, 3, and 7 cop. values of the present issue, and the colour is of the same reddish lilac shade as the 5 cop. of the 1902-4 issue on vertically laid paper; it has also the safety bars.

Adhesive stamps.

Perf. 14, 14½.

5 cop., reddish purple, with safety bars.
20 ,, carmine and blue, with safety bars.

SERVIA.—A new set is before us, very poorly executed and badly centred.

A seated female figure appears in the centre, with "Servia" to right above, value in figures below. Each stamp has a black control mark, a small shield with crown above.

The colours are difficult to make out by electric light, but we list the lot as follows:—

Adhesives.

1 para, grey.
5 paras, green.
10 ,, pale red.
15 ,, violet.
20 ,, yellow.
25 ,, blue.
30 ,, grey-black
50 ,, fawn.
1 din., ochre-yellow.
3 ,, rose-carmine.
5 ,, dull purple.

Unwatermarked. Perf. 11½.

We understand that these are intended for prepayment of postage on newspaper packets.

SWEDEN.—The 2 öre stamp with wavy lines is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2 öre, orange. Watermark wavy lines; perf. 13.

WURTEMBERG.—Two new values of the Municipal Service set are before us, the 20 pf., deep ultramarine, and 50 pf., red-brown.

Municipal Service.

20 pf., deep ultramarine; perf. 11½ × 11.
50 ,, red-brown ,,

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We have seen the remainder of the new Ploughman type.

These stamps are smaller in size than the 5 and 12 c. previously chronicled.

Adhesives.

½ c., violet; rough perfs. 13½ × 12½. Sun wmk.
1 c., yellow-brown ,, ,, ,,
2 c., chestnut ,, ,, ,,
3 c., green ,, ,, ,,
4 c., puce ,, ,, ,,
10 c., greenish-grey ,, ,, ,,
20 c., ultramarine ,, ,, ,,
24 c., red-brown ,, ,, ,,
30 c., red-lilac ,, ,, ,,
50 c., black ,, ,, ,,

COSTA RICA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 10 c., blue, Telegraph Stamp surcharged "Correos / Un Centimo" in red.

The *Monthly Journal* informs us that the stamps are in sheets of a hundred, and are surcharged with two different settings of 50.

The type used is the same, but the space between the lines of surcharge varies, being 9¼ mm. on the left-hand side of the sheet and 8 mm. on the right-hand side, only, it is stated, 265,000 were printed.

Provisional.

1 c. on 10 c., blue, Telegraph stamp, surcharged as above.

We have also before us the 50 centimos, 1 5, and 10 colones, each surcharged in the same manner and with the same value.

Provisionals.

1 c. on 50 centimos, brown-lake; Telegraph stamp, blue overprint.
1 c. on 1 colon, brown; Telegraph stamp, red overprint.
1 c. on 5 colones, scarlet; Telegraph stamp, blue overprint.
1 c. on 10 colones, dark brown; Telegraph stamp, red overprint.

GUATEMALA.—We have seen the following provisionals:—

Provisionals.

2 c. on 5 c., blue and black, of 1902; carmine overprint.
6 c. on 10 c., yellow and blue, of 1902 black overprint.

NICARAGUA.—We have seen three 1 c., red, Railroad Fiscal stamps, overprinted vertically "Timbre Fiscal, Vale 10 ctvs" in two lines in black, and also horizontally "Correo" and new values in two lines in black. The surcharge 02 centavos is inverted on the copy before us.

Provisionals.

02 centavos on 1 c., red, Railroad stamp.
20 ,, ,, 1 c. ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, 1 c. ,, ,,

Also, other three stamps with the surcharge reading

"CORREO
VALE
2 cts
1911."

2 cts. on 1 c., red, Railroad Stamp.
5 ,, 1 c. ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, 1 c. ,, ,, ,,

We have also before us some Official stamps made by surcharging the same fiscal stamp.

"Correo oficial Vale 10 cts" etc., or "CORREO OFICIAL 10 centavos" etc.

Provisional Officials.

* 10 cts. on 1 c., red, Railway stamp. *First type.*
15 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
$1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
$2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 centavos on 1 c., red, Railway stamp. *Second type.*
15 centavos on 1 c., red, Railway stamp. *Second type.*
20 centavos on 1 c., red, Railway stamp. *Second type.*
50 centavos on 1 c., red, Railway stamp. *Second type.*

* Also this stamp with 1911 added at foot.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AZORES.—The set of overprinted stamps chronicled on page 329, Vol. XX, is now before us.

The 5, 10, 20, 200, 300 on 50, and 500 on 100 reis Vasco da Gama, Postage Due stamps of Portugal, used to make up the set of fourteen varieties for ordinary postage, are additionally overprinted "Açores." All the overprints are in black.

DUTCH JAVA.—We have received the following with the overprint at the top instead of at the foot.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Surcharged "Java" at top instead of foot.

½ c., lilac.
1 c., olive-green.
2 c., brown.
2½ c., green.
3 c., orange.
5 c., rose.
10 c., slate.
12½ c., blue.
20 c., green.
25 c., lilac.
30 c., orange.
50 c., red-brown.

Issued 20.12.11 or earlier.

FRENCH MOROCCO. — *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* and the *M.J.* between them chronicle the undernoted Morocco stamps, surcharged as before, but the word "Centimos" is now replaced by Arabic characters.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. submit specimens of the 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 c. of the adhesives.

Adhesives.

1 c. on 1 c., grey, red surcharge.
2 c. ,, 2 c., claret, blue ,,
3 c. ,, 3 c., orange, blue ,,
5 c. ,, 5 c., green, red ,,
10 c. ,, 10 c., rose, blue ,,
20 c. ,, 20 c., purple, brown ,,
25 c. ,, 25 c., blue, red ,, ,,
35 c. ,, 35 c., lilac, red ,,
50 c. ,, 50 c., brown, red ,,
1 fc. ,, 1 fc., claret, blue ,,

Postage Dues of France, 1884–94.

5 c. on 5 c., blue, red surcharge.
10 c. ,, 10 c., brown, red ,,
50 c. ,, 50 c., lilac, blue ,,

Postage Dues of France, 1908–10.

1 c. on 1 c., olive.
10 c. ,, 10 c., violet.
30 c. ,, 30 c., bistre.
50 c. ,, 50 c., red.

INHAMBANE.—We have the set of Dom Carlos stamps, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, and 700 reis. The overprint on the 25 reis is in green, and in red on the remainder.

LOURENZO MARQUES. — The full set chronicled on page 329, Vol. XX, is now before us, and we find the overprint is in green on the 25 reis, and in red on the remainder.

MACAU.—We have received from Mr. C. E. Tanant the 5 reis, brown, "Contribuiçao Industrial Utramar" stamp surcharged in carmine "Postal 1 avo". The original value is barred out in carmine. We are told by this friend that only a few thousand copies were issued.

From the same source we gather that the 10 avos, dull blue, Gibbons No. 202, has been bisected diagonally, each half surcharged "5 avos" in carmine.

Provisionals.

1 AVO on 5 reis, brown, fiscal stamp.
5 AVOS on half 10 avos, dull blue, S.G. No. 202.

We have seen the Dom Carlos set ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 16, 18, 20, 31, 47, and 78 avos with the "Republica" in green on the 4 avos and in red on the remainder; also the Postage Due set, ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, 20, 40, and 50 avos, and 1 PATACA with "Re-

publica" in green on the 40 AVOS and in red on the remainder.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA.—The Dom Carlos set, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, and 700 reis is before us. The overprint is in green on the 25 reis and in red on the remainder.

Also, the Postage Due set, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 100, 130, 200, and 500 reis. Here again the 200 reis has the overprint in green and the remainder in red.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 2 reis, orange, with the overprint "Republica" in red, perforated 11½ *vertically* down the centre, each half surcharged "$\frac{1}{\text{Real}}$" in black.

The original value is *not* barred across.

Provisional.

1 real in black on left or right half of 2 reis, orange.

SPANISH MOROCCO. — From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the current 10 c. of Spain with the usual oblique surcharge in blue for use here.

Adhesive.

10 c., red, with the colonial overprint in blue.

TIMOR.—The set of Dom Carlos, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15, 22, 31, 47, and 78 avos are before us, and we find the overprint in green on the 5 avos and in red on the remainder. Also the set of Postage Dues, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 24, 40, and 50 avos, and 1 patica.

The overprint is in green on 40 avos, and in red on the remainder.

ZAMBEZIA.—The set of Dom Carlos, 2½, 5, 10 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, and 700 reis is before us, and we find the overprint is in green on the 25 reis and in red on the remainder.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1911-12.

President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
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E. D. BACON. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
C. N. BIGGS. T. WICKHAM JONES.
D. C. GRAY. F. J. PEPLOW.
T. W. HALL. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
R. B. YAROLEV.

THE fifth meeting of the season 1911-12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, December 21, 1911, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. W. Hall, Capt. G. F. Napier, W. W. Corfield, D. C. Gray, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, L. S. Wells, J. R. Laing, J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox, Col. J. Bonhote, Lance E. Hall, George Papier (Associate).

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters from Capt. A. E. Stewart and Mr. Wm. A. Sisson resigning membership of the Society were read by the Honorary Secretary, and the resignations were accepted with regret.

Mr. Henry Letheby Tidy, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary, was, after ballot, duly elected a member and Fellow of the Society, the election to date as from the 1st January, 1912.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim showed an envelope franked with the new 1 a., Indian stamp, and bearing the Durbar postmark, and also a Card of Postal Information issued by the Durbar Post Office, with a specimen of the special Durbar obliteration impressed upon the back of the card.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg then read a most instructive paper on the Early Stamps of Hayti, the information given being chiefly gathered from a careful study of the stamps themselves, the Post Office records of the Republic having disappeared. It was explained that until joining the Postal Union in 1881, Hayti had no postage stamps, hand-stamps marked on the envelope and showing the rate of postage paid being employed, while for a time English stamps, of which a supply was kept in the country, were also used. The mode of production of the first stamps, which were made in Paris, was described, and, owing to the fact that the figures in the shields did not form part of the die, but were added in each case on the manufacture of the plates, Mr. Hausburg had found it was possible to plate the

stamps by the positions of the figures, and by means of flaws and defects existing in the plates themselves. In regard to the number of stamps on the sheets, it was explained that there were at least four panes, and possibly even six panes, each of fifty stamps.

According to Mr. Hausburg's observation the perforated stamps appear to have been printed from new plates, as the defects found in the imperforate stamps are not seen in those with perforations. A number of plates were employed, and as certain colours apply only to stamps printed from particular plates, there is no difficulty in deciding to which plate any specimen belongs.

From a careful examination of dated copies Mr. Hausburg has ascertained that the use of the imperforate stamps continued for at least three years after the introduction of the perforated issue.

It was further established by the paper that there is no justification for the subdivisions of these issues as ordinarily given in catalogues.

After a certain date (the earliest dated stamp found by Mr. Hausburg being in September, 1899) it appears that the new plates were made from dies containing the figures of value, the stamps from these plates being accordingly always the same.

The paper, which is full of valuable information, of which the above is only an inadequate summary, will be read with great interest when it is published in the *London Philatelist*.

To illustrate the paper, Mr. Hausburg gave a display of his magnificent collection, which is practically complete in every detail, and comprises essays and proofs and a very large number of entire and reconstructed panes of the various stamps described in the paper.

A resolution recording the very cordial thanks of the Society to Mr. Hausburg for his valuable and interesting paper and display was moved by the President.

In moving the resolution Lord Crawford congratulated Mr. Hausburg on the successful solution of the difficult problems involved in the consideration and study of the stamps of Hayti, and very aptly described the work achieved as a monument of industry. The resolution was seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, and on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE first general meeting of the session 1911–12 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, October 17th, 1911, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), M. P. Castle, M.V.O. (Hon. Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, P. Ashley, C. L. Harte Lovelace, K. Wiehen, E. W. Arnold, J. E. Booth, T. F. Stafford, D. Field, A. J. Séfi, D. Thomson, H. M. Jones, M. Weinberg, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on April 24th, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

In accordance with Rule 11, as revised at the last Annual Meeting, the various names submitted for election were ballotted for, and Messrs. P. Otto Falck, W. H. Regan, Miguel Alena, J. H. Roskilly, Rev. R. Foster, and Mrs. E. O. Courtney were duly elected as Ordinary Members.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Vice-President for the handsome ballot box presented to the Society.

A fine assortment of Entires was presented to the Society's collection by Mr. S. McCance, and stamps were received from the President and Mrs. E. O. Courtney.

The Hon. Librarian reported many valuable donations to the library during the summer months from the President, Messrs. H. L'Estrange Ewen, Whitfield King and Co., Paul Kohl Ltd., D. Field, W. H. Peckitt, Charles Mendel, Stanley Gibbons Ltd., Gebrueder Senf, W. R. Ricketts, Herbert Clark, B. Gordon Jones, Percy McCraw Mann, G. Harrington, A. Passer, Fred J. Melville, A. Montader, Dr. F. Kalckhoff, and the British Guiana Philatelic Society.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks, and special thanks were accorded to the President and to Mr. Ewen for their very generous contributions.

The President, Messrs. A. J. Séfi, and H. A. Slade were elected on the Committee to examine the *Glossary of Philatelic Terms* submitted to the Third Philatelic Congress, and to make reports and suggestions to the Permanent Committee.

At the conclusion of formal business the Hon. Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle, gave a display of his wonderful collection of the early issues of Trinidad, accompanied by descriptive notes.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Castle by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, and carried with acclamation. An opportunity was taken by both speakers to congratulate Mr. Castle on being the recipient of so well deserved an honour as the Victorian Order at the hands of H.M. the King.

A successful and most enjoyable meeting terminated at 8.25 p.m.

THE second general meeting of the season 1911–12 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, November 21, 1911, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. Percy Ashley, W. A. Boyes, A. H. Harris, W. B. Edwards, K. Wiehen, Dr. T. Stewart Adair, G. Semple, C. R. Sutherland, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. H. Newton, S. R. Turner, J. R. Laing, D. Field, A. J. Séfi, J. C. Sidebothem (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and six visitors, including Mr. Albert Bruce-Joy, the celebrated sculptor, Mr. G. B. Burgin, the well-known novelist, and Dr. Robertson, Chief Medical Officer of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on October 17, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. Nelson Clift, H. Le Cocq, and Stanley Walker were elected ordinary members of the Society.

Copies of the first number of *The World of Stamps*, and a copy of the first part of the Auction Catalogue of the stock of the late M. J. Bernichon were laid upon the table.

A letter was read from the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee intimating that the Royal Philatelic Society had undertaken to hold the Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain under their auspices in London in 1914.

Entires and stamps were presented by the President to the Society's collections.

Various philatelic publications were presented to the Library by the President, Messrs. S. McCance, J. M. Bartels and Co., Whitfield King and Co., Paul Kohl, Ltd., W. H. Peckitt, Victor Marsh, A Friedemann, Bertram W. H. Poole, J. H. Smyth, Ltd., N. S. Nikolaides, the Birmingham Philatelic Society, the Swedish Philatelic Society, the Avondale Stamp Exchange Club and the International Philatelic Union.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

At the conclusion of the formal business the President passed round for inspection some most interesting impressions of the 1d. and 2d. Post Paid Mauritius stamps. These impressions were taken from the original plates which were presented by His Majesty the King to the Royal Philatelic Society, one copy being supplied to each of the members of the Council only. Curiously enough, the stamps were engraved on the back of an advertisement plate of an hotel in Port Louis.

The Vice-President, Mr. H. L. Hayman, then favoured the members with yet another of his instructive and entertaining displays, accompanied by illustrative notes. This time "Errors and Curiosities of Philately" was the subject chosen, and Mr. Hayman showed a really remarkable collection of philatelic errors, freaks, and curiosities gathered from all countries. Inverted heads, double and treble surcharges, errors of printings, colours and surcharges were all present in bewildering profusion, some specimens being absolutely unique. For completeness, the exhibition must stand unrivalled, and it entirely deserved the cordial and unanimous vote of thanks that was proposed by Mr. C. R. Sutherland and seconded by Mr. T. H. Harvey. Mr. Hayman, in responding to the vote, hinted that he had further surprises in store; if so, they will be heartily welcomed by the general body of members.

Mr. Percy Ashley then favoured the members with a valuable paper entitled "Errors of Literature"—a collection of examples of errors from all quarters, from the "Vinegar Bible" to the modern daily press. The compilation of such a paper must, of necessity, entailed a considerable amount of labour and research, and it was highly appreciated by the members present.

Mr. G. B. Burgin proposed, and Mr. W. G. Cool seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ashley for again placing his services at the disposal of the Society. The vote was carried with acclamation and suitably responded to.

A most enjoyable meeting terminated at 8.30 p.m.

THE third general meeting of the session 1911-12 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, December 19th, 1911, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. Percy Ashley, W. A. Boyes, J. R. Laing, Sydney R. Turner, T. E. Sansome, F. Read, Edward Buhl, A. Wallace McGregor, D. Field, A. J. Séfi, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian) and H A. Slade.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on November 21st, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

A ballot was taken and Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud was duly elected a life member, and Messrs. B. W. Milward, Ronald Southey, and Karl Frowein, jun., ordinary members of the Society.

Stamps were presented to the Society's collections by the President and Vice-President.

Philatelic publications were received for the Society's Library, from the President, Messrs. A. Léon Adutt, J. H. Smyth, W. H. Peckitt, Whitfield King and Co., A. Friedemann, Walter Morley, and from the Isle of Thanet and the Birmingham Philatelic Society.

All the donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The President handed round for inspection specimens of the 5, 10, and 15 cts. stamps of Nicaragua that possessed a peculiar history. The values aforementioned having run out, Railway Parcels stamps were printed in black on the back, and as the inscriptions could easily be forged, it was ordained that they be fixed on the envelope by one corner only in order that the postman might turn them over to see if Railway stamps had really been used.

Delegates for the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain Margate, 1912, will be appointed at the January meeting.

On inquiry, it was stated that the "wants lists" for stamps for the collections of the Society were in course of completion, and would be published and circulated with the least possible delay.

At the conclusion of formal business Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg gave a display of his magnificent collection of "Sydney Views," numbering upwards of 600, and in nearly every case in perfect condition. The collection represents an enormous amount of philatelic research.

Mr. Séfi proposed, and Mr. Wallace McGregor seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg for his great courtesy in again bringing part of his treasures before the Society. This was carried with acclamation and suitably responded to.

The meeting terminated at 8.10 p.m.

H. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

"Killaha."
St. Albans.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 5 and 6 December, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
French Colonies, 1876, 4 c., pair	3	5	0
German China, 1900. hand stamped, 3, 5, 10, and 20 pf., mint	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 80 pf., ditto	5	5	0
Great Britain. 1d., "V.R.," with trial cancellation	9	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red-brown, Serpentine roulette	2	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, £1, brown-lilac, "Specimen"	8	15	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow, on piece	3	10	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 2 gros., black on rose	2	15	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓rd gro., "Drittd" error,* no margins	2	7	6
Afghanistan, 1875-6, value in tablet, 1 r., purple, the variety with unit in value,* cut into at left	2	5	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., heavy postmark	9	0	0
Ditto, 1857-9, 1s. 9d., green, pin-perf.,* with gum, with letter from the late Mr. Douglas Garth, giving his own and Mr. Tapling's and Major Evans' opinions as to its authenticity	6	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 6d., brown, rough perfs.,* off centre	3	5	0
Lagos, 1904, single CA, 10s., mint £5 10s. and	6	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	.
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., deep blue, early, heavily cancelled	7	0	0
Niger Coast, 1894, ½ in blue on half 1d., vermilion, with another stamp	3	15	0
Orange River Colony, 1905-7, wmk. multiple CA, 4d., scarlet and sage-green, a strip of 3, centre stamp being the error "Iostage," mint	2	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, single CA, £1, purple and green, mint	2	15	0
Transvaal, 1879, 1d. in red on 6d., black, type 16, pair	6	0	0
Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 1861, 5 c., carmine and green	4	5	0
Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., rough perf., 4d., rose, a pair, with double perf. at top but no perfs. at bottom, mint	2	15	0
Barbados, 1878, 1d. on left half of 5s., rose, reading upwards, damaged at left top corner	3	3	6
Grenada, 1881, broad Star, 2½d., "PENCF"	2	0	0
Fiji, 1874, Gothic "V.R.," 6 c. on 3d., green, creased and pin-hole	2	18	0
New South Wales, "Sydney Views," 1d., carmine-lake, a pair, one is the variety without trees on hill, cut into at right	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose-red, pair	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull carmine, pair	3	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, "Sydney Views," 1d., another pair, paler shade, one is a little close at bottom	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate I retouched	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, Plate II, early impression	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, the variety with whip omitted	2	7	6
Ditto, 3d., green on yellowish, large margins	6	0	0
Ditto, "Diadem," 11½–12, 8d., orange	3	10	0

Sale of 3 January, 1912.

Bremen, 1867, perf., 3 grote, black on blue, a strip showing the three types,* one is slightly thinned and one is creased	2	2	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 10d., brown, Die 4, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d., mint	3	0	0
India Service, 1867–73, ½ a., blue, type 2, block of 4,* slightly defective	3	7	6
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, repaired at right	2	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., orange, medium, early impression	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, early impression, heavily cancelled	3	5	0
Natal, 1908, multiple CA, £1 10 0, orange and purple, mint	20	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, yellow, repaired	2	5	0
Papua, 1906, 6d., black and myrtle-green, with *double* overprint, corner pair, mint	12	0	0
Tasmania, 1864–70, serrated perfs., 2d., yellow-green	4	0	0
Victoria, 1860, laid paper, 3d., deep blue, cut into design at left	2	2	0
Collection: 8776	51	0	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 30 November, and 1 December, 1911.

Bremen, *percés en scie*, 10 gr., black, mint	2	0	0
Hamburg, 9 sch., yellow, imperf., on piece	5	15	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, cut into at left	2	6	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., deep green, pair,* one stamp marked	3	7	6
St. Vincent, 1872, 11 to 12½, 1s., rose-red, mint	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, plate 1, pair, worn impression	4	10	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 4d., orange, pair,* one close at left	2	0	0

Sale of 15 December, 1911.

Hamburg, 9 sch., yellow, imperf.	5	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1st issue, 5s., orange-yellow, block of 4, mint	2	4	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 2½ in red on 1½ A, "Zanzidar"	3	7	6
United States Periodicals, 1879, $36,* thinned	1	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, $48, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, $60, ditto	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 1895, no wmk., set of 12*	5	15	0
Hawaii, 1865, 1 c., deep blue*	2	0	0
New South Wales, "Sydney View," 2d., blue, Plate II, the variety with shading outside fan ornament, defect in one corner	2	12	0
Collection in Oppens, 2033	43	0	0

Sale of 5 January, 1912.

Great Britain, 1d., rose-red, Plate 164, sheet of 240*	8	0	0
Tuscany, 1853, crossed lines, 9 crazie*	6	10	0
Hongkong, 1874, perf. 12½, 4 c., slate, mint	4	0	0
Mafeking, complete set of 19 stamps	7	10	0
Orange River Colony, 1905, 4d., "IOSTAGE," in a block of 4, mint	2	5	0
Transvaal, 1877, black overprint, hard-surfaced paper, 1d., bright red, fine roulette, S.G. No. 155, mint	3	3	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion, short at right	6	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, corner clipped	4	0	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., defective	5	5	0
Ditto, 1888–9, $1, green, mint	2	10	0
British Honduras, 1891, "6" in red on 10 c., mauve, surcharge inverted, used with another 6 c.	2	17	6
New South Wales, "Sydney," 3d., on blued,* no margins	2	6	0
New Zealand, 1856, serrated perfs., 1s., blue-green, thinned	6	0	0
Queensland, 1868–79, Q and Crown, 12 × 13, 1d., vermilion*	8	0	0
South Australia, 1902, 8d., ultramarine, "Eight," mint	12	0	0
Tasmania, 1856, pelure paper, 1d., brown-red, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1870–1, 4d., blue, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1871–9, 11½, 1d., vermilion, S.G. 113, mint	4	7	6

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 7 and 8 December, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
France, 1849, 25 c., blue, *tête-bêche*, pair or piece, one cut into	2	15	0
Ditto, 1870, 15 c., bistre, ditto, ditto, creased across	2	12	6
Great Britain, 1847, 1s., green, block of 14	4	4	0
Ditto, 1867, Cross, 10s., grey-green,* slight defect	3	10	0
Russian Levant, Wenden, 2 k., black and rose, with certificate	2	2	0
Spain, 1853, 2 rs., heavy postmark	2	15	0
Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow, close and slight defect	21	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, 8d., brown, little cut on right	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, cut into on left	2	4	0
Ditto, 1861, 2s., blue, clean-cut perfs.	3	0	0
Cape Triangular, 6d., lilac, rouletted	2	0	0
Ditto, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	4	12	6
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red*	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, pair,* creased	4	0	0
Lagos, 1s., orange, value 15½ mm., mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, ditto, 16½ mm.*	2	0	0
Transvaal, 1882, Een Penny inverted on 4d.* off centre	2	6	0
Zanzibar, Nov. 1895, blue surcharge, 1 a., plum	2	6	0
Cayman Islands, 2½ on 4d., block of 4, mint	11	0	0
Dominica, 1887, CA, 6d., orange, sheet of 60, mint	9	17	6
Newfoundland, 4d., orange*	3	7	6
Ditto, 1s., orange	5	5	0
St. Vincent, 1877, 11 × 15, 1s., vermilion, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1881, ½d. on half 6d., pair*	2	2	0
Trinidad, 1d., blue, cartridge paper, heavy postmark	2	6	0
New South Wales, "Sydney," 3d., emerald, on entire	2	8	0
Ditto, 1853, 8d., orange-yellow*	14	0	0
Victoria, 1857, laid horizontally, perf., 1d., green, strip of 6 on entire	2	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 16 November, 1911.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, imperf., mint	3	5	0
Great Britain, octagonal, 10d., brown, pair,* with gum	3	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red on bluish, pair, worn plate	2	10	0
Transvaal, £5, green, mint	2	4	0
Turkey, first issue, 20 p., yellow, design reversed*	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 p., slate-purple, design reversed	7	7	0
Victoria, 1850, 2d., lilac, imperf., block of 4, on piece	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., blue, ditto, ditto,	3	10	0
Ditto, 1854, 2d., brown-lilac, block of 6, thinned	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., green, imperf., on piece	2	4	0

Sale of 30 December, 1911, and 1 January, 1912.

Canada, Jubilee set, from ½ to $5*	3	17	6
Falkland Islands, 1d., multiple C A, sideways, mint, pane of 60	3	10	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, pair	7	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1892, 20s., pair	4	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, early, repaired	2	18	0
New Brunswick, 5 c, "Connell," perforated proof	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., "Crevit omitted," repaired	2	6	0
Ditto, 2d., shading outside fan, defective	1	14	0

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MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of 23, 24, 27, and 28 November, 1911.

* Unused.	$	Exchange at 4.87. £	s.	d.
U.S.A. Providence, 1847, 10 c., black on bluish, strip of 4, red cancellation	56	11	10	0
U.S.A., 1851, 24 c., lilac, imperf.*	130	26	13	11
Ditto, 1861, 24 c., violet,* white line between "S" and "T" of "POSTAGE"	126	25	17	6
Ditto, State, $10,* O.G.	45	9	4	10
Ditto, ditto, $20,* O.G., slightly off at top	28	5	15	0
Bermuda, 1874, 3d. on 1d., rose	17[50]	3	11	10
Brazil, 1861, 430 r., yellow, imperf., block of 4, dot cancellation	32	6	11	5

* Unused.	$	Sterling. Ex.4.87. £ s. d.
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta, free from rubbing	28^{50}	5 17 0
Canada, 12d., black	290	59 11 0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 4d., blue on blued,* O.G.	27^{50}	5 13 0
Ditto, 1855, 1s., deep green, block of 4,* O.G.	70	14 7 6
Cape Woodblock. 4d., *dark blue*	46^{50}	9 10 11
Ditto, 4d., *vermilion*, repaired	200	41 1 4
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	25	5 2 8
	25 & 26^{50}	5 8 9
Ditto, 1s., ditto, close at left	41	8 8 4
Sydney Views, Plate 11, yellowish paper, 1d., pale red, pair	38	7 16 1
Ditto, ditto, no trees on hill, No. 7, 1d., red	30	6 3 3
Ditto, ditto, bluish paper, 1d., carmine-red, pair, Nos. 4 and 5	44	9 0 9
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-red, No. 14,* (?)	45	9 4 10
New South Wales, 1852, 6d., "WALLS," slightly thin	25	5 2 8
New Zealand, N.Z., roulette-ted, 2d., pale blue,* O.G., off centre	72	14 15 8
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose	54	11 1 9
Ditto, 4d., on 1s., vermilion, on piece	50	10 5 4
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, pair, one cracked	33	6 15 6
Victoria, 1861, 4d., rose, single-lined "4," rouletted	20^{50}	4 4 2
Stamps on Original Covers.		
Canada, 1852, lower diagonal half of 6d., purple-black, used as 3d.	39	8 0 2
Ditto, 1857, 7½d., green	30	6 3 3
Cape Woodblock, 4d., *dark blue*, small margins	42	8 12 6
France, 1849, 1f., vermilion, creased	49	10 1 3
New Brunswick, 1s., bright red (?)	88	18 1 5
Nova Scotia, 1s., dull violet, with 3d., dark blue	151	31 0 2
Trinidad, 1855, 1d., blue, litho	21^{25}	4 7 3
Total sale	$\$12{,}676^{70}$;	£2603 0 3

Sale of 13 and 14 December, 1911.

* Unused.	$	Sterling. Ex.4.87. £ s. d.
Mexico, 1861, 1 r., black on green, pair, overprinted "Guadalajara"; on the back there is an impression in black of the Dos Reales stamp, but only covering the right-hand stamp of the pair	29	5 19 1
Mexico, 1861, 2 r., black on yellow, error, overprinted "Campeche"	32	6 11 5
Ditto, 1867, "Mexico," in Gothic type, ½ r., black on brown, pair,* O.G.	31	6 7 4
Ditto, "Campeche," 1867, 25 c., blue on black, on large piece	92	18 17 10
United States, 1861, 3 c., lake, pair,* O.G.	24^{50}	5 0 7
Ditto, 1867, imperf., 3 c., rose, pair,* O.G.	35^{10}	7 4 2
France, 1849, 40 c., pair, one Type 2	15^{50}	3 3 7
Oldenburg, 1858, ⅓ gro., black on green*	33^{50}	6 17 6
Saxony, 3 pf., red,* O.G.	52	10 13 7
Holland, 1852, 5 p c., pale ult., on very thick paper, block of 4*	44	9 0 8
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., lake-red, block of 6,* O.G.	27^{25}	5 11 11
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., orange, block of 6,* O.G.	35^{25}	7 5 2
Nova Scotia, 1s., dull violet, on piece	76	15 12 2
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, close at left	51^{25}	10 10 5
Tasmania, 1864, rouletted, 4d., blue, pair	27^{50}	5 12 11
Total sale	$\$5610^{80}$;	£1152 2 3

* * *

MESSRS. GILBERT AND KÖHLER.

Sale of 6/11 and 13/15 November, 1911.

* Unused.	Fcs., including the 10% payable by buyers.	Sterling. Ex.25.20. £ s. d.
Argentine, 1864, 15 c., blue, imperf.*	424^{60}	16 17 0
Bolivia, 1871, 11 stars, 500 c.*	214^{50}	8 10 3
Colombia, 1864, 50 c., *red*, pen-marked	632^{50}	25 2 0
United States, State $2, $5, $10 and $20,* set of 4	1130^{80}	44 17 6
Ditto, Navy, 2 c., *green**	385	15 5 7
Mexico, Eagle, 3 c., brown, with surcharge*	154	6 2 3
Peru, ½ peso, *rose*, 1858	423^{50}	16 16 1
Philippines, 1854–5, 10 c., carmine, strip of 5	291^{50}	11 11 4
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., blue, "CORROS"	374	14 16 10
Ditto, 1855, 5 c., red-orange,* type 1	253	10 0 10
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 2s. 6d., green*	138^{60}	5 10 0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., green*	166^{10}	6 11 10
Ditto, ditto, 10s., green*	217^{80}	8 11 11

* Unused.	Fcs., including the 10% payable by buyers. $	Sterling. Ex.25.20. £	s.	d.
Niger Coast, 5s. on 2d.*	412[50]	16	7	5
Ditto, 10s. on 5d.*	434[50]	17	4	10
Lagos, 10s., lilac-brown*	330	13	1	11
Mauritius, 1848–58, 1d., vermilion on greyish	992[20]	39	7	5
Natal, 1857, 1d., rose	176	6	19	8
St. Helena, 1862, perf. 12½, 6d., blue*	665[50]	26	8	2
Swazieland, 1889–92, 10s., brown*	165	6	10	11
Zululand, £5, lilac and black on red*	270[60]	10	14	10
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf.	298[10]	11	16	7
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto*	440	17	9	3
India, 1854, ½ a., *red**	539	21	7	9
Labuan, 2 cents on 16 c., blue* (No. 22A)	330	13	1	11
New Zealand, 1862–3, pelure, imperf., 1d., vermilion*	247[50]	9	16	6
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow*	143	5	13	6
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	132	5	4	9
British Guiana, 1851, 1 c., black on carmine	445[50]	17	13	7
Nevis, Litho 6d., sheet of 12*	1980	78	11	5
Ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto*	332[20]	13	3	8
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet*	436[70]	17	6	7
Newfoundland, 4d., vermilion, on entire	242	9	12	1
Ditto, 6d., ditto	225[50]	8	19	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	445[50]	17	13	7

Sale of 11–16 December, 1911.

France, 1849, 1 fc., vermilion, pair,* no gum	1650	65	9	7
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., ditto, on entire, close at left	556[60]	22	1	9
Ditto, Journal Stamp, 5 c., lilac, imperf.*	632[50]	25	2	0
Reunion, 1851, 15 c., black*	803	31	17	4
Naples, ½ t., Arms, on piece	638	25	6	4
Spain, 1851, 2 reales*	885[50]	35	2	9
Ditto, Madrid, 3 cuartos, bronze*	412[50]	16	7	5
Great Britain, 1d., "V.R."*	429	17	0	6
Switzerland-Geneva, 5 × 5 *	941[60]	37	7	4
Tuscany, 60 crazie	335[50]	13	6	3
Ditto, 3 lire,* no gum	1749	69	8	1
Buenos Ayres, 4 p., red*	446[60]	17	14	5
Do., 5 p., orange	330	13	1	11
Antoquia, 10 c., pale lilac, on entire	533[50]	21	3	4
Bolivar, 10 c., green, Type 2	357[50]	14	3	9
Peru, 1858, ½ p., rose, on entire	566[50]	22	9	7
Total sale	$89,699[50]	£3559	10	1

THE

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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXI. FEBRUARY, 1912. No. 242.

The Standardization of Values of British Colonials.

MANY communications have revealed to us an abundant and universal recognition of the present unsatisfactory conditions applying to the proper recognition of the older British Colonial issues. The remarks recently made in this Journal on this subject have received the widest acceptance, clearly denoting the fact that any movement destined to remedy this evil would elicit the strongest support from all sections of British Philately. The grievances, in a word, are (1) That the standard British Colonial issues require a proper, equitable and proportionate valuation, and (2) That such being arrived at, these values should remain stable and fixed—subject only to the legitimate changes effected by time and demand. It is a good many years since the issues of "Great Britain and Colonies" have been subject to the process known as "overhauling," and the almost universal opinion seems that the time has now arrived for that salutary operation. We are fully aware that there have always been difficulties in the way of exercising any effective control over catalogues, but the world has moved on and we think that such amendment is within the reach of practical Philately.

In our opinion two conditions are essential to success. The first is that the movement must have the widest support. It is for matters affecting the whole body of Philatelists that the annual Congress has been rendered an accomplished fact, and we consider that this question is eminently one that should be raised and decided at the forthcoming meeting. The second condition is that due recognition must be given to existing interests, and that the aim of the new movement should be to enhance and support the well-earned reputation that the leading British stamp catalogues have acquired.

Any raising of the ancient controversies such as a "Collector's Catalogue" will be quite out of date. A priced catalogue has only weight, as such,

when it represents stamps to be sold, hence the energies of collectors are best confined to the philatelic aspects of the question, though the inclusion, or exclusion of, certain varieties is, however, a point that may be usefully considered by collectors. In a word, the functions to be exercised by any body in the future can be best defined under some such title as those of an "Official Committee of Revision."

Nothing is more essential to the stamp trade than financial stability, and in the interests of those firms who issue catalogues we are absolutely persuaded that the joint recognition of both buyers and sellers as to what are true and honest valuations will work untold benefit for the future of stamp-collecting. We trust, therefore, that the next Philatelic Congress will see this very important question thoroughly ventilated and discussed, and we are firmly convinced that, if due regard is paid to the conditions we have ventured to foreshadow, a result will be attained beneficial alike to the dealer and collector.

Some Notes on the Stamps of Sweden.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on November 2nd, 1911.

By BARON E. G. E. LEIJONHUFVUD.

Introduction.

THE little labels to pay postage, in which we are all so interested, came into use fifteen years later in Sweden than in England. Yet there is this peculiarity, that the first idea of "something stamped" came from a member of the Swedish Diet, Count Treffenberg, who as early as March, 1823, made a proposal to use STAMPED PAPER as payment of postage. After having had the matter referred to a committee, in which Treffenberg explained and defended his proposal, it was finally defeated with arguments that to the present-day generation would seem extremely ridiculous. We all know of Rowland Hill's proposals in his pamphlet *Post Office Reform*. After various ups and downs Hill's ideas were accepted by the Government, and in January, 1840, the new postal regulations were issued. The most remarkable change was the way in which postage was to be paid. The "Queen's Heads" came into the world, and a new chapter in its history had actually commenced.

Brazil, Switzerland, the United States, Russia, France, and other countries soon adopted the new system, but the first Swedish stamps were not issued until 1855. It took three years to get the Bill through the Diet, the law-makers of the day being afraid of the increased cost, and the proposal was several times defeated. In March, 1855, the Diet finally decided to change the scale of payments for postage and in connection to accept payment in the shape of stamps to be affixed to the letter. Count Sparre got the first contract to print the stamps, and the Government paper factory at Tumba supplied the rather rough, hand-made (wove) paper which was used.

According to Mr. Holmberg's statement in *Sveriges Frankotecken*, the first stamps were delivered in sheets of 200 for each value. It consisted of 807 sheets of the 3 sk. Bco., 3242 sheets of the 4 sk. Bco., 501 sheets of the 6 sk. Bco., 1032 sheets of the 8 sk. Bco., and 250 sheets of the 24 sk. Bco.

Issue 1855–8.

All the Swedish stamps have been typographed on wove paper with the exception of the King Oscar stamps, the 5 kr., blue, and the new current stamps King Gustaf, which are line-engraved. The paper varies very much in the first issue, but with the exception of the 3 sk. Bco. there are two distinct kinds of paper, THIN and THICK. In the case of the 3 sk., green, the documents in Stockholm prove conclusively that only one kind of paper was used and that the whole issue of this value was printed during 1855. Of the other values there are many printings after that year. Mr. Holmberg states that the entire issue of the 3 sk. Bco. was 315,000 stamps, of the 4 sk. 6,984,900 stamps, of the 6 sk. 266,900 stamps, of the 8 sk. 798,800 stamps, and of the 24 sk. 231,800. When the coinage of the country was changed in 1858, quantities of the sk. Bco. stamps were burnt in connection with the issue of the second or öre issue. There were two burnings: we have documents of the first one proving that the following quantities were burnt in June, 1858:—

3	sk. Bco.	134,500.
4	„	188,325.
6	„	23,600.
8	„	5,200.
24	„	37,850.

Later on in the same year the second burning took place, but we have no information of how the different values were disposed of, except that the total face value of the second burning amounted to 69,367 Rdr. Rmt., or nearly to the same amount as the first burning, *The 3 sk. Bco.* had FOUR different printings, the last one being 29th of December, 1855, and ALL on thin paper. The 4 sk. had sixteen different printings, the last in 1858. The 6 sk. had six printings, the last in 1857. The 8 sk. had nine printings, the last in 1857, and the 24 sk. Bco. had the same number of printings at the same dates as the 8 sk. The 3 sk. Bco. exists in two or three slightly different shades, besides the famous error in yellow. If this colour is genuine it will probably have occurred when printing the 8 sk. Bco. One of the plates has been found damaged, and by mistake one of the 3 sk. Bco. plates has been inserted.

There are many shades of the 4 sk. Bco. both on thick and thin paper. The rare grey-blue is always on thick paper. We have about three shades on both kinds of paper of the 6 sk Bco. Of the 8 sk. the lemon-coloured occurs only on *thin* paper, the other shades appearing on both thin and thick. Of the 24 sk. all the shades occur on both papers, but the deep vermilion is very much rarer than the paler one. There are various type-faults caused by the wearing of the plates. The best known is "FYBA" instead of "FYRA" on the 4 sk. Bco. Another is "PYRA" instead of "FYRA." The general belief is that the 3 sk. Bco. is the rarest stamp of the old issue, but according

to my experience this is probably a mistake. Any one who has collected and handled these stamps will find it is much more difficult to get a good copy of the 6 sk. Bco., in spite of the fact that the dealers continue to quote a higher price for the 3 sk. Even used 6 sk. Bcos. are not common, not to mention the extremely rare colour GREY-BROWN. Of the 8 sk. Bcos. the lemon-coloured is the most rare ; the issue is the largest next the 4 sk. The smallest edition of the sk. Bco. stamps is the 24 sk., but a greater number of these remained in circulation as compared to the 6 and 3 sk., and are consequently not so difficult to acquire as the latter.

Second Issue, 1858–72. *Value in Ore.*

The design is the same as for the sk. Bco., but the plates are new. The shield is narrower than on the Bancos, the crowns in the shield are also narrower, and the two top ones are placed further apart. The crown above the shield differs considerably in the two issues ; the orb on the Bco. stamps is larger and partially hidden by the loops of the crown, and both the orb and the cross are shaded. In the 1858 issue the orb is quite visible and smaller.

The shading of the 5 öre varies from pale green to yellow-green, dark green, and even grey-green. The 9 öre has also a number of different shades from brown-violet to pale violet. Even pinkish violet occurs, but may be the result of acid in the gum or some exposure. Grey ones have not been found. The 12 öre occurs in all sorts of shades, and specimens have been found imperforate on one or two sides. The ultramarine colour is probably the finest and rarest. One sheet of this issue was printed on both sides, and there are three copies known to have been preserved ; they are all unused and are probably among the rarest stamps of Sweden. The 24 öre exists in many different shades, and an error in the type occurs pretty frequently in the word "ÖRE," where we find "ÖRF" instead. Of the 30 öre we find four distinct shades and some differences in the figure "3." This stamp is known imperforate. The 50 öre, red, has also several shades, and shows the same type-errors as in the two lower values. The local stamp 3 öre, brown, was originally meant for use in the larger towns where local post of an official nature had been arranged, but as the plates did not get ready in time the post officials borrowed the plates of the private black local stamp. It was printed in one or two shades of brown, and although it was without value, a postal circular fixed its value at 3 öre, and it could be used for any kind of postal purposes : it was consequently a PROVISIONAL stamp, and the first issue occurred in December, 1861. It was not issued after December, 1862, when the new 3 öre stamp was ready. The design of the new 3 öre —the Lion type—is perhaps the most artistic of all the Swedish stamps. It was issued for a period of ten years. Specimens occur printed on both sides, the back always showing part of two or more designs. They are exceedingly rare. A very similar design in values of 17 and 20 öre appeared 1866. The 17 öre is found in various shades from violet to grey. No grey ones are poststamped before 1870, which would appear to show that only the last printing contained the rarer colour. The 20 öre "Lion" varies from brick-red to brown-red ; the latter is the least common. Imperforate specimens are known. The second issue, or the

"Shield" issue, ceased when the Post Office handed the contract to Jacob Bagge in 1872. The new issue is the so-called "Figure" issue from 1872–7.

The black local stamp was a private stamp started in Stockholm as early as 1848. It was used until 1884, and when the postal authorities took over this service its originator was granted a small pension until his death. It had, however, never the same postal standing as the brown 3 öre local, and could only be used in Stockholm. The reprint, on the other hand, was a Government reprint and had full postal use. It was sent to all the postal authorities abroad, among other specimens of reprints, and was called "1 skilling Bco." (after July, 1858, "3 öre"). It was printed on the postal paper from Tumba factory. The colour varies from black to grey-black, but it is not possible to say which was the first print, as the used copies are all poststamped with a star, or in Stockholm with a stamp without date or year, only "Stockholm" and the number of delivery, for instance, "5 TUR" being the fifth delivery. We have specimens both on thin and thick paper. The ones printed in 1856 were on thin paper.

Reprints.

Foreign post offices continued to make requests for specimens of the first Swedish stamps long after the time when they were current. As there were no sk. Bco. left (only 9 öres and the brown locals) in the post-office stock, the Postmaster-General decided to have some reprints made. New plates were made out of the old dies (the original ones having been lost), and the first printing commenced in March, 1868. Every frame had nine stamp-plates arranged in three lines. The second reprint took place in October, 1868, and *not in 1871*, as has been the customary belief. An order was now given that at no time must the reprints kept in the post office in Stockholm get below five hundred pieces of each value. At the commencement of 1871 there were only two values below this figure, viz. the two local stamps, and 900 of these were immediately ordered and printed. The demand for the 3 sk. Bco. was so great that already in July, 1871, a second printing of that value became necessary. It was delivered in August of the same year, and was the only sk. Bco. reprint in 1871.

We know very little about the last reprint of 1885. But not only were the Bancos reprinted, but also the entire "Shield" issue, the Lion types, and the two local stamps, as well as the 1 r iksdaler. By this time a new perforating machine was in use, and the 1885 reprints are perforated 13. About the same time an official in the post office made use of the plates to print a few sheets of each value on another paper thinner and more shiny than the regular paper. The postal authorities made no difference between this print and their own, nor does there seem to have been any inquiry as to its appearance. This particular "private" reprint is extremely rare, though all the 1885 reprints are scarce, the post offices not being permitted to sell them to private persons. We find from Mr. Holmberg's investigation that the 3 sk. Bco. has been reprinted four times (twice in 1868, once in 1871, and once in 1885); the black local an equal number of times; all the other values of the sk. Bco. series have been reprinted three times (twice in 1868 and once in 1885). The local brown

has been reprinted twice (in 1871 and 1885), and the rest (the "öres" and "riksdaler") once in 1885. The differences between reprints and originals are in some cases very slight. In the 1868 reprint of the black local there is an error in the plate, causing a white spot on the right side of the oval frame of the little balls; as a rule the reprints of the 4, 8, and even 24 sk. Bco. are very difficult to distinguish from the originals. The 3 sk. and 6 sk. are in a different colour, although the grey-brown 6 sk. may cause the most experienced some trouble. The 1885 reprints are easy to distinguish because of the changed perforation; the colours are also much brighter, the paper whiter, and the general appearance fresher. The 17 öre reprint was only printed in grey.

Issue in Figures, 1872–7.

Special dies were engraved for each of the values of this issue, and there are consequently as many types as there are values. They were also printed in sheets of two hundred in each complete or double sheet. This issue shows a number of type errors and differences caused by the wear of the plates. The most common is one to four dots in front of the word "Frimarke" or after "Öre." A part of the plate has evidently been damaged and a new piece put in; in filing off the screws some unevenness has been left, which is the cause of the dots. The shading of some of the figures is caused by worn plates. Originally the plate had only the outline of the white figures, but as the plates became worn the cut-out bottom of the figures has touched both the colour and the paper. The paper was still the same, and the watermark similar with the exception of the lines in the edging, which are absent. The perforation is still 14. There are 3, 5, 6, 12, 20, 24, 30, 50 öres and 1 riksdaler. They have all several shades, the most marked being the well-known 6 öre, grey. The 12 öre is seen printed from plates so worn that the circular line which surrounds the centre part has nearly vanished and the figures have become very thick. In this issue the word for twenty is spelt differently to what it was in the two first issues; it is spelt "Tjug*u*," instead of, as formerly, "Tjug*o*." The 30 öre is now spelt "Tre*t*io" instead of "Tre*tt*io." The 50 öre has two distinct shades. The 1 riksdaler is printed in two colours, and each sheet had consequently to pass through the press twice. The middle part with the three crowns is frequently out of position. The 4 öre, grey, appears in 1877. The type of the figure "4" is different from any other, and as it was only printed twice there are not many shades.

Second Series of "Figure" Stamps, 1877–86.

The principal difference between this and the first is the perforation, which now is 13. The errors in the type which we have commented on in the first issue occur again in this. The colours in the 20 and 24 öre are frequently so changed as to cause surprise; and many official documents exist referring to the supposed falsification of these stamps. The truth is, however, that the gum and the quality of the colour (lead colour was used) are to blame for these changes. The 3 öre has several shades, and is known imperforate, the 4, 5, and 6 have only darker and lighter shades of grey, green, and violet. This issue has no grey 6 öres, but *imperforate* specimens are known.

The well-known and quite authentic error 20/30 occurs in this issue ; the mistake has probably taken place in the following way : one of the plates has been damaged, and when replacing it with a good one the frame of the 30 öre (the plates were in sections) came to be inserted by mistake. When comparing the frames of the 20 öre and the 30 öre, we can distinctly see that this is the way the mistake has occurred, as every detail of the 30 öre plate corresponds with the frame of the error. According to Mr. Holmberg there were 6000 sheets printed with one error in each sheet, of which printing 182 sheets became useless and were destroyed, leaving 5818 good sheets. This print was delivered on December 19th, 1879, but was not sent out to the various post offices until January, 1880. The error was discovered in February, 1880, when 1583 sheets had been sent out. The Postmaster-General immediately ordered all the sheets to be sent back, but we do not know how many were kept contrary to order and sold to collectors. On March 31st, 1880, 4848 errors were burnt, leaving 970 out in circulation. There is no way of ascertaining how many of these remain in existence. A great number had been used on postal orders, and as the Government found the stamps had become valuable it sold a parcel of such orders, from which the majority of these stamps now in collections no doubt originate.

The 1 riksdaler was printed only *once*, 1877. The change in coinage took place in 1873, but the 1 riksdaler remained in use until 1879. When the change from riksdaler to 1 krona took place the centre of the 1 krona stamp was probably produced by altering the engraving, but using the same plates as were used for the centre of the 1 riksdaler. The frame is, however, a new production, and the two frame-lines are closer together than in the riksdaler ; the stars in the ring are smaller and occupy different positions ; finally, the loops in the "S" in "Sverige" are closer than in any of the other values. The shading was at first like the riksdaler shading, but later printings show both a different brown and blue colour.

10 *öre*, *red*, 1885–6.

This stamp, which is the first to have the head of the reigning king, was issued in connection with the reduction in postage which had been decided upon in November, 1884. It is typographed and has a very pale carmine colour. There was a lot of trouble with the printing of these stamps, and after a number of complaints had been made as regards the paper, a thin kind was tried, which, however, proved worse than the previous ones. When gumming and perforating this print, nearly the whole issue became useless and had to be destroyed ; consequently very few of the thin ones came into circulation. There are stamps on bluish paper and stamps printed on a kind of cream paper.

The Series with Posthorn on back, 1886–1900.

This series has all the values of the previous one except the 12 and 24 öres. To this came a new value, *2 öre*, for inland wrappers. The posthorn was to help the Postal Authorities to check off the stamps, and was put into practice when the printing firm also commenced to supply the paper. Formerly the Post Office supplied the paper and the contractor had to pay

the full value of a lost sheet. The paper was now prepared at a private paper factory "Klippan," and the small posthorns were printed on the back of the sheet in such a way as to ensure one horn on each stamp. The edging has eight larger posthorns, three on each side. There is very little to say about the different shades of the various values. They exist, but are not very marked, with the exception of the 50 öre, red. From 1891 this stamp shows a very deep carmine, so powerful that the design is visible on the back of the stamp.

Of the 10 öre, several were let into circulation imperforate. The one "krona," light brown and blue, continued to be issued with the posthorn long after the rest of the series had been replaced by new stamps. This was only caused by a desire to make use of the paper in stock. The *2 öre, yellow*, was printed from the 24 öre plates after the centre had been taken away and a new centre made from a copper-engraved die with the new value inserted. The differences we notice in the figure are caused by the lack of care when producing the die, and the spots before "Sverige" and after "Öre" are caused by unsuccessful efforts to "doctor" part of a defective plate. We have also specimens where the outer centre ring is broken and which was caused by careless soldering of the new middle piece to the old frames. Two printings were made of this stamp in 1891 and 1892. The first print has a number of sheets with a slightly darker colour.

10/12 *and* 10/24, 1889.

In 1889 the Postal Authorities decided to use up the large stock of the old 12 and 24 öre stamps in their possession and to surcharge them in a dark colour "Tio öre" and a design to hide the old value. They were surcharged in blue and the entire print was made on stamps of perforation 13. The 10/12 was issued in numbers about ten times as numerous as the 10/24 (correct figures 1,957,000, 204,400); the 10/24 has two different shades like the original issue.

Double-coloured "Figure" Stamps, 1892.

A new design was brought out, 1892, for all the lower values (2, 3, and 4 öre), and a new value, the 1 öre, was added. They were printed on the same kind of paper as the line-engraved stamps issued the year before. The frame is the same for each value. For the 1 öre and 3 öre the first printing was done at the same time, as the brown colour permitted this. The second colour was printed in afterwards. Inverted watermarks are known in all the four values. Of the 1 öre, brown and blue, there are a few imperforate sheets known to have got into circulation. The 2 öre has several shades on account of the great many printings. I have seen no imperforate 2 öres. The 3 öre varies very slightly in shade. This value was considered unnecessary already, 1896, and the printing stopped. When, however, the 15 öre stamp was issued shortly afterwards and together with the 3 öre could be used for international postal orders (maximum 25 fr.), the printing of these stamps commenced again in 1897 and continued until 1903. The 8 öre had by this time made its appearance and could with the 10 öre serve the same purpose.

4 öre, carmine and blue, was the first of the new "Figure" stamps to be issued. At first the colour was a clear carmine, but after 1895 the stamps were

printed with the same aniline carmine which penetrated the paper (as in the 50 öre, posthorn, 1891, and the 50 and 10 öre Official of 1892) and made the stamp look blurred. The blue has various shades, and the stamp is known imperforate, though very few copies came into circulation.

Line-engraved Stamps, 1891.

Of these stamps, the finest as regards workmanship of the Swedish stamps, the 5 and 20 öres were the first to be issued, then came the 10 öre, and after that the rest of the series. They were printed in sheets of 200 in each, and the watermark was a Crown in each stamp and the words "KUNGLIGA POSTVERKET" in large letters on each side of the frame. Inverted watermarks are found in all values except the 1 krona. The first print was very *dark* green, then came a short period of printing with worn plates which made the stamps *pale* green. The latest print became blue-green. They were issued in 1896, and caused some trouble by being mistaken for 20 öre, blue, when seen by artificial light. This caused an order to print the 5 öres in yellow-green, and they appeared early in 1897. Two or three sheets of the dark-green ones got into circulation imperforate by a genuine mistake in 1893, and are rare stamps. One of the most interesting genuine errors occurs among these 5 öres. When preparing to print the 30 öre, brown, in 1891, a proof printing of the colour was made before the previously printed 5 öre plates had been removed. The stamps printed thus became 5 öres in brown colour. By mistake one of these sheets later on came into the pile of 30 öres awaiting gumming and perforation, and the control clerk did not notice the mistake. With every new issue the first stamps ready are sent to the foreign post offices, and it was the officials in Berlin who noticed the error and sent word about it to Stockholm; it was then found on investigation that many similar errors had been sent to different general post offices. These would not part with the errors, and the Post Office in Berlin asked for two more copies, which were sent. There are now seven copies left in Stockholm, and they are most jealously guarded. One single copy came into private hands through a very high official in the post office, but this fact was not disclosed until after his death. His copy came into Professor Lindstrom's possession: only a few days ago I received information that I can have it for a large sum. The 10 öre, carmine, was at first dark, later on it appeared in lighter shades. Imperforate 10 öres have twice been sent out by mistake: it is supposed that 300 sheets of 100 stamps in each came out. A few of these imperforate 5 öres and 10 öres passed through the post and were poststamped in the ordinary way. They are not now allowed to be used for postage because of the unofficial letting out of some sheets of nearly all the King Oscar values in 1897. The 20 öre, blue, has several shades. The imperforate unofficial sheets that came out were from one of the latest printings. The 30 öre was issued 1891, and has a few variations in shade. The 50 öre was first printed in dark-grey colour, afterwards it appears in grey-lilac and blue-grey. As it was difficult to distinguish it from the 20 öre, blue, by artificial light, it was later altered to grey-brown. The 5 öre of 1906–7 did not at first turn out very yellow-green, but having once appeared in that shade it has kept its colour without much variation;

the previously referred to unofficial imperforation is not rare in pairs or even small blocks, but there are not many complete sheets or large blocks. The 15 öre is brown and red-brown. Only a very few imperforate came out, probably only one sheet of 100. The 25 öre, orange, shows barely any differences in shading. The one sheet imperforate that was smuggled out has made even a pair of this stamp rare. Of the 8 öre there are three distinct shades, the latest print being red-violet. The sheet of 100 stamps in my collection are the only ones that were let out imperforate.

The 1 krona King Oscar shows different shades in the carmine, but the grey colour is without any marked shades. It occurs imperforate, but is rare. The 5 kronor stamp was issued 1903, and being of the same size as the Official stamps, there was only room for fifty in each sheet. The watermark is the usual Crown, only two of them standing on end, one above the other, and no inverted watermarks have been found. The 50 öre, brown-grey, previously referred to, came into circulation 1904: we find two shades, brown-grey and green-grey.

(*To be continued*).

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1912 became due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without further delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer,

C. E. McNAUGHTAN,
4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

At the meeting of March 7 there will be a Display by Fellows of one or more values, of an entire issue of any country.

This Display was originally set for February 15 in the Programme of the Season.

On March 21, Mr. T. W. Hall will read a Paper on the Early Issues of the Argentine Republic, and give a Display of the stamps.

This Paper and Display was originally set for March 7 in the Programme of the Season.

MR. REICHENHEIM'S ARTICLE UPON THE TWO TYPES OF CURRENT DESIGN OF FRANCE.

THE author of this article, published in our last issue, writes as follows to correct an error which has inadvertently happened with regard to the illustrations:—

"I am sorry to see that in my article on page 5 of the January number of the *London Philatelist*, the sketch showing the arrangement of the types on the sheet has been placed in the wrong position:

"The last sentence of the first paragraph should read:—

"'I searched high and low for a complete sheet, showing the arrangement

I

II

and although I advertised,' etc.

"The large sketch should have been placed at the end of the next paragraph after the words:—

'surcharged "ALEXANDRIE," showing the following arrangement:—'

"I shall be glad if you will kindly insert this correction into the next number of your esteemed Journal."

SALE OF THE HOLITSCHER COLLECTION.

AMONG the principal attractions at the recent Vienna Exhibition were the numerous treasures exhibited by Herr Robert Holitscher, of Buda-Pest, and they were recipients of the highest recognitions alike by the jury (obtaining in all five medals) and the spectators. It will therefore be a surprise to learn that the owner has parted with his collection, which has been acquired by Herr Béla Szekula, the well-known dealer of Buda-Pest. The total amount paid for the collection is stated to be a very large sum, as Mr. Holitscher's collection was undoubtedly one of the most important in Austro-Hungary. His great speciality was unsevered blocks and stamps upon entire, of which he had a marvellous profusion, many of the rarities being repeated over and over again. The countries in which these features are specially noticeable are those of Hanover and other German States, Switzerland, Italian States, Spain, Roumania, Hungary, Brazil, Cape, Mauritius, New South Wales, and others. Of these, the Spanish collection may be deemed the most important, as the early issues were represented in abnormal profusion; but the stamps of the German States, notably Hanover, were also remarkably strong. We understand that the several countries are to be sold entire, so that the collection will not be absolutely broken up.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM J. GARDNER.

WE learn with the most sincere regret of the death of Mr. Gardner, which sad event occurred at San Francisco on December 12 last. Mr. Gardner was undoubtedly one of the most able philatelists in America, and his reputation was fully appreciated in this country, it being known that his studies in such countries as Japan, China, Hong Kong, etc., represented philatelic knowledge of a very high order. His influence will be much missed in San Francisco, and we extend our earnest sympathies to the members of his family and his brother collectors in California.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* for January 13 gives the following appreciable tribute:—

"Mr. Gardner was one of the oldest members of the American Philatelic Society, and always active in the work of the Pacific Philatelic Society, so well known as a band of enthusiastic collectors and thorough students of stamps. He has written articles of merit for the philatelic press, and, had he lived, would probably have given us writings of importance based on studies he had been making in recent years. His collection of the stamps of China, which won a gold medal at the A. P. S. Exhibition at Chicago last

summer, showed how much can be done with a small country, and how interesting it can be made when arranged and described as he had done. For many years Mr. Gardner was greatly interested in collecting and studying the stamps of Japan, acquiring, among other things, the Moser and Osborn collections. His collection of that country ranked very near the top. It was possibly exceeded in money value by one or two in the world, but he gave place to none in his understanding of the stamps and the study he had devoted to them."

BARONETCY CONFERRED UPON MR. HENNIKER HEATON.

THE announcement that the King has been pleased to confer a baronetcy of the United Kingdom upon John Henniker Heaton, Esq. will be received with the greatest satisfaction in philatelic circles, whose members have received many proofs of the kindly interest taken in the pursuit by the new Baronet. It is officially added that it was intended to make this announcement when other New Year honours were conferred, but it has been delayed till now owing to Mr. Henniker Heaton's absence abroad.

The son of the late Colonel Heaton, Sir J. Henniker Heaton is a native of Rochester, where he was born in 1848. He settled in Australia, becoming a landowner and newspaper proprietor. He took a prominent part in public affairs in Australasia, and as long ago as 1885 he represented the Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference, and during the whole of his public career spent his energies in promoting postal and telegraphic reforms. Twelve years ago, in recognition of his services, he received the freedom of the City of London in a gold casket, and as long as his health permitted him to sit in the House of Commons the electors of Canterbury remained faithful to him; in the last four elections no opposition was offered to his return. Himself a keen chess player, he inaugurated the Parliamentary match played by cable between the United States and England in 1897.

"The new baronet," says *The Daily Telegraph*, "has been for many years the champion of cheap postal and telegraph facilities. He has been the kindly, but none the less vigilant and active, censor of a long series of Postmasters-General, who, gradually, but no less surely, have adopted many of his numerous suggestions. These have not only promoted inter-communication between the Mother Country and the oversea Dominions, and between the different parts of the United Kingdom, but have no doubt contributed in large measure to the growth of trade within the Empire. While still the member for Canterbury, he carried into effect his scheme of Imperial penny postage, was instrumental in securing the adoption of telegraph money-orders, and is the 'father' of many other valuable postal reforms."

FOURTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WE are desired to publish the information following as to the next Congress:—

A handsome triangular Congress souvenir stamp is being printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. in six different colours, and will be ready shortly. Complete sets may be obtained of the Hon. Secretary, price 3d. One of the features of the Congress will be a cinematograph film illustrating

the process of stamp manufacture at Messrs. Perkins Bacon's factory, specially taken by the Warwick Trading Company. Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. are also providing the machine and operator for the practical demonstration of Perforating, whilst a lantern lecture on the History of Perforations will be delivered by Mr. Fred. J. Melville.

Ladies will be welcomed to the Stranger's Gallery at all business Sessions of the Congress, and their presence at all the social functions is especially desired.

In response to inquiries, the Committee desire to announce also that all philatelists are at liberty to attend the Congress Sessions as visitors, whether officially appointed as Delegates or not, in which case however they will not have the power to vote. Stamp collectors interested in the Congress are urged to visit Margate during Congress week and to take part in the special social programme that is being arranged.

The following special terms are quoted to Congress Delegates and Visitors by the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, which is the official head-quarters, and it is hoped that all Delegates and others will take advantage of them.

En Pension (including bedroom, lights, attendance, table d'hôte breakfast, luncheon, and dinner) for a stay of not less than three days, 12s. 6d. per day, 1st and 2nd floor rooms, and 10s. 6d. per day, 3rd floor and smaller rooms.

A la Carte. Bedroom, lights, and attendance 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per day according to room and floor. Table d'hôte breakfast, 2s. 6d.; luncheon, 2s. 6d.; dinner, 4s.

It is also hoped to secure special reduced railway fares for Delegates travelling between London and Margate.

A temporary post office will be in operation in the hotel during the Congress, and letters, etc. will be cancelled with a special souvenir postmark.

Thirteen more Societies have nominated their Delegates, making a total of twenty Societies at present represented.

Will all other supporting Societies kindly nominate their Delegates without further delay, and thus confer a favour upon the Executive Committee?

The Committee will also be glad to receive suggestions of items for the Congress Agenda at the earliest possible moment in order that the programme may be completed.

Further donations to the Congress Fund are acknowledged with thanks.

As it is estimated that at least £150 will be required to meet the expenses of organization, it is hoped that all British Philatelic Societies and individual philatelists interested in the Congress will donate as early and as liberally as possible.

All communications and donations to be addressed to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,

D. B. ARMSTRONG,
"Llanadern," Broadstairs, Kent.

FORGED STAMPS: A SERIOUS LEGAL ASPECT.

A PERUSAL of the statement of the following case as reported in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 9th February will reveal an unpleasant and unsatisfactory state of things with regard to the purchase of forged stamps

The decision of His Honour Judge Lumley Smith may possibly be good law, but is assuredly not consonant with equity or justice, and we do not think that the "caveat emptor" theory can be held to exonerate the vendor of forged stamps, as in very many cases the purchaser, as in all other forms of collecting, necessarily relies largely upon the judgment of the vendor. We sincerely trust that this decision may not be allowed to stand, as it must inevitably have a bad effect upon stamp-collecting:—

"Mr. Edward Healey, stamp merchant, Wormwood Street, E.C., in the City of London Court, claimed against Mr. W. R. Ollis, 32 Ashley Road, Burton-on-Trent, the return of £7 10s., which he had paid for four penny Tasmanian stamps and a pair of 2d. Victorian stamps bought of him.

"Mr. J. M. Myers, instructed by Mr. Harry Myers, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Horace Fenton for the defendant,

"Plaintiff said he advertised in the *Exchange and Mart* as a buyer of foreign stamps, and defendant wrote and said, 'I have some Tasmanian, penny blue, first issue Van Diemen's Land, with good margins, and would like to have your best cash offer for same and other Colonials.' He sent his traveller for them, and after a few days he bought them for £7 10s., which he paid. Then other stamps were offered of the same kind from the neighbourhood. As they were very rare he became suspicious, and upon investigation found that the defendant's stamps were forgeries. He, therefore, demanded the return of his money. He had handed the second lot of stamps to the Stamp Trade Protection Association, and they were prosecuting in the matter. Defendant had since admitted that the goods were forgeries. He did not suggest that the defendant knew it at the time of the sale. There were many forged stamps about and the trade wanted to trace their source.

"Mr. Fenton urged that the plaintiff bought after inspection, and must abide by his bargain.

"Judge Lumley Smith said he must find for the defendant with costs. Stamp sellers would have to put, as the great art dealers did in their catalogues, 'Stamps of or attributed to Tasmania.' The doctrine caveat emptor applied.

"Mr. Myers asked leave to appeal, and said the case was of great importance to all stamp collectors. It was the general custom to return money paid for forged stamps.

"Judge Lumley Smith declined, and said Mr. Myers had put his case extremely well."

Reviews.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL, 1912.*

SINCE the last edition this "has undergone a change of proprietorship," and from the merits of its contents success is assured.

In the "Story of the Year" the modern system of collecting is strongly upheld. Assuredly the interest of a specialized collection is largely enhanced by the exhibition, with the stamps themselves, of objects illustrative of their origin. Such objects, enumerated by the Editor, are many; but in the "etc. etc." might be included

* *The Stamp Collectors' Annual*, 1912. Ninth edition. Edited by D. B. Armstrong. London: H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C. 1s. net.

the designs of coins and medals, which have frequently been adopted for postage stamps. The various exhibitions and the last Congress have suitable paragraphs, likewise the Royal distinctions conferred on the Vice-President and Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society. Amongst those who have passed to their long rest are noticeable such names as "Mr. Justice" Philbrick and Monsieur "Doran Astuc." The reader will, however, have no difficulty in establishing their identity.

Philatelic Novelties and Foreign Postal Agencies occupy the following two chapters, a list of all the offices being given and many of the stamps illustrated. A history of the establishment of these offices is well and fully described.

The Year's Best Books is headed by that "truly wonderful work," the *Crawford Catalogue*, which certainly takes first place in philatelic literature. There are, however, 923 columns, not pages, as stated. The other chief works are all reviewed, but it is unnecessary to enlarge on their many merits here.

Several pages are occupied by details of the Postal Establishments of the French Colonies and French Stamps used Abroad. The latter should be most useful to specialists.

An article from *Chambers' Journal* on Perforations, illustrated by an early perforating machine, is very interesting reading. With becoming modesty Mrs. Edith Field has devoted less than a page to Philately and the Fair Sex. The relevance of the illustrations to the article on "The Stamp Market in 1911" is not apparent; the originals, even in mint condition, would scarcely excite keen competition at auction.

Amongst the celebrities, familiarity seems to have bred contempt, e.g. Hausberg, L. L., and Tilliard, J. A., whilst Baron "Antony" de Worms has taken to dropping his "h's."

The Chairman of the forthcoming Congress contributes some notes on the arrangements for next May, together with a view of the hall wherein the Congress will meet. There are directories of the stamp trade, giving most of the dealers and auctioneers throughout the world; also of British stamp exchange clubs and philatelic societies of the world. That Philately is in a flourishing condition is clearly evidenced by the fourteen closely printed pages necessary to enumerate the clubs and societies. The future is even more promising, since the Editor hopes to extend these lists considerably in the next issue.

Amongst the Edwardian stamps the Harrison 2½d. is rightly stated as "having appeared with the new perforation guaging (*sic.*) 15 × 14," whilst the current 4d. is given as "perf. 14 × 15." In the Check List the date of the Harrison 3d., perf. 14, is also incorrect. A new feature is the Press Guide, included in which are the principal journals of all countries. The Literary Index for 1910–11 concludes the volume, and the claim that the list may be regarded as a "practically complete guide to the most important articles published during the last twelve months" appears to be amply justified. It would, however, have been advisable to have allowed someone with a knowledge of French, and especially German, to revise the references to articles in these languages, the errors in which are far too numerous; a title such as that found under Sicily, viz. "*Das Wapper von Sigitien sinst und Sety:* Dr. M. Lebder," is almost unintelligible.

The variety of subjects covered by the "Annual" is so great as to provide items of interest to all philatelists, and the volume is well worth the necessary outlay of 1s. to include it in the library of every collector.

THE STAMP YEAR, 1912.*

Judging by the first word of the "Preface to the first Issue," this latest evidence of Mr. Melville's activity made its appearance literally on a "red-letter" day. The work naturally contains several articles, for practical purposes, identical with those in the "Annual." On these, and others consisting mainly of statistics, little comment is needed. Philatelic Exhibitions are rendered conspicuous chiefly by a full-page portrait of Mr. Adolf Passer.

Full details of the new stamp-issuing countries are provided, as well as very instructive, though not original, articles on the "Cape Woodblocks" and the New South Wales 2d. diadem, lithographed.

Collectors of new issues will do well to peruse the colonial colour scheme with care, as this will no doubt be adopted throughout the colonies for the forthcoming George V issues.

The law concerning forgeries, etc., is most ably set forth; it would have been more practical to have quoted the section of the Act now in force rather than that which has been repealed by the Post Office Act 1908, which, by the way, is misquoted as 8 Edw., c. 7; more suggestive of Edward I than Edward VII. Though undoubtedly interesting, the relevance of this chapter to the present year in particular is rather obscure, considering that the leading case was decided over fifteen years ago.

Next follows Registration and Insurance, consisting mostly of comment on the "Post Office Guide."

The obituary notices are better than in the "Annual," but the reader is liable to receive a dreadful shock at finding Mr. A. Léon Adutt's portrait amongst those of the departed. He will, however, be fully reassured on turning to page 109. The portraits of the late "first President of the Philatelic Society" and Mr. Adutt would have been more appropriately presented in this order.

A most curious feature of the New Issues is shown by a comparison of the dates assigned to the Harrison and Somerset House emissions, with those given in the "Annual"; in the case of the 10d. the difference amounts to a fortnight. Which is correct?

It is said that up to now Tripoli has "been almost unknown to the 'man in the street'"; for this reason, presumably, it has been deemed necessary to go back prior to the seventh century B.C., and give its history up to the present time, before setting forth details of this country's stamps.

The next four pages of letterpress are devoted to elaborate mathematical calculations intended to ascertain the value of collections which do "not contain any great rarities." This wonderful formula shows the value of 1000 stamps to be *ad libitum*, i.e. zero, whilst 999 and 1001 are presumed to be worth a definite amount. The buyer of collections on this system will no doubt save time but lose money.

* *The Stamp Year*, 1912. Compiled by Fred J. Melville. London: W. H. Peckitt, 47 Strand, W.C. 1s. net.

Though the Press Directory contains fewer entries than the "Annual," it has several not found therein, the two together forming an almost complete list. The Daily Telegraph Stamp Index and Books of 1909–11 follow; the latter is given as a tentative list from 1909, because Lord Crawford's catalogue ends with 1908. Finally comes a Polyglot Dictionary of English, French, German, and Spanish words useful to philatelists. This is admirably compiled, with very few mistakes, that most noticeable being "oak branches," translated "feuilles de chêne."

Unlike the "Annual," the stamp "Year" would be expected to chronicle only events which took place during the previous twelve months, with a certain amount of philatelic licence; but of the two it contains more material suggestive of padding. None the less a shilling is as well spent on this volume as on its *confrère*, and to compare their similarities and contrast their differences will enliven many dull winter evenings. PERCY DE WORMS.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

CANADA.—We gather from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the remainder of the Georgian set have appeared.

Adhesives.

5 c., blue.
7 c., bistre.
10 c., brown-lilac.
20 c., olive-green.
50 c., purple.

Mr. C. Lathrop Pack has kindly sent us a vertical strip of three 5 c. Edwardian stamps on which the *vertical* lines *under* "Canada Postage" and "Five Cents" are so faint in places that they have practically disappeared. There may be other points which we have failed to notice, having only the 1 c. and 2 c. to compare with.

NIUE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the ½d. King Edward stamp, surcharged "NIUE. ½ PENI." in carmine.

Adhesive.

½d. green; wmk. N. Z. and Star; perf. 14 × 15.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* writes: "Our attention has been called to the fact that in the sheet of the 8d. thick postage, watermarked Crown A, perf. 12½, several stamps have the value measuring 15¼ mm., the normal measurement being 16¼ mm. The difference, which is due to the wider space between the two words, is very noticeable when the two varieties are seen in a pair or block. These varieties are not together, as in the case of the large and small 'Queensland,' but are in various places in the sheet.

"The same varieties occur in the sheet on the Crown and SA paper. So far, we believe they have not been chronicled."

EUROPE.

CRETE.—*Italian Post Offices.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the current Italian 15 c., slate, overprinted "LA CANEA."

Adhesive.

15 c., slate; usual overprint; perf. 13½.

DENMARK.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the current 20 öre stamp in an ultramarine instead of dark blue colour.

Adhesive.

20 öre, ultramarine instead of dark blue.

LEVANT.—*Austrian Post Offices.*—We are informed that the 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30 piastres Postage Due are now issued on thick chalkless paper instead of thin.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Postage Due. Third Printing.

1 piastre, green, thick chalkless paper.
2 ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,,
30 ,, ,, ,,

Issued 20.12.11 or earlier. There are now three printings of these stamps :—

Thick chalky paper, stamps tight green.
¼, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 30 piastre.
Thin ordinary paper, stamps dark green.
¼, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 30 piastse.
Thick ordinary paper.
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30 piastre.

LIECHTENSTEIN.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us the new stamps for this Principality. Each has a *portrait of the ruling Prince.* Inscribed "K.K. OESTERR. POST IM FÜRSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN" (Royal Austrian Post in the Principality of Liechtenstein).

Adhesives.

5 heller, green ; unwatermarked ; perf. 12½ × 13.
10 ,, rose ,, ,, ,,
25 ,, blue ,, ,, ,,

PORTUGAL.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 2½, 15 on 5 reis, 100 reis and 1000 on 10 reis of the Vasco da Gama set of Madeira overprinted "Republica" have been issued for use in Portugal.

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes us as follows :—After having got a sheet of the new 5 cop. stamp mentioned of by me in the last number of the *London Philatelist*, I send you a strip of five from the bottom of the sheet with the same imprint on the margin of the sheet as on the 20 cop. value "Kpeg. Typ. 1910," from which you will gather that the 5 cop. value has also been printed in 1910, but owing to the reduction which took place in the tariff for city letters for St. Petersburg and Moscow, the 5 cop. value became superfluous and was little used, so there remained a large stock, and this delayed the issue of the new stamp until November, 1911."

SERVIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds four values to the set lately issued with portrait of King Peter to left.

Adhesives.

50 paras, brown.
1 dinar, salmon-orange.
3 ,, marone.
5 ,, violet.

AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.—An addition to the set of five Telegraph stamps converted to Postage stamps and chronicled on page 15, is made by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. sending us the 25 centimos surcharged CORREOS UN CENTIMO in *black*, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the 4 c. of 1903 and the 10 c. of 1907 overprinted "HABILITADO 1911."

Provisionals.

CORREOS UN CENTIMO in black on 25 centimos, purple, Telegraph stamp.
4 c., lilac and black of 1903, overprinted "HABILITADO 1911" in black.
10 c., blue and black of 1907, overprinted "HABILITADO 1911" in red.

Mekeel's Weekly adds the latter stamp with *black* surcharge.

HONDURAS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the following to the set of 1911 Officials, and lists the different perforations of both the ordinary and official stamps of 1911.

Officials.

2 c., green, perf. 12, black overprint.
20 c., yellow ,, 14, carmine do.
50 c., brown ,, ,, do. do.
$1 olive-green ,, 12, do. do.

The varieties of the current type now known are :—

Ordinary.

Perf. 14 ; 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 20, 50 c.
Perf. 12 ; 2 c., $1.

Official.

Perf. 14 ; 1, 5, 6, 10, 20, 50 c.
Perf. 12 ; 2c., $1.

NICARAGUA. — *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* have received the long-expected permanent issue, printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., of London.

Permanent Issue.

No wmk., perf. 14 even.

Design very slightly larger than current British stamps. Allegorical figure standing in centre; "REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA" at top : "CENTAVOS" at foot ; "CORREOS 1911" at each side.

1 c., green.
2 c., rose.
4 c., brown-purple.
5 c., blue, centre black.
10 c., red-brown.
25 c., green, centre black.

Mekeel's Weekly adds the 6 c. yellow-brown to the above set, also a 35 c. blue-green and red-brown in an entirely different design, being a horizontal oblong, though of the same size as the others. The centre shows the familiar range of mountain peaks, the first being surrounded by the Liberty cap.

UNITED STATES.—Referring to page 328, Vol. XX, we find that *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* gives the following lists of the Postal Saving Bank stamps :—

Wmk. U.S.P.S. in double-lined capitals.

2 c., black.
50 c., green.
$1, ultramarine.

Wmk. U.S.P.S. in single-lined capitals.

1 c., deep violet.
2 c., black.
10 c., carmine.

The *Philatelic Gazette* reports the issue of the new 10 c. Stamps with head of Franklin.

The changes in the design from the old issue is stated to be more pronounced than anticipated.

The inscription "U.S. POSTAGE" appears in a curved line following the upper part of the oval. The laurel leaves and ribbons have given place to oak leaves, which extend barely half-way up the stamp. The numerals are in the same position as formerly, but have been made larger and more prominent, while "CENTS" now appears in frame with curved ends. The outer frame consists of a double line with upper corners similar to the new Registration stamp. The colour is orange, somewhat deeper than the former shade. Wmk. single-lined U.S.P.S., perf. 12. We have since received a copy of this stamp from Messrs. J. M. Bartels and Co.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—Capt. A. E. Stewart writes: "The postage stamps of China are being surcharged with four Chinese characters which represent 'Provisional Neutrality.' This is owing to the Republican leaders objecting to the word 'Imperial' on the stamps. All the present issue is being withdrawn and the surcharged stamps used entirely throughout China. The Chinese post offices in Tibet have been temporarily closed. But how long this will be for I cannot say, and probably the new surcharge stamps will be used there when the post offices open again."

As we go to press we have received the following further communication from Capt. Stewart: "Yesterday I saw another official letter cancelling this, as the Republican leaders objected to the two-sided meaning of the surcharge. So the Imperial stamps remain in the meantime. The abdication of the Dynasty is proclaimed now, so I fully expect to see a Republican surcharge on the stamps shortly."

FRENCH MOROCCO.—For "1 fc. on 1 fc." claret on page 16, read "1 peseta on 1 fc."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—We gather from the *Philatelic Gazette* that the following values have appeared with the single-lined watermark P.I.P.S., perf. 12.

Adhesives.

6 c., purple.
10 c., blue.
12 c., orange.
20 c., yellow.
30 c., light-blue.
1 peso lavender.

The Special Delivery stamp with this watermark we have already chronicled.

RIO DE ORO.—A new set has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 centimo as sample.

Design: King's Head to left and inscribed at top "COLONIA RIO DE ORO," with "CORREOS" and value below.

Adhesives.

1 centimo, red.
2 centimos, mauve.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, red.
15 ,, orange-brown.
20 ,, red-brown.
25 ,, blue.
30 ,, lilac.
40 ,, blue-green.
50 ,, lake.
1 p., red.
4 p., claret.
10 p., purple-brown.

Control Nos. at back and perf. 13.

SPANISH GUINEA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on Continental authority, chronicles a complete new set of stamps for this colony.

Adhesives.

Inscribed "TERRITORIOS ESPANOLES DEL GOLFO DE GUINEA—CORREOS."

1 c., black.
2 c., black-brown.
5 c., bluish green.
10 c., red.
15 c., dark rose.
20 c., carmine.
25 c., blue.
30 c., rose.
40 c., red.
50 c., dark orange.
1 p., violet-brown.
4 p., violet.
10 p., dark green.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1911-12.

President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon. L. L. R. Hausburg.
C. N. Biggs. T. Wickham Jones.
D. C. Gray. F. J. Peplow.
T. W. Hall. Franz Reichenheim.
R. B. Yardley.

The sixth meeting of the season 1911–12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 4th January, 1912, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, J. R. Laing, Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud, A. Chilver, E. W. Mann, C. R. Wickins, F. Ransom, T. W. Hall, D. C. Gray, C. E. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, T. Wickham Jones, E. D. Bacon, Lance E. Hall, J. A. Tilleard, C. E. Fagan, B. D. Knox, G. Papier (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 21st December, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary reported that he had received a letter from Mr. William Gordon Campbell resigning his position as an Associate of the Society, and also a letter from Mr. Giwelb, enclosing a New South Wales Registered Stamp, imperf. and printed on both sides, the back having, however, a print of the blue frame only, and this stamp was inspected by the members present with considerable interest.

The Chairman informed the members that at a meeting of the Council the following had been nominated delegates to the forthcoming Philatelic Congress:—

Messrs. M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, Baron P. de Worms, and Mr. R. B. Yardley.

Mr. Yardley then proceeded to give a display with notes of some varieties of New South Wales and of the stamps of Tasmania, and commented on the analogy in the history of the Tasmanian issue of 1856–70 with the stamps of New Zealand.

The display related principally to those from line-engraved local plates and those from the Perkins, Bacon plates, and in his notes Mr. Yardley specially referred to the London prints, the stamps on unwatermarked paper, pelure paper, and watermarked paper, and the machine perforations, which were originally semi-official, and to the other perforations and roulettes.

Among the stamps shown was a mint copy of the 1d., blue, a copy of the 4d., on laid paper, cut to shape, and plates of the 4d. in process of reconstruction.

Among the Perkins, Bacon prints a complete set of die proofs was shown, and also impressions in black from both stages of the die of the 1d., 2d., and 4d., a pair of the 1d., carmine, watermarked Star, in mint condition, and copies of the 2d., green, and 4d., blue, unused.

The no-watermark imperf. issue of 1856–7 and the pelure issue were also represented by fine specimens.

Stamps of the 1857–70 issue on paper watermarked with double-lined numerals were shown, and Mr. Yardley called attention to the fact that these were prepared by different printers and could be identified by the different shades, while the perforations were made by a firm of Walch and Sons, of Hobart, and Postmaster Harris, of Launceston.

The stamps of this issue were very finely represented in the display, and attention may be called to the following:—

A copy of the imperf. emerald-green, 2d., with inverted watermark, printed by Best, and deemed by Mr. Yardley to be the scarcest unused stamp in his collection.

There were many unused shades in the 4d. value, including an unrecorded variety printed on both sides, imperf.

Among the stamps of the 6d. value were numerous unused copies, including fine mint copies of the slate-blue and lilac-rose, imperf., and a block of eight of the 6d., lilac-rose, perf. 11½–12 by the Walch machine, in mint condition.

Mr. Yardley pointed out that the known shades of the 6d. did not accord with the list of printings of this value in the work on Tasmania published by the Society in 1890.

There was a special collection of dated specimens, postmarks, and fiscal cancellations of all values arranged according to date; also a collection of the various "roulettes," attention being specially directed to the town postmarks with a view to ascertaining the origin of the different varieties of roulette.

Postal fiscals of St. George and the Dragon and revenue stamps were also shown.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, and after some remarks by Mr. Yardley in response the proceedings terminated.

The seventh meeting of the season 1911–12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 18th January, 1912, at 6 p.m.

Members present: W. Canning, T. W.

Hall, Lance E. Hall, E. D. Bacon, Baron A. de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, D. C. Gray, B. Goodfellow, H. M. Hepworth, Colonel F. H. Hancock, C. R. Wickins, F. J. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, J. A. Tilleard, A. Chilver, J. R. Laing, B. D. Knox, G. Papier (Associate). Two visitors.

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 4th January, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary reported that Mr. M. P. Castle, the Vice-President, was unable to attend the meeting owing to illness, and that consequently the notes relating to the display of the evening would be read by Baron Anthony de Worms.

The Hon. Secretary announced the death of Dr. Atkinson, a member and Fellow of the Society, on the 20th November, 1911, which announcement was received with much regret by the members present.

The Hon. Secretary also read a letter from Mr. Reichenheim regretting his absence through illness, and requesting the hospitality of the members towards the visitor introduced by him.

The paper by Mr. M. P. Castle, on "The 1860 to 1875 Issues of British Guiana Stamps," was then read by Baron Anthony de Worms, and was accompanied by a magnificent display of the stamps of these issues.

As Mr. Castle's paper will be published in *The London Philatelist*, it is unnecessary to give details in these minutes.

It may be mentioned, however, that Mr. Castle's investigations had resulted in much new light being thrown upon these issues and the different printings and varieties, and particularly the various transfers made and the settings of the stamps in making up the plates.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Castle, and expressing the sympathy of the members with him in his indisposition, was moved by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and unanimously carried.

The following are details of the stamps of New South Wales shown by Mr. R. B. Yardley on the 4th January, 1912, and inadvertently omitted from the minutes of that meeting.

Two specimens of the 2d., Diadem, lithographed.

2d., Diadem, Plate 11, retouched, imperforate—probably one of the stamps printed for the Queensland Government.

Die proof of the 1d., De la Rue type, in black, on Indian paper.

A specimen of the local printing of the 1d., De la Rue type, Plate 1, in red-brown, watermarked single-lined on an entire, dated 28th November, 1864.

A die proof on enamelled card of the 2d., De la Rue type, dated September 5th, -61.

A mint block of sixteen of the 2d., De la Rue, watermarked double-lined ⁂, perforated 12½–13.

6d., De la Rue type, perf. 11, unused.
„ „ „ „ 12½–13 × 10, used.
„ „ „ „ 11 × 10 (mint pair).
1s., De la Rue type, black, perforated 10 × 12½–13, unused, watermarked 10.
10d., De la Rue type, perf. 12 × 11.
Large square stamps, Diadem.
8d., watermarked Crown N S W, Type I, perf. 12½, 13 × 10, unused.
8d., watermarked Crown N S W, Type II, perf. 11½–12, mint.
4d., Captain Cook (centennial), perf. 11, watermarked Crown N S W, Type II.
2½d., blue, Postal Union series, perf. by Comb No. 11 (12 × 11½), used.
½d., grey, perf. 10 × 11½–12, unused.
A single mint specimen, perf. 11½–12.
A ditto, unused, perf. 12½–13 × 11½–12, one of the scarcest stamps of N.S.W.
A strip of six, ditto, watermarked 5, mint.
Stamps, watermarked Crown N S W, Type I, used.
2d., perf. 11 × 12 (Comb I.)
1d., De la Rue type, perf. 10, dated postmark 30th May, 1881, earliest date known to the Publication Committee.
4d., perf. 10, dated postmark 12th July, 1884.
1s., black, De la Rue type, perf. 10, mint, watermarked Crown N S W, Type II.
1d., De la Rue type, perf. 12½–13, postmarked.
1d., De la Rue type, perf. 11½–12 × 11.
4d. „ „ „ 11½–12, used.
„ „ „ „ 10 × 11½–12.
„ „ „ „ 11½, 12 × 11, mint.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society

Secretary's Report for Season 1910-11

Mr. President and fellow members,—In presenting my report for the Season 1910-11 it is satisfactory to know that the Society has successfully weathered the storm of another Season, and is now firmly established as a local institution.

A fortnight ago we embarked upon the third year of what I venture to think may be safely described as public usefulness.

The season just past has not been marked by any event of great moment, but at the same time the Society has made steady progress, and we have evidence that its work has not been unappreciated by the powers that be in the inclusion of the fortnightly meetings of this Society in the programme of the local attractions issued by the Margate Corporation.

It is a source of much gratification to all of us that the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, which is one of the smallest, though by no means the least enthusiastic, in the United Kingdom, should have been honoured by an invitation to hold the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain under its auspices. This invitation I need hardly remind you has been accepted by your Committee, and the Congress will be held in Margate at the

Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, on May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of next year, and no stone will be left unturned by your Committee to ensure the entire success of this somewhat ambitious undertaking.

Promises of support have been received from all parts of the country, but for the greater part of the assistance required we must look to our own members.

The Society, in addition to the Chairman and Hon. Secretary, has three representatives on the Executive Committee, and every officer and Committee man of the Society is also an ex-officio member of the Congress Executive.

I am sure that volunteers will not be lacking amongst those present to-night to assist in the strenous work that lies before us during the next few months.

Funds are also urgently needed to carry out the preliminary work of organization, and I trust that every member will, for the credit of the Society, as well as his own, donate to the Congress fund as liberally as his purse will allow. I would also remind those present to-night of the time-worn adage which tells that "he who gives early gives twice."

We have been fortunate in securing as patron of the Congress that eminent philatelist, the Earl of Crawford, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, and as Vice-patrons Messrs. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., Henniker Heaton, Norman Craig, K.C., M.P., Dr. F. E. Nichol, M.A., Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, and their Worships the Mayors of this and the neighbouring Borough of Ramsgate.

A tentative programme has been drawn up and extensive arrangements made for the entertainment of the Delegates. One Society has already nominated its Delegates and I propose that this Society should no longer delay in appointing its own.

I have also pleasure to submit to you to-night the programme which has been arranged for the ordinary meetings of the Society during the forthcoming season, which I think it will be agreed is an unusually strong and attractive one for a local Society such as ours.

Fifteen meetings in all were held during the past season, and the papers and displays presented were of a very high order.

In addition to several of our own members, we are greatly indebted for interesting contributions to last season's programme to the following visitors, Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, F. G. Arnold, H. H. Harland, A. Ashby, W. E. Lincoln, and also to Mr. E. Heginbottom, who very kindly contributed no less than four evenings' entertainments.

During the season the Society inaugurated its recruiting campaign amongst the local schools, by a series of three successful lectures, at the Jewish, Cliftonville, and Margate Colleges, delivered by the President and Secretary under the auspices of the Postage Stamp League.

At the third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain held at Birmingham, 1911, the Society was represented by Messrs. A. Léon Adutt and D. B. Armstrong.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Abraham Wolfers, the late Secretary, who successfully watched over the destinies of the Society for a portion of two seasons, I resumed my old office as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer in January last, since when I have endeavoured, to the best of my ability, to promote its welfare and further its interests.

Through the hospitality of the President, Rev. Wolfers, and other members, the Society has been freed from any expense in connection with its meeting place, and I am pleased to be able to inform you that the present very comfortable room in which we are now assembled has been generously placed at our disposal by the President for our meetings during the forthcoming season.

Two Auction Sales were conducted by our friend and fellow member, Mr. Jesse Holness, whilst a Whist Drive, organized by the late Secretary, helped to augment our financial resources.

Last year the subscription was raised to 3s. 6d., and it was also decided that lady members should be permitted to subscribe in the ordinary way. To-night you will be asked to consider the desirability of making a return to the old rate of subscription.

It is also proposed to establish an Exchange section in connection with the Society and Mr. Hewett has kindly offered to undertake the duties of Superintendent.

The experiment of holding the meetings in the middle instead of the end of the week not having been attended with success, a return has been made to the old Saturday night meetings, which it is hoped will be conducive to better results. For the convenience of members the meetings will in future be held at 8 instead of 8-30 p.m.

Several revisions and alterations in existing rules are suggested by your Committee all of whom together with the officers offer themselves for re-election.

Four members resigned during the past season and the names of four others have been removed from the register, three new members have been elected.

In view of the very strenuous work that lies before the Society during the Philatelic year now commencing, I must urge upon members the great desirability of uniting in rendering every assistance in their power to the officers and Committee in the execution of their self-imposed duties, and thus maintaining the two proud mottoes of the Society "Floreat Philatelia" and "Incepta Persequor."

D. B. ARMSTRONG,
Hon. Secretary.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 18 and 19 January, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain "I.R. OFFICIAL," 5s., 1885, rose*	3	15	0
Modena, 1852, 1 lira, initialled "E.D." at back	5	0	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross	4	7	6
Spain, 1850, 10 r., blue-green	3	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 r., vermilion	5	10	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	3	3	0
Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c.,* creased	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue,* part gum	30	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red on yellowish, intermediate	6	12	6
Sierra Leone, C A, 4d., blue*	4	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s. bright purple	6	5	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet vermilion	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto, close at top and right	4	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, close and short at bottom	5	5	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, pen-cancelled and colour faded	3	12	6
British Honduras, 1887, 1s., grey, mint	2	2	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, mint	10	0	0
Turks Island, 2½ on 1s., lilac, type 7,* thinned	3	5	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 reales, sepia, upper left ornament defective, uncancelled on entire	5	2	6
Bolivia, 1867, 9 Stars, 500 c., black*	2	0	0
Brazil, italic figures, 600 r. on greyish	5	5	0
Peru, 1858, ½ peso, orange-yellow	2	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., pale red	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2., 1d., red, without clouds	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., red, no trees on hill	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate IV, 2d., blue	2	12	6
Ditto, Laureated, yellowish paper, 1d., carmine-red, pair, one thinned	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, bluish laid paper, 1d., dull red, pair	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange	2	18	0
New Zealand, London print, 1d., dull carmine	3	10	0
Queensland, 1879–80, 2d., deep blue, "PENGE"	3	0	0
Victoria, 1st issue, 2d., lilac, fine background, thinned	2	0	0

Sale of 1 and 2 February, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Levant, 12 p. on 2s. 6d., lilac on blued,* part gum	2	2	0
Lubeck, ½ sch., slate-lilac, with wmk.,* ditto	2	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr., cut close	4	7	6
Ditto, 1861, 3 gr., pale yellow*	4	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, cut close	4	12	6
Holland, 1867–71, 10½ × 10, Die II, 15 c., chestnut	3	5	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross	4	17	6
Sweden, 3 sk. bco., green	2	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., deep yellow-brown, thinned £4 4 0 and	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, thinned	2	4	0
India, 9½, arches, ½ a., red*	4	15	0
Selangor, 1891, 2 c. on 24 c., green, pane of 60 mint showing the various types, also an unchronicled error on the 45th stamp, "SELANGCR,"	35	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., brick-red, error, "CAPF,"	6	6	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, intermediate, 1d., red on blue*	5	0	0
Orange River Colony, 6d., bright carmine, no stop after "V" pair, on piece	3	5	0
Ditto, 6d., bright carmine, pane of 60, mint, with full margins, containing the mixed stops and stops on the line varieties	42	0	0
British Columbia, perf. 14, 10 c., pair, mint	3	10	0
Canada, perf. 12, 6d., grey-purple, off centre	2	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple, pen-cancelled	6	10	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion*	6	10	0
Antigua, 6d., green, imperf., block of 8*	4	10	0
Barbados, 1s., black, imperf., block of 4*	4	10	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	7	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., grapes, full roulettes, thinned	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., S.G. 76, full roulettes	16	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
St. Vincent, 1881, perf. 11 to 12½, ½d., orange, entire mint sheet of 60 with full margins	5	5	0
Ditto, 1883–4, perf. 12, 1s., orange-vermilion, block of 6, mint, showing top and bottom margins	3	15	0
Queensland, 1879, 2d., blue, "PENGE"*	3	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., golden bronze	2	12	0
Collections: 2693, £55; 2301, £25; 3892	22	0	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 30 and 31 January, 1912.

Bavaria, 1849, 6 k., brown, broken circle*	6	5	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 10d., brown, Die IV., mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1855–7, 4d., rose on white, medium Garter,* with gum	3	17	6
Ditto, 1862, 1s., green, circle round "K," on entire	3	7	6
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown*, slight crease	6	0	0
Ditto, 1881, 1d., lilac, printed on the gum, and with inverted wmk., block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1882–3, Anchor, 5s., rose on bleuté,* thinned	2	10	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac, mint	13	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, ditto	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1890, £1, brown-lilac, Orbs, ditto	76	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1892, £1, green, "Specimen," strip of 3 £5 and	5	5	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," 1903, 6d., rare type, mint	2	7	6
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1897, 1d., lilac, inverted overprint	12	0	0
Holland, 1852, 10 c., carmine, strip of 3, variety "Horn" on forehead,* one damaged	2	10	0
Philippine Islands, 1869–74, "Habilitado," 1 real, green of Cuba, block of 21	18	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 reals, red of Cuba, block of 8, one torn	4	15	0
Sarawak, 1895, 2 c., *green*, block of 9,* five creased	6	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1d., brick-red on white, block of 4	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 6, creased	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet, thinned	4	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue*.	17	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange on white, early medium, slight defect	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, early impression, fine colour and lightly cancelled, but no margins	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early impression, lightly cancelled, large margins on three sides and on piece of original, very slightly cut into at top	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another early medium impression, on entire front of cover	7	10	0
Seychelles, 1896, 36 cents on 45 c., double surcharge, mint	3	3	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s. reading upwards, damaged	2	10	0
Nevis, 1861, 6d., grey-lilac, reconstructed plate of 12	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, pair, Nos. 11 and 12	2	0	0
Ditto, 1867, perf. 15, 1d., red, reconstructed plate of 12*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., orange, reconstructed plate of 12	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., blue-green, reconstructed plate of 10, Nos. 7 and 10 missing	5	0	0
Ditto, 1878, litho, 1d., red, reconstructed plate of 12	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, litho, 4d., orange-vermilion,* no gum	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., grey*, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, 1883, ½ in black on half-penny lilac, block of 6, with another, on entire	3	0	0
Ditto, C A., 6d., green*, no gum	3	3	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion.	9	15	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., repaired	3	17	6
Fiji, 1875, Roman "V.R.", 2d. in red on 6 c. on 3d. green, with misplaced double figure,* creased	6	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose-red, pair	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 1*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, Plate 2	3	3	0
South Australia, 1874, "O.S." 9d., rosy mauve	2	2	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow	3	3	0
Victoria, 1860–2, 6d., orange 2 12 0 and	2	14	0
Great Britain, collection, many thousands, mostly on entires and pieces of original, chronologically arranged from 1840 to the present time, including 100 1d. blacks on entires	42	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 11 and 12 January, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
France, 1849, 1 fc., carmine, block of 4	2	10	0
Ditto, 1872–5, 15 c., bistre on rose, error	5	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, worn plate, pair, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1d., "V.R.," black, pair*	18	0	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 2½d., blue	2	4	0
Bangkok, 1882, 32 c. on 2 a., yellow*	6	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose, thinned	5	15	0
Labuan, 6 c. in red on 8 c. violet, strip of 3 on entire	4	7	6
North Borneo, 1889, $10, error, "Dollaps," mint	2	14	0
Perak, 1883, 1 c. on 2 c., S.G., No. 32, with certificate, mint	5	15	0
British Central Africa, March, 1898, perf., 1d., red and blue, mint	4	12	6
British East Africa, 1891, provisional, 1 a. in MS. on 3 a. red, on entire, with two other stamps	3	15	0
Ditto, July, 1895, 3 r., a mint strip of 3, one stamp without trace of surcharge	4	0	0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 r., with surcharge inverted, mint	2	2	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1874, "Thee e" on 4d.	2	4	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red, pair,* creased	6	0	0
Griqualand, small "G" twice on 5s., orange*	2	4	0
Niger Coast December, 1893, Half Penny on 2½d. purple, surcharge in violet, Gibbons' No. 27, mint, fully guaranteed	7	0	0
Transvaal, 1879, fine roulette, 3d., mauve on green, S.G., No. 255	2	8	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., blue, cut round	3	15	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., thinned	5	10	0
Canada, 7½d., green	2	12	6
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, some perfs. clipped	6	15	0
Fiji, Gothic "V.R.," 2d., in black on 6 c.,* some perfs. defective	3	12	6
Hawaii, 1863, thin greyish, 2 c., pen-cancelled	3	0	0
New South Wales, "O.S." on 10s., violet and carmine on bluish	2	17	6
New Zealand, pelure, perf, 1s., green	2	10	0
Ditto, 1864, N.Z., imperf., 1d., red, strip of 3	2	8	0
Ditto, 1872, 2d., vermilion, lozenges	3	10	0
South Australia, 1872, perf. and rouletted, 9d., grey-lilac, on piece	2	17	6
Tasmania, 1889, 2½d. on 9d., pale blue, two surcharges, one inverted, pair, mint	2	10	0
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Western Australia, 1861, "not so clean cut," 4d., ver.*	2	10	0

Sale of 25 and 26 January, 1912.

Great Britain, 1847, 6d., mauve,* part gum	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., red-brown,* pair, creased at top	4	10	0
Wurtemburg, 70 kr., deep purple	3	3	0
Hong Kong, C A, 10 c., blue-green*	2	10	0
Ditto, $10, rose, mint	2	10	0
Lagos, 5s., blue,* with gum	3	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., milky blue, medium state	9	10	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., deep blue, on piece	4	7	6
Nevis, 1878, 4d., yellow*	3	0	0
United States, 1855, 90 c., blue, perfs. little cut on left	2	12	6
Fiji, 1875, Gothic "V.R.," 2d. in black on 6 c. green,* with gum	3	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of 9 January, 1912.

Falkland Islands, 1d., multiple, C A sideways, mint, pane of 60	2	10	0
Great Britain, £5, orange	2	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., blue	3	12	6
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d., expertised, mint	2	8	0
Leward Islands, sexagenary, set to 5s., mint	3	10	0
Natal, King, 30s., lilac and orange, black cancellation	3	0	0

Sale of 13 and 15 January, 1912.

Canada, 7½d., green*	2	2	0
Ditto, 12d., black, "Specimen"	2	0	0
Ditto, 3d., red, imperf., block of 4	3	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	2	10	0
Ditto, 1d., brick-red, £2 4s. and	2	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	2	2	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, small margins	5	0	0
Ditto, clean cut, 8d., brown,* partly re-perf.	3	5	0
Gambia, C C, imperf., 4d. and 6d., both mint	2	0	0
Great Britain, 1878, £1, brown-lilac	2	4	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, repaired	5	10	0
Ditto, 1859 (December), 1d., vermilion, thinned	2	2	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	4	0
Ditto, Connell, proof, 5 c., brown, "Specimen"	2	0	0
Western Australia, 1860, 4d., blue,* imperf., strip of 4	2	0	0

MESSRS. GILBERT AND KÖHLER.

Sale of 10th/13th January, 1912.

* Unused.	Frs., including the 10% payable by buyers.	Sterling. Ex.25.20. £	s.	d.
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair	346[50]	13	15	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf.	523[60]	20	15	6
Ditto, 2s., ditto	330	13	1	11
British Colombia, 1861, 2½d., imperf.*	176	6	19	8
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., indigo, cut square	1408	55	17	6
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., vermilion*	302[50]	12	0	1
Ditto, ditto, 1c., vermilion	275	10	18	3
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., red-brown, small "O"	242	9	12	1
Ditto, ditto, another copy, red, ditto	341	13	10	8
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, figures in frame, pair.	280[50]	11	2	8
New Brunswick, 1s., red-violet, and a 6d., yellow, on entire	638	25	6	4
Ditto, half 1s. and half 3d., used as 7½d. on piece	456[50]	18	2	4
Nova Scotia, reprints of the 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.*	160[60]	6	7	6
New Zealand, 1d., red, pelure paper,* imperf.	385	15	5	7
St. Vincent, 5s., carmine-rose, Star wmk.*	330	13	1	11
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., pair,* one without bar to ½	172[70]	6	17	1
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d., pair	341	13	10	8
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	420[20]	16	13	6
Sungei-Ujong, 2 c., brown, CC, surcharged "S.U." and cross*	183[70]	7	5	10
Newfoundland, 2d., vermilion, *used*	561	22	5	3
Total sale	145,200 = £5761	18s.	2d.	

* * *

MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of 16, 17, and 19 January, 1912.

The Number is taken from *Scott's* Catalogue.

* Unused.	$	Sterling. Ex.4.87. £	s.	d.
St. Louis, 1845, 5 c., black on greenish (20), on entire	145	29	15	6
U.S. America, 1851, 1 c., blue, type 1 (30), pen-cancelled, close at right	23	4	14	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., blue, type 3 (32)	23	4	14	6
Ditto, ditto, 24 c., lilac (37),* O.G.	160	32	17	1
U.S. America, August, 1861, 24 c., violet (60), black cancellation	25	5	2	8
Ditto, 1875, Re-issue of 1861, 1 c, 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., 10 c., 12 c., 15 c., 24 c., and 90 c., all* O.G. (Nos. 102–109 and 111)	149[45]	30	13	9
Ditto, 1902, 1 c., centre inverted (294A),* O.G.	25[25]	5	3	8
Ditto, 4 c., ditto (296A),* O.G. ("Specimen" removed)	61[50]	12	12	6
Ditto, State, $5,* O.G.	106	21	15	4
Ditto, ditto, $10,* O.G.	53	10	17	8
Ditto, ditto, $20,* O.G., 2 pen marks	30[50]	6	5	3
Cape Triangular, 4d., blue on blued (2),* no gum	21	4	6	3
Ditto, 1s., emerald-green (15), pair*	30	6	3	3
Nova Scotia, 6d., dark green,* O.G.	40	8	4	3
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d. (20),* O.G.	17[50]	3	11	10
Trinidad, 1859, clean cut perfs., 4d., violet-brown (29),* O.G.	13[10]	2	13	10
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., deep green (30),* O.G.	17[50]	3	11	10
Total sale	$751 1[60] = £1542	8s.	5d.	

* * *

Some Prices Realized at the December 29th, 1911, Auction Sale of EUGENE KLEIN, Inc.

* Unused.	$	Exchange at 4.87. £	s.	d.
U.S., New York, 5 c., two copies, on cover	16·00	3	5	8
1847, 5 c., ten copies, on cover	20·00	4	2	2
1847, 10 c., black, pair, on cover	14·25	2	18	6
Franklin Carrier, on cover	26·00	5	6	10
Philadelphia Carrier Envelope, Scotts, 873, unused, entire	26·00	5	6	10
Bremen, 1866, 10 g., on cover	16·00	3	5	8
U.S., New York, 5 c.	6·30	1	5	11
1847, 5 c., ten copies	17·30	3	11	0
1870, National, with grill, value ?	49·00	10	1	3
Philadelphia Carrier, 1 c., black, Scotts, 868, with imprint and Pate I	176·00	36	2	10
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., strip of 4	4·30	0	17	8
1841, 2d., blue, twelve strips of 3	6·30	1	5	11

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THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXI. MARCH, 1912. No. 243.

The Collections of the Earl of Crawford.



AS elsewhere announced, it will be seen that Lord Crawford has parted with a large proportion of his celebrated collections of stamps. This announcement will be doubtless received alike with general surprise and regret, but we believe that the latter feeling may well be restricted to the knowledge that we shall no longer have the advantages—so freely conceded by the owner—of inspection of and access to the many treasures embraced in the collections that have now been disposed of. We have full confidence that this step does not in any way weaken the Earl of Crawford's interest in Philately, to which it has been for so many years of the greatest benefit, and that the active interest in everything connected with the pursuit displayed by the President of the Royal Philatelic Society will continue entirely unabated. Lord Crawford still remains the holder of three colossal collections—Great Britain, the United States of America, and Philatelic Literature, the ownership of any one of which would render the possessor famous in the philatelic world. It may well be that Lord Crawford, whose health has unfortunately latterly left much to be desired, has felt unequal to the task of transferring and writing up (*more suo*) the vast number of stamps that he has now disposed of. It should also be remembered that Lord Crawford is a man of many attainments—*nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*—and his leisure has for a considerable period been fully occupied with a Herculean task in the world of letters. It can therefore be well imagined that the President of the Royal Philatelic Society feels, under all these circumstances, well justified in restraining his labours within the limits of the three vast collections that he still retains.

The collections now disposed of are so vast—that of Italy alone containing twenty volumes—that the total sum paid must inevitably surpass any amount ever paid for a single philatelic transaction. To Mr. W. H. Peckitt has fallen the privilege of making this record purchase—the more remarkable as we have reason to believe that the entire amount was a cash

transaction. Mr. Peckitt has already acquired a very prominent position in the stamp world as the purchaser of the Avery and other famous collections, but by this record transaction he undoubtedly stands in the very forefront of all the dealers of the two hemispheres. By the purchase of the "Crawford Collection," in addition to the holding of an extremely valuable and extensive stock, Mr. Peckitt to-day indubitably holds the most valuable stock of stamps of any dealer in the world. This high position has not been achieved without the evidence of sterling merits and desert, and Mr. Peckitt's numerous friends will assuredly join with ourselves in heartily congratulating him upon the renown that he has achieved in the purchase of the Earl of Crawford's remarkable collections.

Notes on the 1853 Issue of British Guiana.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on December 15th, 1910.

By M. P. CASTLE.



HE postal issues of British Guiana occupy a place in the philatelic world far in advance of the relative position of the colony as to its status in comparison with other portions of the British Empire. This feature is attributable to the provisional locally produced issues of its early postal history, which include the rarest stamps of the colonies of Great Britain.

Beyond this fact, the situation of British Guiana renders it somewhat anomalous, as although among stamp collectors it is generally classed with the West Indian issues, it is really situate on the vast continent of South America, and is the only British possession in that huge section of the globe. A glance at the atlas will reveal what an insignificant fraction is the colony compared to this vast continent, but none the less has British Guiana a sea-board of 300 miles and a total area of over 90,000 square miles. The nearest point of contact with the West Indian islands group is Trinidad, which is about 100 to 150 miles distant.

The early issues of this colony have been the subject of numerous important articles, but owing to the absence of official information as to their origin, there is still much to be learnt with regard to these interesting stamps. Nothing much has been written of late years, but I hope owing to the enterprise of the Philatelic Society of British Guiana, that our future knowledge may be extended. The purpose of this article is the consideration only of the two stamps issued in 1853, and I propose simply to mention any other issue where the circumstances threw any light upon the stamps under immediate consideration.

The British Guiana postal authorities, in making their first issue of 1850, created four values, viz. 2, 4, 8, and 12 cents. The lowest value—of which only some seven or eight copies are known—was used for deliveries in Georgetown, and the others for defraying postage to adjacent districts.

The postage to Europe was apparently paid by the use of British stamps, and so continued until the year 1860, when the issue by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons of values up to 24 c. took place. It is strange, however, seeing that the Georgetown postal authorities considered in 1850 that values of 8 and 12 c. *were* requisite, that for a period of nine years no other values than 1 and 4 c. were issued. Judging, however, by their rarity, the 8 and 12 c. values of 1850 could have been but little used.

In the year following that of the first issue of stamps, the charges for the conveyance of letters were altered and a provision made for the prepayment of newspapers transmitted by post, a new value—1 cent—being called for by the latter innovation. To meet these requirements recourse was had to this country, and Messrs. Waterlow and Sons provided the well-known upright stamps which were issued on the 1st January, 1852, of the respective values of 1 and 4 c., and were the immediate predecessors of the issue that now comes under consideration.

It seems probable that the issue of 1852 was ordered by the British Guiana Post Office at short notice, and that Messrs. Waterlow were constrained to produce by lithography these somewhat primitive stamps. It is anyhow obvious that, although no new values were required, they were superseded in the year following by the vastly superior stamps produced by the same firm that we are now considering, and which may well have been regarded as better representing the artistic productions of so well known a firm as Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.

The British Guiana *Gazette* contains no notice of the issue of the two stamps of the year 1853—doubtless due to the fact that no question of the introduction of new rates was involved—nor have the printers been able to supply the exact date of their introduction. That it took place in 1853 is certain, as evidenced by numerous dated copies, the earliest known to Mr. E. D. Bacon in his notes in *The West Indies* being November 18, 1853, antedated by exactly one month on October 18, 1853, on a copy of the four cents that has come under my observation. These dates will probably be superseded by earlier ones, as the issue was doubtless put into circulation at an early period of the year 1853. Dated copies of these stamps are fortunately plentiful, and I shall be obliged if members will inform me of any early dated specimens that they may possess.

Although, as I have remarked, the stamps of British Guiana generally have formed a prolific theme for writers, there has been relatively little published about this particular issue. I must, however, briefly refer to what has been said hereon, in order that I may point out whereon further information is needed and show how far I am able to afford it.

The work on the stamps of the West Indies published by the then London Philatelic Society in 1891 affords the first definite information as to the issue. The preliminary notes to British Guiana, founded upon a paper previously read by him before the Society, are the able work of Mr. E. D. Bacon, and contain the following details—briefly summarized—of an interview held by the author with Mr. J. B. Rapkin, the superintendent at that time of the printing works of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. In the preparation of stamps produced by lithography a certain number of impressions are taken

from an engraved die, said Mr. Rapkin, and he stated that all the original dies made by their firm were executed on copper, but judging by proof specimens of later issues which I am showing, I should have thought that the engraving was made on steel. These impressions are then reproduced upon transfer paper and pasted on to another sheet of paper with regular intervals between. Mr. Rapkin added, "Both values of the 1853 issue were printed from a single engraved die, the bottom labels of the stamps being separately engraved." A number of labels of the values required similar to the number of stamps on the sheet are then printed, cut out with scissors, and pasted on the bottom of each impression, the whole being then transferred to the lithographic stone at one operation. "The white line sometimes found along the top of the value upon some of the stamps is accounted for by the workman not pasting the label quite high enough up, so as to touch the upper portion of the design." There are further statements by Mr. Rapkin as to the cause for creating fresh transfers which I shall refer to later on.

The reference list in *The West Indies* of this issue is given as follows :—

	Illustration.
1 c., vermilion, brownish red.	(70)
4 c., blue, pale to dark.	
Varieties.	
a. With white line over value.	
1 c., red, red-brown.	
4 c., blue, pale to dark.	(71)
b. With letter "O" of "ONE" away from left corner.	
1 c., red, red-brown.	(72)
c. With small letter "O" to "ONE."	
1 c., red, red-brown.	(73)

It will be seen, on referring to the above list from *The West Indies*, which has since practically formed the standard of catalogues, that only four of the six quoted varieties are illustrated—for obvious reasons, as I shall endeavour to show. I may here usefully refer to the current catalogue lists of these stamps. All catalogues divide both stamps into "no white line" and "white line" above value. Stanley Gibbons (*British Empire Catalogue*, 1909) give the West Indies book varieties of *a*, *b*, and *c* to the "no white lines," and correctly give only *b* and *c* to the "white lines," omitting the "vermilion" and "brownish red" (*a*).* An important contribution to our knowledge on the subject of this issue will be found in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. V (July, 1894, to June, 1895, pp. 190-1). The *raison d'être* of this article was the finding of two strips of four stamps each of the one cent, which are illustrated and placed as a frontispiece to the volume. These two strips consist of the following, as described by the author : "A horizontal strip of four, variety *c* of the Society's book with small 'o' ; a vertical strip of four, the first and third being variety *b*, and the second and fourth variety *c*." The author, however, is incorrect in the case of the last stamp of each strip, which are of a different type from

* Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Part II, for 1911 has appeared since the foregoing was written, and now embodies suggestions made by me as in this paper.—M. P. C.



a



b



c



d



e





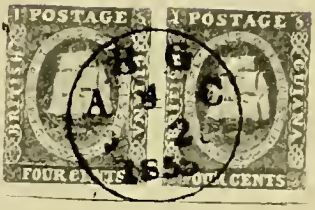
1



d



d



2



3



4

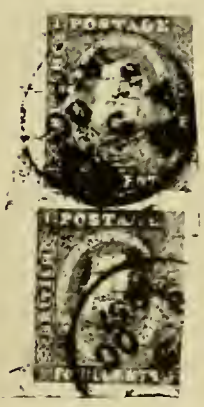


5





6



7

either *b* or *c*.* The writer is also incorrect, according to my investigations, in his assumption that all three varieties *a*, *b*, and *c* exist both on the stamps with and without white line. The author then discusses the probability of both strips being printed on the same sheet, possibly in alternate rows of *b* and *c*, but is unable to account for such a disposition. Attention is called to the fact that, although the two lower corner blocks are identically the same in all stamps of this issue, the white lines are occasionally found continuing above these as well as over the label of value. He suggests that the space left blank between the corner blocks may have had the respectively required values inserted, and then have been cut off and transferred to the stone containing the remaining upper portion of the desired impressions. I may say here that this question of the corner blocks has been to me one of the difficulties of the question, and that I am inclined to agree in the main with the writer of the article—which I may say is ably argued and is evidently the work of a sound philatelic student.

A further article, entitled "The Reprints of British Guiana," is published in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* of March 31, 1903, Vol. XIII, pp. 202–3, in which the reprints of the 1853 issue are considered, after an examination of a sheet of each value containing one hundred specimens. The writer states that "horizontal strips of five impressions only of each value were reproduced to form the stones," and that the type is "apparently identical with the first variety of those on the originals," i.e. as regards the one cent, with the larger and better-drawn value, and he argues that this is in favour of this type of the original being considered as the first impression. I quite agree with this latter statement, but am not in accord with the arguments supporting it. This article is apparently also the production of the same author as that previously referred to in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.*

There are, of course, other occasions in the files of philatelic literature where these two stamps are referred to, but I do not find that they add materially to our knowledge. It seems almost as if this small emission was submerged among its more important provisional neighbouring issues of 1850, 1851, and 1856, and had thus escaped its due notice. I will now proceed to record my own observations after this somewhat lengthy introduction, which, however, I think is necessary in order to see what has been and what remains to be discovered as to these two stamps.

The One Cent: First Transfer.†

There can be no doubt but that the one cent, *vermilion*, described as *a* in the Society's book, in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' and other catalogues, was the first issued variety of this stamp. I may say here that I propose to adopt the accepted lettering of these varieties, viz. *a*, *b*, and *c*,‡ extending them as required. I have examined over twenty dated copies of this shade, nearly all of which were used in 1855, the earliest obliteration being September 1, 1855, and the latest February, 1856. If, as was clearly intended by the

* Mr. C. J. Phillips, presumably the author of this article, has, however, recently seen one strip and has identified the fourth stamp as my variety *d*.

† I have adopted the term "transfer" as, according to my arguments in these notes, I consider this an established fact.

‡ See illustrations *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*.

numerals on the design, these stamps were issued in 1853, other copies should be forthcoming, antedating these figures. This variety *a* is described as "without white line above value," and not only is this absolutely correct, but, in my opinion, it is the only stamp of this issue to which this description applies. I have examined a large number of specimens hereof, and have failed to find in any stamp of this vermilion shade—with the large, even lettering of value—the slightest trace of any white line either above the label of value or the lower corner angles. This feature has, in my examinations, not been found, with regard either to the remaining types of the one cent or—with an apparent similarity—in the four cents. The system of engraving the parent die and duplicating the labels for the respective denominations, as explained by Mr. Rapkin to Mr. E. D. Bacon, involved very careful and accurate workmanship in order not to betray the process of construction. It was clearly adopted as regards all the other stamps of this issue, and betrays a want of accuracy and precision that is not perhaps remarkable, considering that the work was executed nearly sixty years since, and was probably the first of the kind undertaken by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.

Mr. Rapkin, as I have said, explicitly stated that the matrix die only served for the main design of their manufacture and that the values were always added as described in the earlier part of these notes. At that time (1890 about) there was a lapse of thirty-seven years since the period of the issue in question, and any one can be excused if over so long a period one's memory should be defective. I am, however, certainly of opinion that this variety was printed from impressions created direct from the matrix, which was engraved on copper (?), and exactly as it now stands, i.e. with value complete.

My reasons are :—

1. As stated, the entire absence of any indication whatever of any composite dies denoted by "white lines," as opposed to the contrary in the other values and in succeeding issues manufactured by this firm.

2. The fact that the reprint of the one cent made in 1865 in perforated sheets of one hundred stamps, ten rows of ten, is evidently also printed from the same complete die as the preceding. A fresh transfer has been made, and thanks to a photograph of the entire sheet kindly supplied to me by Mr. A. D. Ferguson, I have been able to ascertain, to my own satisfaction, that this transfer was effected in ten vertical rows of ten. This arrangement was then adopted (as I have recently discovered) by this firm with regard to later issues of their manufacture.

I may say that, although the identifying marks indicated on these reprints are remarkably minute, yet I think, by careful scrutiny, it will be clearly seen that the following demonstrate the fact that five transfers of ten vertical impressions were made and then repeated to bring up the number to one hundred.

Row 1. Distinct white spot over "TI" of "PETIMUS."

Row 2. Minute point to left of main-mast of vessel.

Row 3. Wave over "M" of "VICISSIM" has a white spot above, making an apparent crest; minute spot below under "NT."

Row 4. Minute spot over "S" of "POSTAGE."

Row 5. The "E" of "CENT" has the lower limb very slightly malformed.

These slight differences. which arose in the process of making the transfer, do not affect the fact that the die is absolutely the same as the one cent, vermilion, variety *a*, and if so the original die must have been in existence, and being so, was available for use without further alteration or manipulation.

3. As an instance that Mr. Rapkin's memory was fallacious, I now show two specimens of the succeeding issue of 1860 which also emanated from the ateliers of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. These prints are proof impressions of the four cent value of 1860 in black, one printed on India paper and the other on card.* In my opinion these impressions are absolutely made from one die only, and if so they proclaim the fact that it *was* the practice of the firm to produce at least one perfect and complete value in each issue. It will be seen that these impressions are very sharp, and, to my mind, present the appearance of having been printed from an engraving on steel. It may be remembered that although the value-label of all the other denominations of the 1860 to 1875 issue were altered, the four cents remained unchanged, and it seems to me clear that this value, following the example of the 1 c., vermilion, of 1853, was always reproduced from the original and complete die.

4. The colour of the one cent, which is almost uniformly vermilion, varies only in intensity, owing doubtless to the quantity of printing ink employed. This stamp is, however, quoted in the Society's work and in the catalogues as also existing in brownish red. I submit a copy of this and I have seen several others, but I have not as yet seen any postmarked specimen. A few years since several unused pairs of this shade appeared on the London market, and opinions were—and are—divided as to the exact status of this stamp. In my judgment appearances at present point to its being a proof or trial impression. No one cent stamp of this issue with any brownish shade has been (as far as I am aware) found postmarked until a considerably later date, and these are all of the subsequently created varieties *b*, *c*, etc. It was probably made at the same time as the vermilion stamps, the latter being adopted as the more agreeable colour.†

5. Proofs as submitted on paper and on card in black exist, as far as I am aware, only on transfer 1 (*a*).

With regard to the formation of the sheet I am unable, unfortunately, to materially advance the present state of knowledge. I think the general supposition is that the 1853 sheets consisted of fifty specimens in five rows of ten. I am, however, strongly inclined to believe, judging from the formation of the reprint sheets and those of 1860 and after, that the sheets consisted of ten rows of ten or one hundred in all.

I submit two interesting photographs of stamps of this particular variety (*a*), which are in the collection of Mr. H. D. Ferguson, the Hon. Secretary of

* These are referred to again in the paper following.—M. P. C.

† Since the foregoing was written I have found a reference to this stamp which affords confirmation to my opinion that it is a proof impression. In Vol. III of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, 1865, will be found an excellent article on the Stamps of British Guiana, probably written by the late Judge F. A. Philbrick, in which he writes: "Proofs in black of both colours and in red-brown of the 1 c. are extant."

the Philatelic Society of British Guiana. It will be seen that this exhibit apparently consists of one vertical strip of four, one horizontal pair, and two vertical strips of three. On carefully comparing the spaces above the stamps in the two vertical strips of three (which have been apparently severed vertically) with the other vertical strip of four, it will be seen that they do not tally, the stamps being distinctly closer together in the latter case.

The measurements are :—

Strip of 4.	1st	space,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
	2nd	„	$1\frac{3}{4}$ „
	3rd	„	$2\frac{1}{4}$ „
Strip of 3.	1st	„	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „
	2nd	„	$2\frac{3}{4}$ „
Strip of 3.	1st	„	$2\frac{1}{4}$ „
	2nd	„	$2\frac{3}{4}$ „

There are thus five varying spaces in these three strips alone, and if the sheet had consisted of only five horizontal rows there would necessarily only have been four intermediate spaces.

The One Cent: Second Transfer.

I now come to one of the most difficult aspects of this question, and I regret that, owing to the impossibility of obtaining an adequate number of copies, especially in blocks, I am quite unable to record any definite or final results as to the building up of the sheets. I may say that, as regards either this value or the four cents, I have never seen any square blocks, which would have been invaluable in tracing the make-up of the sheet. That the four cents should not have been used beyond the multiple of three is easily conceivable, the maximum local rate being twelve cents, but it might have been expected to find groups of eight or even twelve of the one cent used to make up higher rates. Mr. Ferguson's interesting blocks are, however, the largest I have come across of these values in any type. There can be no question that these varieties *b* and *c* were created from fresh transfers executed a considerable period after the foregoing variety (*a*). I have examined over twenty copies of these types, and I find that the earliest postmark is March 30, 1857, and the latest December 24, 1860. Of these specimens, four were postmarked in 1857 and the rest in 1860. There is thus about three years' interval in the dates of the specimens that I have come across of postmarked copies of transfer 1 and transfer 2. This, unless controverted by the finding of stamps bearing intermediate dates, is strong evidence that this printing of the 1 c. was a second supply created after a lapse of time, and not in any way a continued delivery of the first impressions. We know that in 1856 there was a provisional locally printed issue of the four cents. The number thus created could, however, have been but very limited, judging by the rarity of the specimens; while if the one cent was made to any extent it is almost miraculous that only one copy should survive. Anyhow, the creation of this provisional issue of 1856 is evidence to show that these two values were in requirement and points to requisitions having been made at a later date, and sent to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for further supplies.

The colour of the stamps of the second transfer never approaches the practically true vermilion of the first: it ranges from shades of pale brownish red to others of red-brown and brown. The impressions, as a rule, are slightly less sharp and distinct than transfer 1, although this apparent variation is partly to be ascribed to the duller colours that were used for these impressions.

Mr. Rapkin, in his interview with Mr. Bacon, as detailed in *The West Indies*, stated that the engraved die of the one cent had apparently been lost (possibly through having been sent to the Crown Agents), and that a "new value had to be engraved." I can hardly believe it possible that a "new engraving" could be made that would not disclose more or less material differences in the main design—and of these there is absolutely no trace. I am therefore inclined to believe that the lithographic stone of the first one cent having been presumably destroyed and the matrix die being mislaid, recourse was had to the four cents. This may, perhaps, not also have gone astray, as it seems probable that it was in more regular requirement than the lower value, and that hence possibly later impressions had been taken, and it had, in fact, not had time to get lost!

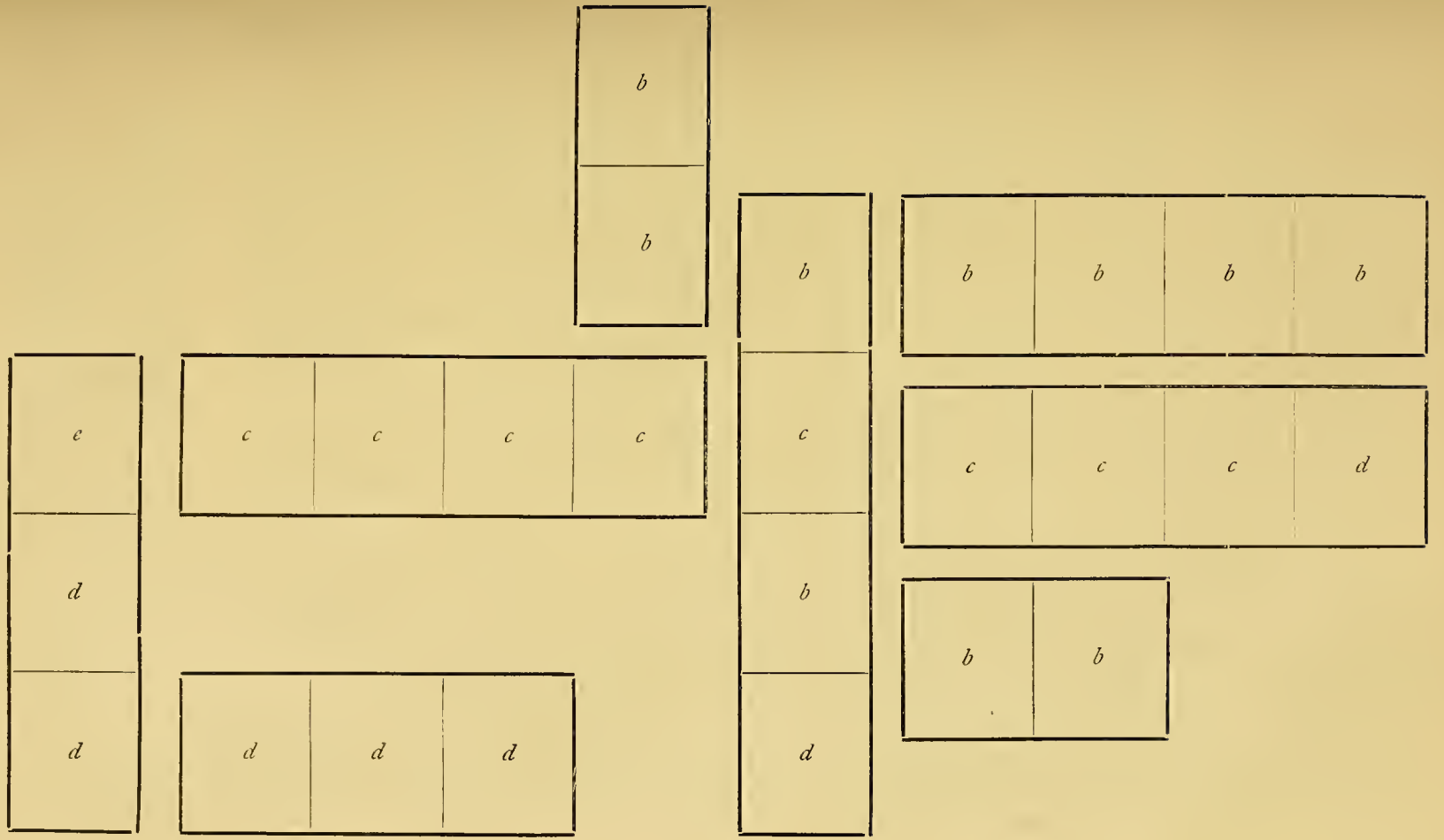
Without, however, pretending to understand all the minutiæ of lithographic process, I take it that there would be no difficulty in making reproductions from the stone of the four cents. I believe, therefore, that the following steps were taken by the printers. Impressions sufficient for the plate were taken, whether die or stone was available, of the design only of the stamp, without either the lower corner angles or the label of value. A fresh plate was then made containing only new lower angles and a blank space for the value between them. The new value was then engraved thereon; this fresh lower section of the design was then reproduced and fastened on to the stone containing the upper portion of the design, and then printed from. Roughly speaking, therefore, if I am correct, about one-eighth of the design of transfer 2 of the one cent represents entirely new work.

In the article in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* previously referred to, the writer states that the corner blocks formed part of the original die and appeared identically the same in all the varieties of the 1 c., a fact which he considered complicated the question very considerably. I have, however, most carefully examined these corner blocks, and I am of opinion that they were freshly engraved and reproduced for this printing. On comparing them with those on the stamps of transfer 1, it will be seen that in the second transfer the "5" is thinner and has a more wide and open tail, and that the "3" is thicker. These characteristics are seen in all varieties of the second printing and are never found in the first. The diagonal and other lines of these corner blocks also appear to me slightly different, but these are all on so small a scale that they could be reproduced without disclosing any material divergences. The re-engraving of these corner blocks simplifies and explains the *modus operandi* of the printers, but what remains a mystery is the re-engraving of the value in several types. Mr. Rapkin, jun., in an interview which I had with him last year, suggested that it might have been done by employing several workmen on the same job "to save time." I

should have thought, however, the reduplication of the one type of value would have proceeded quickly enough for any reasonable purpose. There are two varieties of this label value hitherto known and described in addition to that of transfer 1. I have carefully measured all these, and I have discovered two further varieties, which I call *d* and *e*. I append a table of the most important points of difference in these inscriptions, including here—for convenience of reference—also transfer 1, called *a* as in *The West Indies*.

	Distances from Corner Labels.		Total Length of Inscription.	White Line over Labels.	Remarks.
	"O."	"T."			
	mm.	mm.			
a	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	13$\frac{1}{4}$	None.	
b	1 (bare)	$\frac{3}{4}$	12$\frac{1}{2}$	Unbroken over corner labels, broken over value.	The "O" is elongated; "NT" slant slightly.
c	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	12$\frac{1}{2}$ (bare)	Unbroken over corner labels, nearly so over value.	"O" small and slanting; "T" bold.
d	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	12$\frac{1}{2}$ (bare)	Unbroken over corner labels, broken and indistinct over centre.	"O" narrow but upright; "T" thin, serifs thin, prolonged to left and away from "N."
e	1$\frac{1}{2}$ (bare)	1$\frac{1}{2}$	11$\frac{1}{4}$ (bare)	White line continuous.	"ONE" narrow, measuring 3 mm.

It will be seen on comparing the several types that *a* is absolutely different from all the others, and that it has a continuous line or border of colour which is entirely unbroken at the junction of the three lower labels with the balance of the design. *Per contra*, in all the other types the break between these portions is conspicuous, and clearly denotes composite lithographic reproductions. Types *b* and *c* are well known and need no comment, but I may here recall a quotation affecting type *b* which I accidentally found in a priced auction catalogue of the 16th February, 1889, of Mr. F. Spooner Neville, "catalogued by C. J. Phillips": "British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., dull rose [*sic*], used, line above value, *large letters*, very rare: out of some hundred specimens of this colour the late Mr. Pemberton found but about six with large letters." This specimen was sold for £5. This type *b* in my experience is scarcer than *c*, while of course, compared with any varieties of the second transfer, the first transfer is relatively common. It is somewhat curious also that the strip of four of type *b* shown to-night should have been in my old general collection commenced in 1873. It was subsequently sold to the late M. Mirabaud, and purchased by me at the Paris auction of his stamps last year; but I see on reference to the hinge that I paid exactly thirteen times as much as the sum originally paid by the late M. Mirabaud a quarter of a century


b
b
b
b
b
b
b
b
e
c
c
c
c
c
c
c
d
d
b
b
d
d
d
d
d

back! Type *d* closely resembles *c*, the principal difference being in the "T" of "CENT," but it apparently occurs in the sheet less frequently. Type *e* is a remarkable variety, and is the only one I have seen.

I have put together the several strips I have collected and photographs of others in a tentative fashion, but these account for only twenty-six specimens out of the presumable one hundred, and it is at present, of course, impossible to correctly place the types. If the transfers were effected horizontally the blocks shown denote three rows of type *b*.

The transferred varieties, however, would seem to have been placed on the stone either vertically or horizontally, according to the sweet will of the workman, and I am afraid that the complete formation of the sheet of one hundred stamps is a consummation that, however devoutly to be wished, is not likely to be arrived at for a considerable period.

There may doubtless be other types, but I incline to the belief that only *b* and *c* were reproduced in any quantity, *d* and *e* and possibly others being, so to say, improvised to fill up deficiencies or replace defective specimens on the lithographic stone. There is room alike here for speculation and philatelic investigation in the future.

The Four Cents.

This value must have been used to a far greater extent than the one cent, specimens thereof being relatively plentiful. I can recall the time—long since—when this stamp could be had by the dozen at not much over one shilling apiece, but like many other old issues, it has gradually become absorbed, and now achieves a higher price in each succeeding catalogue. The fact that from 1853 to 1860 this was the highest value in issue no doubt caused many stamps to be used in duplicate and triplicate for paying the 8 and 12 c. rates that were then frequently required in British Guiana—hence unsevered specimens are by no means rare. It is, however, curious, as I have previously remarked, that no blocks of four or more of these stamps should have been found, as although the maximum rate seems to have been 12 c., there must have been many cases of double rates, etc. A large block of the four cents would have been simply invaluable in view of the difficulties that I shall allude to.

I had fondly hoped that the 1865 reprints would have thrown light on the subject, but from an examination of a part sheet, consisting of the two lowest rows of ten stamps with maker's imprint below, I am convinced that, like the one cent, fresh transfers were made when these reprints were made in 1865. This reprint was also, in my opinion, exactly like the one cent, reproduced in vertical lines of ten in five types of transfer, once repeated, to make the hundred specimens.

I append a list of these slight variations marking the respective transfers :—

No. 1. White space over "FO."
„ 2. „ „ "F."
„ 3. White line not showing over "FOUR."
„ 4. „ curves up over "O."
„ 5. „ not showing over "FOUR C."

These variations are minute, but are quite constant.

Judging from the number of specimens used of this value, and by the numerous varieties that I have found in the transposition of the lower labels, I should not be surprised to find that more than one fresh transfer was made. I have, however, found no varieties of type at all as regards the value-label of "FOUR CENTS," and I am of opinion that the lower corner labels with the figures "5" and "3" are identically as described in transfer 2 of the one cent. I have several vertical pairs, and have seen others, all of which are the same type of transfer. I therefore believe that one or more fresh transfers were made, reproduced, and placed vertically, and that these composite designs were produced exactly as I have described for transfer 2 of the one cent.*

Practically all specimens bear traces of the white line that is caused by the imperfect juxtaposition of the two portions of the design. In certain cases this was apparently so carelessly effected as to necessitate touching up on the stone, i.e. by the addition of coloured lines joining up the two sections.† This is always visible, and I am absolutely of opinion that, literally speaking, no variety of the four cents exists "without white line" as catalogued, or, in other words, that does not betray the reduplication of the two respective parts of the transferred design, in this respect being the opposite to transfer 1 of the one cent, which is the only stamp of this issue really "without white lines."

Owing to the varying inking of this stone, its possible deterioration by wear, careless printing, or other causes, it is exceedingly difficult to accurately diagnose the small difference in the white line above the value, which may be held to denote varieties of transfer. I have, however, found no less than nineteen such, most of which, I believe, denote differently reproduced transfers. Beyond this I have ten varieties of the inked-out "white line," which I call retouches, and will refer to further.

There is one distinct variety which has been long listed with a vertical white stroke beneath the "P" of "POSTAGE." This occurs, as denoted by a pair in my collection, on the left hand of the sheet, and which I have called No. 1.‡ I find I have no less than ten of this variety, i.e. far more than of any other type. I have made no special effort to secure this variety, in fact, have more than once passed it, knowing that I already possessed it. There are also horizontal pairs in my collection of which this stamp forms one, and I have therefore christened its neighbour No. 2, and of this variety I have six specimens. The prevalence of these two types seems to me a possible indication that one or probably more vertical rows of each were made for this plate.

* Since the above was written I have found a vertical pair. which is obviously from the left-hand hand of the sheet (see illustration 7), which is not the same transfer variety, before mentioned, with the white flaw below the "P" of "Postage", which is also from vertical row 1. This may indicate that the vertical rows were not all composed of the same transfer, but if so, it is curious that I should have met with no other instance. Moreover, as I have shown, the last-named variety seems to occur so frequently, that I had even considered it possible that more than one vertical row of this transfer had been made. I am therefore inclined to believe that this second variety of the first vertical row of the sheet indicates a separate transfer.—M. P. C.

† See illustrations 3, 4, and 5.

‡ See illustration 6.

Now in variety 1 it will be seen that there is another constant defect besides the white mark under the "P," i.e. a horizontal upward slanting coloured line that transects the first stroke of the "U" of "FOUR." In the two specimens marked "? 2nd Transfer" you will see that this latter defect is there, but that the white vertical space under "P" has disappeared. In the two specimens marked "Defective Transfers" you will see that both defects are there, but that the left lower corner is voided as regards the latter feature. This may possibly be a defect occurring later on one of the vertical rows of No. 1, but as regards the former I can only account for the absence of the white space by suggesting that it is from an early print before the stone became thus damaged, or else by a fresh recourse to the original transfer variety No. 1. The colour and impression of the several specimens of this variety vary somewhat, those with the white space and coloured stroke being in shades of palish blue, while those with only the coloured stroke are in a full blue, which I should have ascribed to an early period of the issue had the specimens not been postmarked April 9, 1858.

The variations that denote, to my mind, different duplicated transfers will be found generally indicated over the specimens. They are minute and doubtless subject to later influences, but they can with care and practice be typed. The essential points of observation are the relative divergences at the junction of the two component portions of the design as reconstructed from the two dies, i.e. the thickness, absence, or presence of the white line above the two lower corner labels and the label of value; also the positions occupied by the former in connection with the balance of the design on its outer sides.

These varieties may seem minute and, I fear, wearisome by the length I have dwelt upon them, but it is only by studying these points that the reconstruction of this transfer or tranfers can be ultimately accomplished.

I have three vertical pairs of this value and have been able to inspect one or two more, and all clearly indicate that the transfers were made vertically, the variation being quite constant. On the other hand, all my horizontal pairs with others I have examined denote that both specimens were from different transfers. It seems to me, therefore, as highly probable that the subsequently used process of reduplicating vertically was initiated in the present instance. Unless these vertical transfers were in multiples of five or less and the retouches merely interpolated specimens, it points strongly to there having been more than one complete fresh transfer.

I will now refer to what I call the Retouches. These are fairly distinct, and I think it will be obvious that they denote additions made to the lithographic stone after placing the transfers in position. This was undoubtedly due to careless placing by the workmen employed of the two several portions of the design, which were allowed to disclose white spaces of varying dimensions and thus giving the stamps a decapitated appearance. These vacant spaces were therefore filled in by hand with a brush, pen, or some lithographic tool, and in my view "are on all fours" with some similar varieties in the first issue of Victoria.*

I have described these variations over the accompanying specimens in my

* See illustration 1.

collection, so that I need only allude generally to them. It will be seen that in some cases there are pairs, one with and one without retouch,* and that the latter have been identified by me as being types of the so-called "white line" variety. Probably only a defective specimen here and there was so retouched, but judging by the apparent number of varieties with and without retouch, I am inclined to think that more than one transfer of this value was made. I should add that the proofs in black which I possess of all varieties of the 4 c. denote exactly similar peculiarities to those I have described.

I have examined the dates of thirty or forty specimens, the earliest being October 18, 1853, and the latest 1860. The bright, full blue with sharp impression occurs with the earliest dates, and the pale blue "woolly" impressions have the latest, and these colours doubtless denote the issue of the respective shades.

In 1860 this value was superseded by the design with framed corners inscribed "1," "8," "6," "0." Mr. Rapkin correctly described this to Mr. Bacon as a fresh transfer from an entire matrix. This is abundantly evident: there is not the slightest trace of any composite setting up, the whole design differs from that of its predecessor, the workmanship being inferior, notably in the "O" of "FOUR," which is quite malformed. Judging by the relative scarcity of this stamp, it would only have been in use a short time, and I have found no variations of colour or anything else.

I append a brief reference list suitable for insertion in catalogues, which will also epitomize the fresh points that I have ventured to bring forward.

REFERENCE LIST.

Without white line over value and labels.

Type *a*. One cent, vermilion, reddish brown.

Note.—The reddish-brown shade is not known postmarked.

With white lines or portions over value and label.

Type *b*. One cent, dull red, reddish-brown shades.

" *c*. " " " "

" *d*. " " " "

" *e*. " "

Four cents, bright blue, pale blue shades, greyish blue.

The four cents exists with the white line above value almost entirely or occasionally entirely inked over on the stone.

There are also varieties caused by defects in the transfers in both values.

I must apologize for the length and detail of these notes, and I regret that I have been unable to unravel all the difficulties; but I have endeavoured to indicate the lines upon which future research should proceed, and have at least shown that the simplicity of the 1853 series is by no means in accord with the very limited number of the values issued.

* See illustration 2.

Some Notes on the Stamps of Sweden.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on November 2nd, 1911.

By BARON E. G. E. LEIJONHUFVUD.

(*Continued from page* 34.)

The new King Gustaf Stamps and the "Figure" Series of 1910–11.

KING Gustaf's accession to the throne caused the Postmaster-General to invite artists to compete for the new designs, and Mr. Hjortzberg's were finally accepted, in spite of some considerable opposition. There are two types: the values from 5 öre and upwards have the King's picture in a frame of little balls, and decorations of oak leaves and laurel leaves on his right and left sides. The lower values, i.e. the 1, 2, and 4 öre, have the small coat of arms of Sweden (the famous "three crowns") on a large ball. The figures in each type are in the upper corners with "Öre" immediately below, and the word "Sverige" at the bottom. One new value has been added for registration of letters to foreign countries, viz. 35 öre, violet. The "King's Heads" are line-engraved by Mr. Schirnbock in Vienna; it is the first time the complete work of producing the stamps has not been done in Sweden. Jacob Bagge and Sons, Limited, of Stockholm, have got the contract to print the stamps. The first stamps to be issued were the 4 öre, lilac (April, 1910), and the 10 öre, red (November, 1910). In December, 1910, came 2 öre, yellow, and 5 öre, green, in May, 1911. Since then all the values have come out, the last ones to appear being 30 öre, brown, and 35 öre, violet. They are all perforated $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Of the line-engraved ordinary stamps, the 5 and 10 öre were first issued on the old paper, watermarked Crown. As it was found difficult to get the crowns in their right position when shortly afterwards the paper was changed to so-called "endless," the crown was done away with for all the line-engraved stamps except the 1 krona, only "KUNGLIGA POSTVERKET" being watermarked in the margin. The 1 kr., black on yellow, has kept the watermark Crown, as this paper, being specially made, was cut in the old way, and the difficulty of getting the crown in its right position on each stamp did not exist.

The 1, 2, and 4 öre being typographed had to have some watermark for protection, and the paper with the wavy lines was introduced, but before this took place the *1* and *2* öre had been printed on the old paper with the crown.

Before the 20 and 25 öre King Gustaf were ready, it was necessary to print a small supply of these values, and a print of the King Oscar type WITHOUT watermark was put into circulation.

Official Stamps.

The Official stamps of Sweden were required as soon as the stoppage of the right to "free letters" had taken place in December, 1873. The

free letters were poststamped "FR—BR" (fri bref), and a separate part of the post office in Stockholm was set aside for this branch of the service. The new stamps were printed in the same colours and values as the current issues, but were different in size and design. The perforations are first 14 and later on 13, but as a special machine was made for these stamps, the perforation 14 remained in use for the Officials long after it had become 13 for the ordinary stamps. The latter perforation (13) did not commence until 1881. The paper supplied by the contractor was probably from a German factory, and shows great differences from very thin to paper approaching light cardboard. The thickest paper could not have been used to any great extent, as the thick stamps are rare. One steel die was engraved without any value, from which nine casts were taken. Into each of these was engraved the value, both in the ovals and below in letters. Fifty similar casts were put into one frame. For the 1 krona stamp two plates were used, one for the blue colour and one for the brown. A new plate for the 1 krona was made in 1895 in which the dot after the word "SVERIGE" turned out square instead of round. In the plates for the 10 öre stamps the word "ÖRE" is engraved with broader letters and square dots over the "Ö" as well as after "ÖRE," although the dot after "SVERIGE" is round. In the plates for the 2 öre stamp the dots are square both after "ÖRE" and after "SVERIGE."

The First Issue, perf. 14, 1874–7.

There are few different shades in the 3 and 5 öre stamps. The 6 öre occurs in two distinct colours, violet and grey. The former in several shades from deep violet to pale lilac. The grey stamps are not common, and unused grey ones are rare. The 12 öre, blue, occurs in two or three shades. The same can be said of the 20 öre. The 24 öre is in yellow and orange. In some plates the letter "E" has disappeared in the word "TJENSTEFRIMARKE." The 30 öre and 50 öre have both paler and darker shades. Of the 1 krona stamp the blue colour is only slightly varied, and the brown one does not show any great differences either. There are some imperforate stamps known of this value, post-dated October, 1881. The 4 öre, grey, was issued early in 1877 at the same time as the ordinary stamp of this value appeared; it occurs in one darker and one lighter shade. This issue was not printed after 1881, when the Officials perforated 13 commenced to be made.

The Second Issue, perf. 13, 1881–5.

The 3 öre, light brown, is found in several shades, and there are type-faults in some, as when the "E" in "TJENSTEFRIMARKE" is absent. The 4 öre, grey, was printed in its original colour until early in 1893, when it was changed to grey-black to prevent its getting mistaken for the new 50 öre, grey. The 5 and 6 öres stamps show a few different shades: the latter varies from red-violet to blue-violet.

The 10 öre was first issued in 1885. It had the pale carmine shade, and very soon caused mistakes to be made, as the 50 öre had been printed in the same colour. The second printing was therefore altered into a kind of carmine-rose colour, but not even now was the difference enough to prevent mistakes. The colour was therefore altered for the second time to

dark carmine-rose. The 12 öre, blue, shows a paler and a darker shade. Its issue was stopped in 1889, as there was no longer any use for it, and it was, together with the 24 öre, surcharged to 10 öre. All the Officials are badly centred. The causes are two: unsuitable perforation-machines were used, and the fact that the paper would shrink after the wetting had not been considered when the plates were made. The 20 öre stamp varies from salmon to several shades of brick-red. Dark ones are very seldom seen; there are some type-faults to be met with in this stamp. The colour was altered in 1891 to blue, to correspond with the ordinary stamp for postage to foreign countries. The 24 öre shows several varieties of colour, from lemon-yellow to pale yellow and orange. The 30 öre, brown, has a pale grey-brown shade as well as yellow-brown and red-brown. The pale shade is the most uncommon. The 50 öre, red, was often mistaken for the 10 öre after the latter's introduction, and it was therefore altered in 1893 to grey similar to the grey of the current ordinary stamps. The last print of the red 50 öre has the pronounced aniline-red which has been mentioned before. The 1 krona, blue and brown, occurs in two shades.

The Surcharged 10/12 *and* 10/24 *of* 1889.

The Postal Authorities wanted to make use of their large stock of 12 and 24 öres after the change of postage had made these values useless; a design was therefore made to cover up the old values and to show the new 10 öre value. The same plate was used for both the values, and we find the same type-faults in both. One of these type-faults is the well-known "FRIMARKE" without the "I," instead of which there are two dots, like a colon; another is the right loop of the left crown partially missing. The colour of these stamps differs like the originals, and may have the reversed backprint, which may be caused by an empty roller having taken the colour or by the paper being saturated so as to show the design in reversed position on the back. Four sheets of 50 or 200 stamps were printed with the surcharge inverted: probably the colon instead of the "I" occurs among some of these. In 1906 a surcharged 10/12 was discovered with perforation 14: it caused considerable flutter among collectors, and millions of Officials were now carefully examined. The first copy is said to have fetched 500 crowns. The result of all the searching was that eight copies, all postmarked "Vesteras Oct 1889" were found. Since then five more have been found all with the same cancellation, showing that one sheet of the old Officials got into the package ready for surcharging, and that this particular sheet was sent to the Vesteras post office. There must have been fifty of these surcharges, perforation 14, and I had the luck to come across the only copy known to be UNUSED.

Of the 10/24 surcharge inverted two sheets of fifty in each came into circulation, but most of them must have been destroyed, as it is extremely rare. The specimens I have seen have been pale yellow, and no copy of this stamp, perforation 14, is yet known. The same type-faults as in the 10/12 occur. I know of one with both the inverted surcharge and "FR:MARKE" instead of "FRIMARKE." In 1891 we find the 20 öre, blue, at first light blue, but later on dark blue. The type-faults in the old

20 öre stamps are not found, but several others occur. The best known is the stamp where "M" in the word "FRIMARKE" is absent in the right oval, making it look "FRI ARKE." In some copies the first line of the "M," though broken, can be seen.

The 2 öre, yellow, became necessary at the reduction of the postage for wrappers in 1891, and was issued the same year. It varies from yellowish orange to orange. I have already mentioned the peculiarity of the square dots in this stamp. One sheet got out imperforate, i.e. fifty stamps, and is consequently very rare.

New plates for the 10 öre, red, were made in 1892: they differ slightly from the old type. The most noticeable alteration is to be found in the figure "TIO" in the ovals. The "I" is different, particularly its base, and the "O" is thinner than in the previous issue. Until 1900 this stamp was printed in the aniline-red colour which penetrates the paper and makes the stamp look blurred, but after that time a new colour must have been used, as the latest stamps are carmine and very clear. The colour of the 50 öre was altered from carmine to grey, 1893, and it occurs in light grey, olive-grey, and brown-grey. At the same time the 4 öre was changed from grey to grey-black. The new type, 1 krona, blue and brown, came into circulation 1896, and has the dot after "Sverige" square. The blue colour varies, but the brown one is fairly constant.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of 11 April there will be a Display of the Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, with Notes, by Mr. G. B. Bainbridge.

On 25 April Mr. H. J. Duveen will give a Display of the Stamps of Switzerland, with Notes.

Owing to the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, these meetings are fixed for the *second* and *fourth* Thursdays in the month.

THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS, 1912.

THE arrangements for the holding of the Congress under the capable management of the Chairman and Hon. Secretary of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society are now in a forward state, and we are enabled to publish the agenda of the meeting, subject to any subsequent modifications or additions. It is evident that everything connected with the comfort and pleasure of the Delegates has secured the fullest attention, and we are confident that all the visitors to Margate will thoroughly enjoy their stay at the Margate Queen's Highcliff Hotel. The subscription list towards the expenses of the Congress has been materially increased, and the selection of Delegates is practically complete.

Visitors to the Congress (other than Delegates) will be accommodated with

seats in the rear of the Congress Hall, but the Committee desire it to be distinctly understood that collectors and others who are not Delegates can only attend as spectators, and are not entitled either to vote or to take any part in the debates.

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1912.

2 p.m. The Queen's Hall, in which the Congress will assemble, will be open to Delegates and Visitors, the Souvenir Stamps and Post Cards will be on sale, and, by the courtesy of His Majesty's Postmaster-General, a special Post Office will be open for the sale of stamps and the transaction of postal business. All letters, cards, etc., posted here will be stamped with the special Congress Postmark.

2.45 p.m. (*a*) His Worship the Mayor of Margate (Alderman Edward Coleman, J.P.), with His Worship the Mayor of Ramsgate (Alderman Chas. J. Gwyn, J.P.), will declare the Congress open.

(*b*) Address by the Chairman, Councillor A. LÉON ADUTT.

(*c*) Report of the Permanent Congress Committee. Mr. FRANZ REICHENHEIM (Representative of the Permanent Congress Committee).

(*d*) To appoint two auditors to audit the Accounts of the Permanent Congress Committee.

(*e*) Reception of Annual Report of the Committee on Forged Stamps.

4.30 p.m. Stamp Auction in aid of the Congress Funds. Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. J. J. DARLOW.

General Bourse open at the conclusion of the Auction.

Demonstration of Perforating with a Comb Machine, kindly lent by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

8.30 p.m. In the Queen's Hall.

Reception by the Officers and Members of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

9 p.m. Bohemian Concert.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

10.30 to 12. Second Session of Congress.

(*a*) Reception of Report of Committee on Philatelic Terms.

(*b*) Resolution by the Liverpool Junior and Isle of Thanet Philatelic Societies, moved by Mr. D. B. ARMSTRONG:—

"This Society recommends that the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain should take steps with the idea of inducing all album and catalogue makers to call every country by one name, preferably by that used in the country itself."

(*c*) Resolution by the Society of Stamp Collectors (moved by Mr. PERCY C. BISHOP):—

"That in the opinion of this Congress, it is desirable to establish in London a central rendezvous for Philatelists, to be supported eventually by all the Philatelic Societies adhering to the Congress, but at first to be organized and supported by the London Philatelic Societies; that the Committees of all Philatelic Societies represented at the present Congress be requested to consider the matter at the earliest opportunity, and that a Committee to sit in London be now appointed to examine into the details and possibilities of the scheme, such Committee to consist of one representative of each of the London Societies and one representative of the Permanent Congress Committee."

8.30 p.m. In the Queen's Hall.
Special Lantern Evening by the President of the Isle of Thanet Society and Mr. F. MELVILLE.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

10.30 a.m. Third Business Session.

(*a*) Resolution by the City of London Philatelic Society. Proposer: E. R. WOODWARD. Seconder: J. A. LEON, M.A. "That in the opinion of this Congress it is desirable to form a National Philatelic Association, to consist of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom which desire to be affiliated to a central controlling body, whose main purpose shall be the elimination of fraudulent collectors from the membership lists of affiliated Societies or Clubs, and to generally assist in all matters connected with the advancement of the science of Philately; such Association to be governed by a Council elected by representatives from each Society or Club."

(*b*) Resolution by the Northampton Philatelic Society, moved by Mr. W. NICHOLS.

(*c*) Resolution by the North London Philatelic Society, moved by Mr. A. J. SÉFI.

Closing Address by Major E. B. EVANS, R.A.

2 p.m. Motor Excursion to Canterbury, via Westgate-on-Sea, Birchington, and Sturry.

On Saturday the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society will hold a special Afternoon Meeting with Displays, and a Cinderella Dance will be given in the evening.

SALE OF LORD CRAWFORD'S COLLECTION OF STAMPS.

IT will be seen that Mr. W. H. Peckitt has become the fortunate possessor of all the stamps of the Earl of Crawford, except the two very important collections of the United States and Great Britain. This

vast transaction redounds greatly to the credit of Mr. Peckitt, who thereby becomes the holder of an unrivalled stock of stamps. Lord Crawford's manner of collecting *en grand seigneur* is well known; it may therefore be imagined what the contents of the scores of volumes may reveal to the fortunate beholder. Like Aaron's rod, Lord Crawford's philatelic acquisitions have swallowed up many other collections, and not only are practically all the countries of the world represented, but in numerous cases the several collections are highly specialized and of vast extent and importance. This may especially be said in the instances of the Italian States, South Australia, New South Wales, St. Vincent, India and others, and it is therefore impossible to do more than glance at some of the most noticeable things contained in this remarkable series of collections. Among the most prominent countries we may cite—

British Bechuanaland: A strong lot of all issues.

British Central and East Africa: Both very fine, including a pair of the former with inverted centres.

British Guiana: The 1856 4 c., blue, on "sugar paper," and the like surfaced paper on original; in the 1860–63 issues are included some large blocks and sheets.

Cape of Good Hope: This includes a grand lot of woodblocks with both the errors, one of the 4d., red, being a superlative specimen and the retouched corner unused.

India: A remarkably strong collection, probably only surpassed by that of Mr. Hausburg. Of the first issue there are twelve entire uncut sheets of the ½ and 1 anna, denoting the different transfers and dates of printing; of the 2 annas there are three entire sheets and a unique complete uncut sheet of the rare ½ annas, red, with 9½ arches; of the 4 annas with wavy blue lines a strip of the bottom of an unused sheet, blocks of other printings and the inverted head variety. The collection is also very strong in inverted and double surcharges, including complete sheets of the small Service Stamp, and is throughout remarkably rich.

Mafeking: A superb lot, including all varieties unused even in blocks and on entires, many of these stamps being of the greatest rarity unused.

New South Wales: The strongest feature here is that of the superb reconstructed plates of the Sydney Views, which are all composed of picked specimens and are probably unsurpassed by any existing remade plates. The whole collection is very fine.

Orange Free State and Colony: A very large and important collection.

Saint Lucia: Large blocks of all issues, notably of the first in mint condition.

St. Helena: Very strong, including large blocks of the 1d. imperf. in different settings and varieties of all the double surcharges, the one shilling with and without surcharge, including that value on yellow-green in a part sheet about forty specimens of which have the double surcharge. (In portions of one row some stamps have only one surcharge, and it seems a mystery how this can have occurred.)

St. Vincent: This well-known collection is superb, the condition being brilliant. The rare one shilling, lilac-rose, is represented by two pairs and a single unused, the same value slate, perf. 11½, 12½ all round (recently re-

discovered), is in a block of six, and the surcharged varieties are superlative, including a strip of three of the 4d. on one shilling in mint condition.

South Australia: This is a vast and comprehensive collection highly specialized, notably with regard to the Departmentals, and may be said to be the finest and most complete collection of these Official issues ever got together. Some of these varieties are of the greatest rarity in unused condition, and Lord Crawford had special opportunities of acquisition. Among the ordinary issues may be mentioned the 2d., Type I, perforated and rouletted both unused and used.

Straits Settlements includes the top part of the sheet in mint blocks of all the first issue and the only known copy of the 32 c. without overprint (S.G. 87) in used condition.

Transvaal: This is an exceptionally strong country, including practically all the rarities, most of the *tête-bêche* varieties, and the inverted surcharges. The Queen's Head issue has a complete sheet of the 1d. with black surcharge, and one partially reconstructed with the red surcharge.

Western Australia: The first issue includes many large blocks and an entire uncut sheet of 240 of the 4d. showing the various errors of transfer; the 4d. with inverted centre is also included, and many other rarities.

Italy.

This remarkable collection is of such vast extent as to require twenty large volumes, and includes all the defunct Italian States represented in an extraordinary richness in varieties unused, used, and on entires. The stamps of Naples are very strongly represented, and include unused copies of both Arms and Cross and numbers of the latter used on letters. Tuscany includes the 2 soldi and 60 crazie unused and used, with many pairs and strips on and off entires; of the three lire one unused and five used, and also one on original envelope—which must be almost unique thus: a superb lot of all issues. Sicily: this is one of the existing *great* collections of this now fashionable country, and includes, amidst an extraordinary wealth of specimens, entire uncut sheets of all values. Parma, Modena, and all other States are extremely rich and strong.

Mexico: A large and valuable unused collection.

Peru: Also very strong.

Zanzibar: A rich collection embracing all the rarest varieties of surcharge, as "Zanzidar," "Zanibar," "Zapzibar," etc.

Proofs and Essays.

The now accepted inclusion of these interesting forerunners of the issued stamp is largely due to Lord Crawford's initiative, and it can therefore be readily imagined that his own collection was strong there. In almost every country there will be found die-plate and colour proofs, including even original drawings and partly completed designs, the collection of these being as a whole of remarkable interest and variety.

There are, of course, many other points of interest and importance in this series of collections, and we can but congratulate Mr. W. H. Peckitt upon his successful enterprise in having acquired the splendid assemblage of rarities that are contained in Lord Crawford's remarkable collections.

Reviews.

PHILATELY IN A NUTSHELL.*



IN the preface the author informs the reader that this book is not intended for advanced philatelists, and their criticism is not invited, thus apparently presupposing adverse comments, and incidentally doing himself an injustice. Though guides for the young collectors have been published in many countries and languages, it is a pleasing novelty to find the Antipodes now entering the list.

Every phase of Philately is touched upon in the twenty chapters which complete the work, and a useful glossary is appended.

An old, though perhaps not advanced philatelist, may hazard the suggestion that amongst the "Interesting Errors and Varieties" the Cape errors are worthy of a place, and that a chapter might well have been devoted to "Perforation" instead of relegating the subject to Accessories and the Glossary. We would at the same time offer our congratulations to the author, who, realizing that "the young may die, but the old must," wisely endeavours to stimulate the interest in Philately amongst the younger generation.

PORTUGAL: THE CAMEO STAMPS AND POSTAGE STAMPS, 1880–1911.†

The first of these excellent little books very ably sets forth, in précis form, the accumulated learning which the specialists have so far presented to the philatelic world. Without giving all the minute details to be found in more elaborate works, it presents the main distinctions of the impressions from the various dies employed for printing, or rather stamping, the originals and reprints of the first three reigns, most of which are admirably reproduced in full page enlargements.

The Dom Pedro V, 5 reis, straight hair, has received, on the eminent authority of Mr. Marsden, the addition of an eighth die with seventy-five pearls, only one with this number being previously known. Should finality have now been reached, there appears, to a non-expert, the possibility of significance in this discovery, for it supplies that one variety necessary to bring the variations of the four main types, with seventy-five, seventy-six, eighty-one, and eighty-nine pearls to two each.

The 25 reis, curly hair, is shown enlarged in all its dies, and the description thereof being "somewhat difficult," were intended to be assisted by "the arrows in the illustrations," which have unfortunately been omitted. Dom Luiz issues, with their multiplicity of type, paper, perforation, and reprints, are fully presented in every detail, the volume concluding with a Check List of the stamps mentioned therein.

* *Philately in a Nutshell.* J. H. Smyth. Published by J. H. Smyth, Ltd., 50 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, 1911.

† *Portugal: the Cameo Stamps and Postage Stamps,* 1880-1911. Fred J. Melville. The Melville Stamp Books, 47 Strand, London, W.C.

Postage stamps 1880–1911 continues their history from the supersession of the cameos to the present time. This volume, of necessity, contains less interesting material than the former, varieties being now confined almost entirely to paper and perforation, and about one-third of the book consisting of commemorative issues. At the end is given a Bibliography comprising both volumes, and the usual Check List.

It is sufficient commendation to say that these latest productions are fully up to the high standard of this series of monographs.

SUDAN.*

This volume constitutes the first number of a new series of monographs which Messrs. Bright and Son are about to issue, "treating of the postage stamp issues of countries adapted to the requirements of the moderate specialist." The general outline is very similar to that of other short monographs already published, the chapters dealing with a description of the country, supplemented by a good map, the Postal Service, Temporary and Permanent Issues, Unpaids and Officials, both civil and military, also a useful feature, viz. Postmarks, a summary of the stamps being given after each issue. Very clear illustrations of the stamps, surcharges, etc., are provided, but there appears to be some mistake between the illustration on page 30 and its description in the text, as they do not correspond.

The work as a whole is really good and eminently suitable for the moderate specialist, for whose benefit it has been produced.

REPRINTS AND THEIR IDENTIFICATION.

(*Neudrücke und Ihre Kennzeichen.*)†

It is just over four years since the review of Volume I appeared in this Journal (Vol. XVI, p. 296), and a mere glance through the present section reveals the fact that Captain Ohrt must have spent a large portion of that time in gathering together the mass of detail he now sets forth for the benefit of philatelists, who may well congratulate themselves upon the prospect of obtaining Volume III in a much shorter space of time, the preface foreshadowing its appearance in 1913.

As in the first volume, of which this is the continuation, entires, essays, official imitations, and fancy impressions are included.

The reprints of the British Empire are, in this part, represented by Indore, Jind, Cape (this being also mentioned in the previous review), and last, but by no means least, Heligoland. Probably no better idea of the author's wonderful industry and careful research could be given than by mentioning that this country's reprints alone occupy no less than thirty-eight pages, half of which are "footnotes" in very small type.

Other countries requiring considerable space are Hanover, States of the Church, Columbia, and Luxemburg. The immense pains taken to produce the reprints of the Luxemburg first issue from the almost completely defaced plates are only equalled by Captain Ohrt's marvellous descriptions of the points in which they differ from the originals.

* *Sudan.* D. B. Armstrong, London: Bright and Son, 164 Strand, W.C., 1912.

† *Neudrücke und Ihre Kennzeichen.* Capt. P. Ohrt, Dusseldorf, Rethelstrasse 6, 1912.

There has been much controversy as to whether reprints of many German Colonies exist or not, but from the information now produced, with much circumstantial detail, there can be little doubt that reprints were manufactured primarily for the Postal Museum in Berlin. The story of "Marianen" is completed in a kind of addendum to the volume, but Marshall Islands terminate abruptly after four pages and will be continued in the third volume.

With this section (Hanover to Morocco) the work now only reaches the middle of the alphabet; when completed it may therefore be expected to extend to four volumes. Those at present issued are so replete with consummate knowledge and exact exposition that it is difficult to see in what direction the future volumes can improve on those preceding. The thanks of all philatelists are due to Captain Ohrt for endeavouring to shield them from the many pitfalls in which they are liable to be entrapped, and he will further earn their gratitude by permitting the translation of his work into other languages.

PERCY DE WORMS.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The 5s. stamp, printed at Somerset House, is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

Somerset House Print.

5s., rose, slightly paler than before. Usual "11" cut under last stamp but one.

ANTIGUA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 2d., 3d. (chronicled on p. 236, Vol. XX), and the 2s. values of the Arms type on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesives.

2d., red-brown and dull purple; multiple, chalky.
2s., violet and grey-green ,, ,, perf. 14.

BRUNEI.—We have seen the following stamps in new colours:

Adhesives.

4 c., claret;	multiple CA wmk.	perf. 14.
5 c., orange	,, ,,	
8 c., ultramarine	,, ,,	
10 c., violet on yellow	,, ,,	
25 c., violet	,, ,,	
50 c., black on green	,, ,,	

CANADA.—We have seen the 1 c., 2 c., and 10 c. stamps of the Georgian set, tinged on face with the colour of the stamp.

The colour of the 5 c. is deep indigo blue, and the 50 c. is *brownish black* and *not* purple as described.

COOK ISLANDS.—We learn from the *Monthly Journal* that the ½d. stamp is now issued perf. 14 instead of perf. 11.

CYPRUS.—We have seen five values of a new issue, Type 11 of Gibbons', but bearing the *new Colonial large size* head of King George.

Adhesives.

Multiple; ordinary; perf. 14.
30 paras, violet and green.
½ piastre, green and crimson.
1 ,, rose and blue.
4 ,, olive-green and purple.
6 ,, sepia and green.

GILBERT AND ELLICE PROTECTORATE.—We have seen the new 5d., 6d., and 1s. values of the Leeward Islands type, but bearing the *small* head of King George.

Adhesives.

Multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
5d., mauve and pale olive-green.
6d., mauve and purple.
1s., black on green.

GOLD COAST.—Messrs. Bright and Son write: "We enclose you two copies of the 1s. current Gold Coast stamp. You will see

that there has evidently been two printings. The dark one is all in one printing, but the other one, which we presume is the first print, has only the name Gold Coast at the top and value at the bottom in black; the remainder is a dark lilac, or violet shade, and has evidently been printed in two colours. We do not think this has been chronicled before."

The 5s. and 10s. Edwardian issue in new colours are before us.

Adhesives.

5s., green and red on yellow; multiple, chalky.
10s., dark green and red on light green ,, ,,

JAMAICA.—We have before us a new 3d. stamp, design like the 2d. Edwardian issue, but having the *new Colonial large size head* of King George in the centre.

Adhesive.

3d., brown on yellow, Georgian issue, multiple wmk., chalky.

LEVANT.—*British Post Offices.*—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that they have the 12 piastres on 2s. 6d., Somerset House printing, and we note from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 1d., Georgian issue, altered die, has appeared with the overprint "LEVANT."

Adhesives.

1d., red, Georgian issue, altered die.
2s. 6d., purple, Edwardian issue, Somerset House printing.

MAURITIUS.—We have seen the new 5 c., 25 c., and 10 rupees values, Type of 1910, but bearing the *small* head of King George.

Adhesives.

5 c., grey and carmine, multiple; ordinary; perf. 14.
25 c., olive-green and crimson on yellow, multiple; chalky; perf. 14.
10 r., dull green and red on pale green, multiple; chalky; perf. 14.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—We have seen the 4d., orange, Edwardian stamp, with the overprint "MOROCCO AGENCIES" in black sans-serif, but *without* the value in Spanish currency.

Adhesive.

4d., deep orange, Edwardian issue, *without* Spanish currency.

SEYCHELLES.—The new 2 c. and 15 c. stamps, bearing the *small* head of King George, are before us.

Adhesives.

2 c., red-brown and pale green, mult.; ordinary.
15 c., bright blue ,, ,,

EUROPE.

HOLLAND.—The *Monthly Journal* informs us that a change is being made in the current Postage Dues, the whole stamp being now printed in ultramarine instead of having the value in black.

We have seen the 5 c.

Postage Due.

5 c., blue; perf. 12½.

ICELAND.—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. specimens of the new stamps bearing the embossed head of King Frederick, similar to the Jon Sigurdsson type, except that the name does not appear under the portrait.

Adhesives.

5 aur., green.
10 ,, vermilion.
20 ,, turquoise blue.
50 ,, marone.
1 kron., canary-yellow.
2 ,, cerise.
5 ,, light brown.

Wmk. Crown; perf. 13 × 12½.

LUXEMBURG.—We have seen the 87½ centimes stamp, surcharged in red 62½ cents.

Provisional.

62½ c. in red on 87½ c., slate-blue.

PORTUGAL.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 1 c. and 5 c. values of the new permanent set.

Design, figure of Liberty, grasping sickle, on solid ground. "REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA," with value, at top, "*CORREIO*" at foot.

Adhesives.

1 centimo (equal to 10 reis), deep green; no wmk., chalky; perf. 15 × 14.
5 centimos (equal to 50 reis), deep blue; no wmk., chalky; perf. 15 × 14.

SWEDEN.—We have seen the new 50 öre King Gustaf V stamp, and find it has no watermark.

Adhesive.

50 öre, grey, no watermark; perf. 13.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that certain values of the San Martin and also the Labourer types may be found with no watermark, taken from the edge of the sheet.

So far, the following are known:—

San Martin type.
½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 24, 50, and 1 p.
Labourer type.
½, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.

COSTA RICA.—More provisionals are before us.

CORREOS
DOS CÉNTIMOS, in black, on
2

5 c., brown, Telegraph stamp.
10 c., blue ,, ,,
50 c., claret ,, ,,
1 col., brown ,, ,,
2 col., red ,, ,,
5 col., green ,, ,,
10 col., red-brown ,, ,,

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News also reports a 5 c. on 5 c., orange, Telegraph stamp, overprinted for postal use.

We are further told that the first value of the permanent set has appeared. Inscribed "CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS." Portrait of

Columbus. Engraved by the East Bank-note Company, St. Louis and New York.

5 c., grey.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—*Smith's Monthly* lists the 10 c. and 20 c. Service stamps on watermarked paper.

Officials.

10 centavos, pale green and black; watermarked noughts and crosses.
20 centavos, yellow-green and black; watermarked noughts and crosses.

GUATEMALA.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the Granados Memorial stamp has been surcharged "1911–1 CENTAVO" in two lines, in black.

HONDURAS.—Another value, the 5 c., is added by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* to the set of 1911; perf. 12.

Adhesive.

5 c., carmine; perf. 12.

NICARAGUA.—A new set of stamps for use in *Bluefields* has appeared, and is before us. According to the *Metropolitan Philatelist* these are sold for silver only. They have a locomotive engine for the principal device.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, red.
3 ,, red-brown.
4 ,, lake.
5 ,, blue.
10 ,, slate.
35 ,, brown and black.

SALVADOR.—The expected series of stamps has now come to hand and appear to be the work of the American Bank Note Company. They are of different designs, with portraits in black.—*Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Adhesives.

1 centavo, blue, Jose Matias Delgado.
2 centavos, brown, Manuel Jose Arce.
5 ,, vermilion, Francisco Marazan.
6 ,, green, Rafael Carupo.
12 ,, olive, Trinidad Cabanas
17 ,, violet and dark green, monument to Barrios.
19 ,, vermilion and blue, monument to Independence
29 ,, orange and black, oblong, National Palace.
50 ,, blue and black, oblong, Rosales Hospital.
1 colon, black and dark green, National Arms.

UNITED STATES.—We have received the remainder of the new set chronicled on page 328, Vol. XX, from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and find the colours of the 50 c. and 1 dollar to be lilac and dark brown respectively.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—Capt. A. E. Stewart writes:

"With reference to my last two letters to you regarding the Chinese surcharge of 'PROVISIONAL NEUTRALITY' on the current Chinese stamps, I find that before the order cancelling this came out some had been already issued and distributed, and I have seen letters which came through the Post Office to Tientsin from Foochow franked with these stamps and bearing the Foochow postmark dated 2/2/12. On inquiry I found that the Foochow Post Office received four denominations with this surcharge—the $5, $2, $1, and 3 cents—and these were on sale for three days before receiving the order to withdraw them.

"Perhaps they have been on sale elsewhere, but these are the only particulars I can get up to date, but they are official, so correct.

"There is so far no word of a Republican surcharge being put on the current stamps. The surcharge on the 3 cents (the only denomination I have seen) is in four Chinese characters, in red, across the centre of the stamp.—A.E.S."

JAPAN.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on Continental authority, reports that the 3 sen., carmine, of 1906, has been overprinted with two Chinese characters "GUNDJI," signifying War or Field Service. These surcharged stamps are said to have been issued since 1.12.10. to the troops (both Army and Naval) stationed in China and Corea. Only two specimens per month are given to each applicant and then only for use on his own correspondence.

PERSIA.—Mr. Vernon Leigh writes to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*: "I herewith enclose an envelope for your inspection which I received from a friend of mine in Tabriz. He informs me that some time during the present crisis a large quantity of stamps were stolen from the Post Office and and they are now surcharging those left 'Officiel' so that the stolen ones cannot be used."

The envelope in question is postmarked "TAURIS, 12.2.12" and is franked with the following stamps.

Portrait of young Shah. Issue of 1911 overprinted "OFFICIEL" and equivalent above in Persian.

1 ch., green and orange-brown.
3 ch., lilac and dark green.
10 ch., lake and marone.

Issued 12.2.12 or earlier. The overprint of the official stamps has always been "SERVICE," so no confusion will arise.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The *S.C.F.*, on Continental authority, states that the 1 real on 2 reis may be found without the vertical perforation, and without the Republican overprint.

Provisional.

Without "REPUBLICA" and not perforated vertically.

1 real on each half of 2 reis, orange.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1911-12.

President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon. L. L. R. Hausburg.
C. N. Biggs. T. Wickham Jones.
D. C. Gray. F. J. Peplow.
T. W. Hall. Franz Reichenheim.
R. B. Yardley.

The eighth meeting of the season 1911–12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 1st February, 1912, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, C. F. Dendy Marshall, R. B. Yardley, Baron A. de Worms, J. R. Laing, L. W. Fulcher, W. W. Corfield, H. S. Hodson, T. W. Hall, J. H. Barron, Lieut. W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, Arthur T. Bates, B. Pinner, C. R. Wickins, W. Nordheimer, A. L. Adutt, Miss A. Cassels, C. McNaughtan, E. D. Bacon, Col. J. Bonhote, B. D. Knox, J. A. Tilleard, G. Papier (Associate), 2 Visitors.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters from Mr. A. McKechnie, Mr. W. R. Jex Long, and Mr. W. G. Campbell (Associate) expressing their desire to resign their membership were read, and their resignations were accepted with regret.

Mr. Alfred Weinberger, proposed by Dr. A. Chiesa and seconded by Dr. E. Diena, was, after ballot, duly elected a Member and Fellow of the Society.

Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall then read a paper on the "British Stamps of the Reign of King Edward VII," dealing chiefly with the variations in the stamps since the early part of 1904, and containing a complete list and description of all the values and the changes noticeable at different dates, both in the printings by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and by Messrs. Harrison & Sons, and also in those issuing from Somerset House.

A feature of the paper was a careful resumé of impressions from a study of "Marginal" varieties, and particularly in reference to the "cuts" to be found in the marginal lines. In regard to those in the De La Rue printings, Mr. Dendy Marshall propounds the theory that they were intentional, as in the case of the Harrison's printings, and by their position indicate the number of the plate.

The list, which it is hoped will be published in the London Philatelist, is very complete and exhaustive, and will be found worthy of careful study by collectors.

The paper was illustrated by Mr. Dendy Marshall's fine collection of the stamps dealt with, which was examined with much interest by members attending the meeting. Mr. S. B. Buckley was also kind enough to send his collection of these stamps for inspection, and Baron Anthony de Worms brought with him to the meeting his collection, and copies of the unissued 2d. of the new design prepared early in 1910 belonging to His Majesty the King were also shown to complete the display.

A very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Dendy Marshall for his interesting paper and display was proposed by Mr. H. S. Hodson, seconded by Baron Anthony de Worms, and carried unanimously.

The ninth meeting of the season 1911–12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 15th February, 1912, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, L. W. Fulcher, J. R. Laing, B. Pinner, L. A. B. Paine, Lance E. Hall, F. Ransom, C. R. Wickins, Baron P. de Worms, J. H. Barron, T. W. Hall, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, F. J. Peplow, Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud, H. M. Hansen, Col. J. Bonhote, B. D. Knox, J. A. Tilleard, G. Papier (Associate), 2 Visitors.

In consequence of the absence of the President owing to indisposition the chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 1st February, 1912, were read and confirmed.

The Honorary Librarian reported the receipt from Capt. Ohrt of Volume II of his work on Reprints, and he was requested to convey the thanks of the Society to the donor.

The business of the meeting consisted of a display by Fellows of pairs, blocks, and stamps on entires limited to twenty separate pieces.

The Honorary Secretary announced that His Majesty the King, as Patron of the Society, had been graciously pleased to send some interesting stamps from the Royal Collection as a contribution to the display.

Amongst the items sent by His Majesty were: A handsome book containing the first sheet printed for issue of each of the eight values of the Canadian stamps of July, 1908, issued to commemorate the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec; and a complete sheet of each of the two settings of the ½d. stamps of Great Britain as prepared for the purposes of the books of stamps.

In each setting the three last vertical columns in each pane are inverted so that the third and sixth stamps of each horizontal row where "*se tenant*" form a *tête-bêche* pair.

In one setting the first and last stamps of the alternate horizontal rows are respectively missing, the space on which they would have been printed being filled in with a cross in the colour of the stamp.

Amongst other stamps on "entires" His Majesty showed a fine 12d. Canada, an unsevered strip of three of the first 6d. Canada on laid paper (believed to be the only strip of this size known on entire), two 12 c. Circular British Guiana stamps cut square one cover having the stamp in the dark blue and the other in the light blue shade, and a block of four 1d., red, Cape of Good Hope "woodblocks," in brilliant condition and very lightly postmarked.

Mr. T. W. Hall exhibited:

BRITISH GUIANA.—A strip of four 1 c., 1853, and two pairs of 4 c., of 1853, used on entires.

COLOMBIA (Antioquia).—1875-6, three 5 c., green, types 1 and 2, and 10 c., mauve, all on laid paper used on entires.

1889–90, entire uncut sheet of 50 c., brown, including the 20 c., brown, error.

1886–87, entire uncut sheet of 10 c., rose, carmine on buff, including the error 50 c.

COLOMBIA (Bolivar).—Entire uncut sheet of the 1 peso, red, of 1863–66.

URUGUAY.—1856, 1 real, deep blue, diligencies used on entire.

PERU.—Various Chili stamps used in Peru during the war, and several fiscal stamps of 1883, etc., all used on entires, including the Unpaid Letter stamp 1 c., brown, overprinted "CORREOS CUSEO," and 10 written in MSS. affixed to a letter written by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling.

Baron Eric Leijonhufvud exhibited a very fine selection from his collection of Swedish stamps, including the following:

1855. Quarter sheet of the 4 sk. bco. on thin paper.

1866. A strip of 3 sk. bco. on original cover. 20 öre, perf. 14, half-sheet of 40; 17 öre, grey, perf. 14, block of 8.

1872. 1 riks, perf. 13, a vertical pair, having also the 50 öre in shadow print on the field.

1885. A block of four of the reprints both perf. 13 and imperf.

1891. The error 5 öre in brown, block of 16 of the 6 öre printed on both sides.

Mr. Reichenheim showed an interesting selection from his very fine collection of France.

All values of the first issue were represented in pairs on original letters, among them 1 fr., orange; 1 fr., carmine, *tête-bêche*; 10 c., bistre, *tête-bêche*; 25 c., *tête-bêche*, etc. Other interesting stamps were a forgery of the 20 c. Bordeaux postally used on entire, 1876; 25 c., blue, on green paper, used on entire; Unpaid Letter stamp; 15 c., lithographed, altered by manuscript on Official letter, etc.

Mr. M. P. Castle exhibited some Australian stamps, including Victoria, a pair of the 2d. full length, showing that the plate consisted of two panes, a strip of the 2s., imperf. NEW SOUTH WALES, 2d. Diadem, retouched; TASMANIAN, stamps of the first 1d. local and London printings; NEW ZEALAND, strip of five of the 1d., blue, pairs of the three varieties of the 3d. imperf., a strip of three of the 3d. imperf. between.

Mr. Tarrant showed stamps of the Cape of Good Hope and of Great Britain, including a 4d. woodblock, dark blue, with retouched corner, and various bisected stamps; also various Indian stamps, amongst them being the 4 a. first issue with varieties of all printings, including the wide print of the first and second setting.

Mr. Barron exhibited his collection of Mexican stamps, including the 1 and 2 reals of the first issue showing the two settings; also stamps used in Mexico City and postmarked 21st January, 1856, being an error in the postmark, as the stamps were not actually issued until August, 1856. He also showed some bisected copies.

Mr. Peplow showed a very fine selection from his Japanese stamps, including the first issue on original covers, a very fine strip of four of the 500 mons. in the rare shade, and some other blocks; also a pair of the 15 rap., Switzerland, with a flaw in the figure 1.

Mr. Paine showed some stamps of Great Britain, including a block of 18 of the 1d., black, a strip of 12 of the 2d. without white line, and a large block of the 1d., worn plate.

Mr. Ransom showed a selection from his collection of Trinidad, consisting of specimens of the Lady McLeod and of the first issue, including the purple-brown of the 1851 printed on card, an entire sheet of the 1d., red, lithographed, and five pairs of the 1d., blue, lithographed.

Mr. Laing showed a block of four of the 1d. imperf., South Australia, and also a cover sent by Capt. Scott from Victorialand.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

NOVEMBER 2. Messrs. F. H. Frere and H. Ford were elected members of the Society.

The subject of discussion was "The Glossary of Philatelic Terms," corrections and additions to which are required for the next Congress. Several of the members had given considerable time and trouble to the subject, and brought forward a number of suggestions.

After careful selection these were forwarded to the Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Terms Committee.

NOVEMBER 6. Dr. Edmund Barker was elected a member.

Mr. F. Reichenheim then gave a display, with notes, of his magnificent collection of the stamps of France. With the exception of two varieties, of which only a single copy of each is known, every variety and error

was shown. Some of the scarce values and shades and the *tête-bêche* varieties were exhibited in such profusion that it gave members the impression that they ought to be obtained quite readily.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Reichenheim for coming to Birmingham to show his collection concluded a very enjoyable evening.

NOVEMBER 30. Display: Tasmania. R. B. Yardley, Esq.

Mr. H. Fiddian was elected a member.

Mr. Yardley then gave a display, with notes, of his fine collection of the stamps of Tasmania. Apart from its great intrinsic value the collection compelled admiration for the great amount of philatelic research which had been undertaken to settle the order of the various shades and printings, and showed that with patient work this colony could be made far more interesting than it usually is.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Yardley was passed with acclamation.

DECEMBER 14. Messrs. B. B. Tilley and T. W. Peck gave a display of the stamps of South Africa.

Mr. H. Deacon was elected a member.

JANUARY 4. Messrs. J., E. W., J. M. Gallatly, M.A., J. Swarup, B.A., and M. L. Rau, B.A., were elected members.

Mr. J. A. Margorchis gave his usual annual lantern show by means of the aphengescope.

AT the last three meetings Messrs. Yardley, Henderson, and Bilbrough have been thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection; Mr. C. Nissen for the *British Philatelist*, and Messrs. Whitfield King for their Catalogue.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE fourth general meeting of the session 1911–12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, 16 January, 1912, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: — Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Baron Anthony de Worms, Captain G. F. Napier, Messrs. W. T. Standen, R. Frentzel, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, W. A. Boyes, Sydney R. Turner, T. E. Sansom, E. W. Arnold, T. F. Stafford, J. H. Garrett, D. Field, C. L. Harte Lovelace, D. Thomson, C. C. Tait, P. L. Pemberton, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the Chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on 19th December, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. Ronlad Southey, formerly an Ordinary member, was elected as a Life Member.

Donations to the Library were acknowledged with thanks from the President, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, The Philatelic Students' Fellowship, Messrs. Chas. Nissen and Co., Whitfield King and Co., Paul Kohl Limited, W. H. Peckitt, and Bright and Son.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Chetwynd Atkinson, D.D., was announced, and a vote of condolence to the relations of the late Life Member was passed.

Mr. C. C. Tait, of Oporto, who received a hearty greeting, presented a collection of Brazilian postcards and Entires to the Society's Collection. A set of Indian Durbar stamps, with Coronation postmarks, and others, were received from the President, and a number of Columbian stamps from the Vice-President. All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The sum of two guineas was voted from the Reserve Fund for the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund, Barnet Branch.

The presentation copy of the *Record of the Philatelic Students Fellowship* was passed round for inspection and greatly admired.

Delegates to the Fourth Philatelic Congress were appointed, those chosen being Major E. B. Evans and Messrs. W. G. Cool, W. H. Peckitt, and H. A. Slade.

At the conclusion of formal business Captain Napier gave a display of his magnificent specialized collection of the stamps of Brazil, which is a monument of untiring energy and amazing industry.

Mr. C. C. Tait proposed and Mr. J. C. Sidebotham seconded a cordial vote of thanks to Captain Napier for the philatelic treat that had been offered to the members, and both expressed the feeling of the meeting that the evening had been specially instructive and interesting.

The vote was modestly responded to, and the meeting terminated at 8.10 p.m.

THE sixth general meeting of the season 1911–12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, February 20th, 1912, at 6.30 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Baron A. de Worms, Messrs. R. Frentzel, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, W. Archibald Boyes, W. G. Cool, Percy Ashley, J. R. Laing, F. Read, T. Stewart Adair, Guy Semple, E. W. Arnold, L. Sauvée, J. E. Booth, Sydney R. Turner, M. Weinberg, T. E. Sansom, Fred J. Melville, Alexander J. Séfi, D. Field, W. B. Edwards, C. L. Harte-Lovelace, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday, January 16th, 1912, were read and confirmed.

Messrs. W. Morley, M. J. Schulte, and F. J. Wellisch were duly elected Ordinary

Members, and Mr. E. P. Airlie Dry a Life Member.

Owing to the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, the business relating to annual subscriptions in arrears was postponed to the next meeting.

In the absence of the Hon. Secretary, the President read letters from Major E. B. Evans and Mr. W. H. Peckitt, accepting office as delegates of the Society to the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. Also a letter from the son of the late Rev. Dr. Chetwynd Atkinson, thanking members for their message of condolence. A letter was also read from the Hon. Secretary of the Rowland Hill Benevolent Fund, Barnet Branch, thanking the Society for their donation of two guineas.

Donations to the Forgery Collection were received from Baron A. de Worms, and for the General Collection from the President.

Mr. Weinberg passed round for the inspection of the members a ½ anna Indian stamp overprinted "NABHA STATE SERVICE," of which the figure "8" is printed in place of the letter "S" in the word "SERVICE."

The President handed round for inspection by the members calendars for 1910–11–12, engraved by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., which this firm have very kindly presented to the Society.

The Hon. Librarian reported several other additions to the Library received during last month.

At the conclusion of formal business, the President called upon the Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) to give a display of his specialized collection of the stamps of Belgium. The collection is complete in every respect, and contains all the great rarities in faultless condition, some of them in pairs and blocks of four. The variety of shades is very remarkable, and can hardly be surpassed by any other collection. Not only the Postage and Postage Due stamps, but also Telegraph, Parcel, Telephone stamps, reprints and essays are completely represented, and the collection fully deserves the great appreciation shown by the members.

After the inspection of the collection, Mr. Percy Ashley read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Belgium: its History and People."

Mr. Fred J. Melville proposed, and Mr. Alexander J. Séfi seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the Vice-President for his splendid display, and to Mr. Ashley for his valuable lecture, which, supported by a few words from the chair, was carried with acclamation.

Both gentlemen suitably responded, and promised to come forward again next season if desired by the members.

A most enjoyable meeting terminated at 8.25.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary.

"KILLAHA," ST. ALBANS,
23rd February, 1912.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Presentation to W. DORNING BECKTON, ESQ.

ON Friday, February 23, a dinner was held at the Old Royal Hotel Restaurant, Manchester, in celebration of the twenty-first year of the above Society, and during the evening a presentation was made to the President, W. Dorning Beckton, Esq., consisting of an illuminated address, appropriately ornamented with subjects of a philatelic nature, and accompanied by a handsome 15-ct. gold cigarette case, suitably inscribed.

The senior Vice-President, Mr. Abbott, in making the presentation, alluded to Mr. Beckton as the "tutor" of the Manchester School of Philately, and to the help and encouragement readily given at all times by him to the members to collect upon scientific lines, making them philatelists, and not merely stamp collectors.

The musical entertainment was provided by several of the principal members of the Minnehaha Amateur Minstrels, who thoroughly upeld the high reputation of that well-known organization, and were assisted by the Becktonian Banjo Band.

J. STELFOX GEE,
Hon. Secretary.

Correspondence.

FOURTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate,
20*th March*, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to be able to tell you that I have made arrangements with all the principal railway companies to the effect that delegates and others attending the Conference are to be conveyed to Margate at a single fare-and-a-third for the double journey. A form has to be filled in, a copy of which can be had on application to myself or the Hon. Secretary (Mr. D. B. Armstrong), Llanadern, Broadstairs.

I am, yours faithfully,

A. LÉON ADUTT,
Chairman.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 13 and 14 February, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., carmine, thinned	3	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red,* thinned	6	10	0
Tuscany, 3 lire, small margins	33	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf. £5 and	9	10	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	11	5	0
Ditto, 9d., violet-brown, ditto	4	5	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto £2 15 0 &	5	10	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, intermediate perfs.	5	0	0
Ditto, another,* not perfectly centred	3	5	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown,* no gum, rough perfs.	4	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, dark shade, small margins	4	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., emerald, block of 4, mint	10	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange on bluish, very early, defective in both right-hand corners	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, early, close at left	3	17	6
Natal, 1908–9, 30s., purple and brown-orange, mint	16	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, sheet of 60, showing all the types	30	0	0
Canada, proof of the 12d., black, block of 4, "Specimens"	8	5	0
Ditto, single copy	2	7	6
New Brunswick, Connell, pair of proofs, imperf.	2	10	0
United States, 1861, 5 c., ochre*	2	7	6
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., pearls, no roulettes, thinned	2	5	0
Collection, 8678	30	0	0

Sale of 27 and 28 February, 1912.

Great Britain, 1867–78, £1, brown-lilac	2	4	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown	2	18	0
Ditto, 1882–3, £1, brown-lilac on *bleuté*	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, £5, orange on white	2	4	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, £1, brown-lilac, "Specimen"	8	5	0
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., close at bottom	8	15	0
Ditto, 9d., purple-brown, imperf.	3	12	6
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green,* with gum	2	17	6
Ditto, 2s., blue, close at bottom	4	5	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, 1861, perfs. clean cut	3	10	0
Ditto, 8d, yellow-brown, rough perfs.	2	18	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, 1863–7, CC, 2d., yellow-green	2	5	0
Ditto, 1872–80, 2 r. 50 c., mint	3	7	6
Cape Triangular, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	4	5	0
Ditto Woodblock, 1d., scarlet, £4 5s. 0d. and	4	17	6
Ditto Woodblock, 4d., blue and pale blue £3 and	2	2	0
Ditto, 4d., medium deep blue, no margin at right, thinned	5	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., orange on yellowish, early impression, repaired at bottom	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another, on bluish, medium impression	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early impression, slightly repaired	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, another, medium impression, a little close at right and two or three minute pin-holes	3	15	0
Ditto, 1859, Greek border, 1d., vermilion	4	2	6
Ditto, small fillet, 2d., blue, thinned	2	0	0
British Columbia, perf. 14, $1, mint	2	4	0
Canada, 7½d, green	2	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow £2 4s., £2 6s., £2 8s. and	3	0	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve, close at side	10	5	0
Ditto, another, no margins and thinned	5	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet,* no margins	15	0	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet, ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, 6½d., scarlet,* part gum	9	0	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet, small margins	9	0	0
Ditto, 4d., orange, ditto	2	5	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, margin at bottom only	6	15	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green	2	6	0
Ditto, 1s., purple-mauve, close one side	7	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet on azure	14	10	0
Nevis, Litho., 6d., grey, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, CA, 6d., green, mint	3	3	0
St. Vincent, Star wmk., 5s., rose-red,* no gum	7	0	0
Tobago, CA, 6d., stone,* ditto	3	3	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf., 1s., purple-slate	4	0	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., dull blue, Type 10,* perfs. cut a little short at right	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, Type 10,* with part gum	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, Type 11,* no gum	7	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., lilac, Type 16, mint	2	12	6
British Honduras, 1s., grey	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., rose-red £2 16s. and	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., carmine £2 6s. and	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, with hill unshaded	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, another, on laid paper	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 2d., dull blue, early	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., dark blue, without pick and shovel	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, with shading outside fan	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald on greyish	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, another, on yellowish	2	10	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1s., green	3	12	6
Ditto, 1860–2, pelure, imperf., 1d., vermilion,* no gum	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac-blue	2	12	6
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine £2 and	3	10	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, thinned	2	10	0
Victoria, 1850, 2d., grey-lilac, fine background	4	4	0
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze	2	18	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 15 and 16 February, 1912.

Great Britain, 1884, 5d., green, variety with stroke instead of dot under "d" of 5d, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1847, 1s., green, block of 6, one creased	2	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blued, Registration Cancellations, creased	3	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1st issue, complete set of 7, mint	3	10	0
Hamburg, 9 sch., yellow, imperf., small margins	2	0	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, set of 3	2	14	0
Cape, 1855–8, 4d., blue, rouletted	3	12	6
Lagos, single CA, 10s., green and brown, mint	5	10	0
Transvaal, 1905, wmk. *Cabled Anchor*, 1d., carmine, pair	29	0	0
Canada, 6d., grey-purple	2	16	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-ver., cut close	2	14	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-ver., defective	2	4	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto,* cut close	2	14	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-ver.,* ditto	3	2	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, no margins	3	6	0
Barbados, 1858, 1s., brown-black, imperf., pair, mint	2	0	0
St. Vincent, 1863–6, 11 to 12½ × 14 to 16, 1d., rose-red	3	3	0
Mexico, 1864, 3 c., brown*	2	5	0
Ditto, ½ r., greyish lilac, block of 4, mint	2	4	0
Collections: 4887, £43; and £2842	30	0	0

Sale of 1 March, 1912.

Great Britain, 1902, 1d., scarlet, a mint corner block of 12 irregularly perforated, the perforations running practically through the centre of each stamp	3	10	0
British Levant, 1885, 12 p. on 2s. 6d., blued paper, mint	2	4	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red, slight tear	2	17	6
Canada, laid paper, 6d., dull purple*	3	3	0
Ditto, 7½d., green*	4	4	0
United States, 24 c., purple and green, centre inverted, perfs. cut at top and pinhole	15	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., black on deep blue, rubbed	2	10	0
Tasmania, 1869, 1d., carmine, wmk. "2" defective	2	4	0
Collections: 670 (in Lallier), £21; 5519	21	10	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 8 and 9 February, 1912.

France, 1849, 1 fc., vermilion, slight defect	4	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, pair, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4, cut into on right	2	0	0
Ditto, Dickinson paper, 1d., red, pair*	2	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847, 6d., purple, pair*	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., dull lilac, pair*	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., red-brown, pair, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green*	3	5	0
Ditto, 1850, Archer roulette, 1d., on entire	2	8	0
Ditto, 2s., brown*	2	17	6
Ditto, 2s., brown	2	17	6
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black, thinned	5	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., blue, Reg. postmark	7	5	0
Ditto, 2½d., rose, Plate 2, used abroad, on entire	2	17	6
Ionian Islands, 1d., blue, on entire	2	14	0
Sicily, 5 gra., vermilion, on entire	2	15	0
Switzerland, Orts Post, 2½ r., pair*	3	5	0
Ditto, Poste Locale, 2½ r., strip of 4*	6	10	0
Ditto, 1850, 5 r., black on blue, strip of 3*	2	15	0
Jhind, 1885, curved surcharge, 1 r., block of 6, mint	17	0	0
Nabha, 1885, red surcharge, 1 r., block of 4, mint	2	12	0
Ditto, 1885, Service, 2 a., blue, block of 4, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, 1888, ditto, 1 r., ditto, ditto	2	17	6
North Borneo, 1891–2, 6 c. inverted on 8 c., green, Gibbon 60*	7	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, retouched corner, creased	14	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, block of 4, mint	2	12	6
Lagos, 5s., blue*	3	15	0
Canada, 10d., blue*	3	15	0
Nevis, litho, 1d., red, retouched variety	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, mint	4	2	6
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-ver.,* no gum	7	15	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-ver.,*	9	0	0
St. Kitts, May, 1888, One Penny, small sur., on 2½d. blue, with another stamp, on entire	9	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 3, 1st retouch, on laid, trace of pen cancellation	2	13	0
Ditto, 1851, 1d., ver. on bluish, pair, one variety, "WALE"	2	10	0
Ditto, "O.S." on 10s., red and purple on blued, perf. 11½	2	12	6
New Zealand, 1872, wmk. "Invicta," 2d., vermilion	2	15	0
South Australia, 10d., in blue, on 9d., yellow, wmk. "S.A." defective	5	12	6
Tasmania, 1856, no wmk., 2d., emerald-green	3	3	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Tonga, 1899, Jubilee, 1d., red and black, strip of 3, one the error 1889, mint	2	10	0
Victoria, 1850, fine impression, 1d., orange-ver., strip of 3	3	17	6

Sale of 22 and 23 February, 1912.

Great Britain, 1855, 1s., green, strip of 3,* full gum	2	2	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, brick-red	4	5	0
Ditto, 1853, 9 crazie	2	15	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.	2	8	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto, creased one side	4	4	0
Ditto, 6d., brown, rough, perfs.*	2	15	0
Jhind, 1885, curved sur., 1 r., grey, mint	2	2	0
Mauritius, December, 1859, 1d., red	2	4	0
New Republic, February, 1887, granite paper, Arms, *tête-bêche* pair, 1d., violet, mint	4	7	6
Transvaal, 1905, 1d, carmine, *Anchor* wmk.	13	5	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta	3	7	6
British Honduras, 10c, "*Revenue*," mint, with certificate	2	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green	2	2	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	14	0
Newfoundland, 1s., carmine, close	5	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	5	5	0
Trinidad, 1860, clean-cut perfs., 4d., brown-lilac, pair, mint	2	2	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, nick on left	5	12	6
United States, 1855, 10 c., green, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	3	0	0
Ditto, 5s., blue and red, mint	2	17	6

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of 10 and 12 February, 1912.

Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, on piece	2	18	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.*	2	2	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s.	4	8	0
Oil Rivers, ½ on half 1d., vermilion, S.G. 59, on piece	1	12	0

Sale of 15 February, 1912.

British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on deep blue, cracked	2	10	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, small margins	6	0	0
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	2	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Canada, 7½d., green*	2	2	0
Nyassaland, 1908, £10, purple and ultramarine, "Specimen"	2	2	0
Tasmania, 1857, 2d., green, strip of 6	2	0	0

Sale of 26 February, 1912.

Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion	3	3	0
Ceylon, clean-cut perfs., partly re-perforated, 8d., brown*	2	7	6
New Zealand, 1st issue, 2d., blue on white, pair	1	10	0
Ditto, 10 × 12½, 6d., blue*	1	10	0
Oldenberg, 1859, ⅓ gr., probably repaired	3	10	0
Tuscany, 1853, 9 cr., purple-brown	1	10	0

Sale of 29 February and March 2, 1912.

Bavaria, 1876–9, 1 m., pale mauve*	1	18	0
Canada, proof 10d., blue, "Specimen," block of 4	1	1	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d, blue	1	17	0
Great Britain, £5, orange, "Specimen"	1	9	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, ditto	1	1	0
Holland, 1852, 10 c., horn on forehead, strip of 5*	2	12	6
Mauritius, December, 1859, 1d., red	1	4	0
Nevis, 1s., green, S.G. 10, mint	1	16	0
New Brunswick, 1s., purple	5	2	6
Tasmania, no wmk., imperf., 1d., red-brown, pair*	1	15	0

Sale of 9 and 11 March, 1912.

Canada, 7½d., green	2	6	0
Great Britain, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," King, 5d., heavy cancellation,	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange*	4	10	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.	1	14	0
Lagos, CC 14, 1s., orange,* thinned	1	9	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion, earliest state, repaired	7	15	0
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple	5	15	0

* * *

MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of 15 and 16 February, 1912.

The Number is taken from *Scott's* Catalogue, 1912. * Unused.	$	Sterling. Ex.4.87. £	s.	d.
United States, 1901, 4 c., chocolate and black, centre inverted (296A),* O.G. "Specimen" diagonally across stamp	36	7	7	10
Ditto, another Specimen,* O.G. "Specimen" in margin at right	47	9	13	0
Austria, 1850, 3 kr., red on *laid* paper (4B)	60	12	6	5
Barbados, 1878, 1d. on half 5s., 2 *copies each*	31	6	7	4
Great Britain, £5, orange (93), 2 *copies each*	12^{25}	2	10	4
Nova Scotia, 1s., red-violet (6)	40	8	4	3
Samoa, 1d., dark ultramarine (1), block of 10, Nos. 11–20* O.G.	36	7	7	10
Ditto, 1d., ultramarine (21), sheet of 20,* O.G.	26	5	6	10
Ditto, 3d., carmine-vermilion (23), sheet of 10,* O.G.	16	3	5	9
Ditto, 9d., orange-brown (26), sheet of 10,*	20^{50}	4	4	2

Total sale . 3939^{00} = £808 16s. 7d.

* * *

MESSRS. GILBERT AND KÖHLER.

Sale of 7 and 10 February, 1912.

* Unused.	Fcs., including the 10% payable by buyers.	Sterling. Ex.25.20. £	s.	d.
Alsace and Lorraine, inverted net, 5 c., green, strip of 3, on entire	214^{50}	8	10	3
Bavaria, 1849, 1 k., black	55	2	3	4
Brunswick, 1853–65, ½, black on green, *used*	522^{50}	20	14	8
Naples, ½ T Cross, on piece	187	7	8	5
Spain, 1850, 10 r., green	137^{50}	5	9	1
Ditto, 1852, 2 r., red	280^{50}	11	2	8
Ditto, 1873, 10 p., brown-violet	88	3	9	10
Great Britain, 1847, 10d., brown, strip of 3	79^{20}	3	2	10
Ditto, 1862–82, 10s., grey, strip of 3	198	7	17	2
Ditto, ditto, £1, violet-brown	126^{50}	5	0	5
Ditto, ditto, £5, orange, pair	225^{50}	8	19	0
Ditto, 1888–1901, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 10s., blue	276^{10}	10	19	1
Portugal, 1853, 100 r., lilac	132	5	4	9
Saxony, 3 pf., red	236^{50}	9	7	8
Ditto, 1851, error ½ ng., *black on blue*	2530	100	7	11
Geneva, half the double stamp on entire	134^{20}	5	6	6
Winterthur, 2½ r., pair on entire	222^{20}	8	16	3
Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow	951^{50}	37	15	2

Total sale *about* fcs. 50,000 = £1,984 2s. 6d.

THE

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The Collection of Entires.



OUR attention to this sadly neglected branch of Philately has been called by the announcement that the well-known collection of Entires formed by the late Mr. B. W. Warhurst has been purchased by Messrs. Bright and Son, and will be broken up for distribution among collectors. Mr. Warhurst was for many years one of the leaders of this class of collecting, and his accumulation, which extended to many thousands of specimens, should enable many collectors to fill up their blanks. We can but hope that this laudable enterprise of Messrs. Bright and Son will have a good effect in giving encouragement to those who collect post cards and envelopes.* Unfortunately their number is far behind that of Continental or American collectors—a circumstance that we must all deplore—and it seems almost hopeless to expect any definite recrudescence of this branch of Philately. Greatly as it is to be deplored, the relative unpopularity of Entires is a patent fact. They have everything in their favour—except bulk—as they represent an important and regular branch of postal issues, and in the case of used specimens constitute a definite record of the entire life and death of the specimen—which in present days seems to find so many appreciators as regards "stamps on entire." It is to be hoped that this fellow feeling may ultimately extend to the equally interesting envelopes and post cards. If, however, people cannot be induced in any considerable numbers to collect Entires alone, as they take adhesives, there are yet other ways in which the historical and philatelic interest attaching to them can be saved from extinction. It is of the greatest importance that these issues should be recorded, or those who have to write the history of a country's stamps will in the future find the completion of the task impossible.

We therefore suggest that those Philatelists who specialize one or more countries should make it a rule to include the Entires of the countries that they affect. The promoters of the several Exhibitions that are looming in

* It should be also borne in mind that Messrs. Bright and Son publish an excellent Catalogue of Entires fully brought up to date.

the future might lend a helping hand by the announcement that in the specialized classes extra points would be annexed for the inclusion of Entires on the ground of completeness. The display of all the specimens in an exhibition does not necessarily follow, but a few could be included, and when overlapped need not occupy an undue amount of space. Nowadays, when the specialist rejoices in numerous volumes of his favourite country, the addition of an extra one to contain the Entires should form a welcome and interesting item in denoting the absolute completeness with which the issues of a country have been collated.

In another way there is a plan by which this class may be saved from extinction. We allude to the collections made by Philatelic Societies. Many of these bodies are engaged upon the laudable, ambitious but practically unattainable formation of complete collections of adhesives. With the present colossal aggregate value of a "complete" collection, anything more than a skeleton accumulation is rendered impossible. We cannot help thinking that the far simpler and less expensive collection of Entires might be better undertaken by certain of our leading Societies. It is not even necessary that each and all should take all countries, but by dividing the areas and helping each other, something like completeness might be definitely attained. The cost of such a collection spread over a large number of members would be but slight, and the Philatelic Society who forms it would be undertaking a sound and useful work for all Philatelists.

We may remind our readers who are Fellows and Members that the Royal Philatelic Society has already embarked upon this course, and has—owing to the liberality of H.M. the King, the Earl of Crawford, Mr. J. A. Tilleard and others—already acquired a fairly representative collection of the Entires of Great Britain and Colonies. We therefore make the appeal to all who belong to the Royal Philatelic Society to send donations of Post Cards and Envelopes of the British Empire, so that the Premier Society may ultimately build up a complete collection thereof for the purposes of future consultation and research.

The 1860–1875 Issues of British Guiana.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society on January 18, 1912.

By M. P. CASTLE.

INTRODUCTORY.



"IT may not be useless to give an outline reference list of the 1860 and 1863 issues. No published catalogue is complete or notices half those differences in perforation, paper and colour which, as much as in any other country, must be carefully considered when one's series is full enough for arrangement and a knowledge of which is indispensable to philatelists of the extended school."

I cannot conceive a more appropriate text for my remarks upon these issues than the foregoing, which emanated from the mind of that veritable

apostle of Philately—the late E. L. Pemberton, and which will be found in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (Vol. IX, p. 29), followed by a remarkable list of shades which not only gives names to the colours that are more accurate than many of the modern ones, but frequently correctly assigns the order of precedence as to the different printings.

Mr. Pemberton's dictum of forty years since is by no means obsolete to-day, as little has been written about these issues, nor have they ever received the attention that Mr. Pemberton rightly considered as their due.

In my study of the issue of 1853, the result of which I have already been privileged to lay before the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, I found that I was compelled to take some cognisance of that following. The difficulty of arriving at any clue to the formation of the sheets led me to examine such blocks as I could find of the issues subsequent, and I was speedily thereby put in possession of an important clue—viz. that the transfers were effected vertically. I discovered, moreover, that there were many points of interest connected with these stamps, and that they had apparently been quite neglected by philatelic writers, hence I decided upon making a collection of them. It is the results of this decision, arrived at some three or four years since, that I propose now to communicate.

I may say at the outset that I can claim to have made no startling discovery, but in view of the dearth of writing on this subject I think I can show that there are points on which further knowledge was distinctly needed. The questions of the exact dates of issue, the priority of the shades, the formation of the designs, the method of effecting the transfers, the papers employed and the proper and logical cataloguing of these issues, are all subjects on which I hope to somewhat advance the sum of previous knowledge.

It would seem that the sapient admonition of Mr. Pemberton had fallen on deaf ears, as I find that, probably overshadowed by the rare and interesting provisional issues, the vast majority of the numerous articles that have appeared during the past generation have treated of the Colonial rather than the British-made issues of British Guiana. The only articles that I have met with, that touch the subject now under discussion, and to which I shall have occasion to refer, are—The Society's work on "The Stamps of West Indies" (1891), where, in default of *The Gazette* for 1860–70, Mr. Bacon is only able to devote a few lines to these issues. Two articles by Mr. C. J. Phillips in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* for 1895, page 191, and for 1904, page 15. The former is devoted to the One Cent of 1853, but Mr. Phillips incidentally mentions the make up of the sheets of the later issues. The latter is a short note on some blocks of the 1 c., 1860–75, in which the writer makes mention of minor varieties, and after some logical deductions concludes by stating that he considers this question "as being well worthy of being taken up and studied by some specialist." I may add that Mr. Phillips has personally discussed these issues with me at times, and has certainly spurred my good intentions in the pursuit of knowledge hereon.

The period covered by these stamps extends for sixteen years until their supersession by the De La Rue Printings, and my observations therefore include several distinct issues. It will therefore be necessary for me to briefly epitomize these several issues before dealing with them in detail. These

abridged lists are taken from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Part I, 1912, but I may say that I consider the arrangement therein as being capable of much improvement, an opinion that I believe is shared by the publishers, who will doubtless incorporate some of my suggestions in their next issue.

Issues 1860–75 as now Catalogued.

(*Type I.—Value spaced.*)

May, 1860. Thick paper. Perf. 12.
1 (1 c., brown-red, 1861), 2, 4, 8, 12, 24.

Thin paper. Perf. 12.
1 (1 c., black), 2, 4, 8, 12, 24.

1860–63. Thin paper. Perf. 12½.
(*a*) 1, 2, 8, 12, 24.

(*Type II.—Value close.*)

(*b*) * 1, 2, 4, 8, 12.

1866. Perf. 10.
1, 2, 4, 8, 12 (12 c., Type I).

1875. Perf. 15.
1, 2, 4, 8, 12.

(*Type III.—Larger Design.*)

1863. Perf. 12.
24 c.

1863. Perf. 12½.
6, 24, 48.

1866. Perf 10.
6, 24, 48.

1875. Perf. 15.
6, 24.

I must *en passant* briefly comment upon this list with its puzzling and involved features; e.g.: in the first issue perf. 12 on both papers all values up to the 24 c. are included, but in the continuation of this type (I) in "1860–63" the four cent is dropped out but is included in Type II with value close. The fact is that there is no "b," as so termed in the Catalogue, of the 4 c., but only "a," which so remained during the entire period. It will be seen also that there is no 24 c. Type II, and that the issues of this type are left without any representative of this value. In Type III, however, we have the 24 c. firstly with perforation 12, and subsequently, as also the new varieties 6 and 48 c., with perforation 12½, 10, and 15. The dates of these three latter perforations synchronize with those of Type II (the Catalogue going on to 1875 and then back to 1863!), and it is quite clear that the 24 c. of the large type superseded that of Type I in the issue of 1860–63 with value close, and that thereafter both the second small and the large types of design formed concurrent issues and should be classed together.

* This is only described as a sub-type "b" in the Catalogue.

THE DESIGN.

The authorities in British Guiana had apparently decided in 1850 that the postal requirements of the colony necessitated the issue of stamps of the denominations of 2, 4, 8, and 12 c. It is therefore remarkable that three of these values—2, 8, and 12 c.—should not have been still deemed necessary after the provisional and locally produced series of 1850. As we know, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons furnished in 1851 the two upright stamps of 1 c. and 4 c. and in 1853 the same values which remained current until superseded by the new design of 1860. There was, moreover, a provisional issue of the 4 c. in 1856. During this period there must have been a frequent use of both values in multiples to make letter rates of 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, and possibly 48 c., but it is a remarkable fact that of all these issues instances of blocks of four—which might be reasonably expected—have hardly ever been forthcoming.

The British Guiana Postal Authorities being justifiably satisfied with the excellent work of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in the issue of 1853 gave that firm the contract for the extended issue. It cannot, however, be conceded that the stamps of 1860 are any improvement upon their predecessors. The design, though pleasing and well balanced, lacks the richness and completeness of the 1853 design, which if continued in various colours for the several denominations would have furnished a striking and beautiful series. The change may have been dictated either by motives of economy or by the wish to have a design that would more clearly show the obliterations. In the case of the 4 c. of 1853 when printed in a dark shade the solidity of the colour might possibly allow of an undetected postmark. However, this new design was destined to play an important rôle in philatelic history, and we, as collectors, may be well satisfied with the decision of the colony.

Before proceeding to discuss the separate issues I must say a few words as to the design. I may say here that throughout I designate the small stamp with value and cents spaced as Type I, the same design with value and cents closer as Type II, and the larger design of the 6, 24, and 48 c. as Type III. I am not sure that Type III did not make its appearance somewhat earlier than Type II, but the above sequence appears more logical having regard to the affinity of Types I and II.

These stamps were produced by lithographic process, and in my judgment are excellent specimens of that method of production, the impressions, especially upon the thick white paper of the first issue, being remarkably clear and distinct. In "British West Indies," page 40, Mr. Bacon states that he was informed by Mr. Rapkin, the then manager of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, that "the set issued in 1860 had the whole design engraved upon it with the exception of the value, the small space between the numerals in the two bottom corners being left vacant for it. The values were all engraved separately," and the whole design was then reproduced in manner similar to the issue of 1853.

I am here, at the outset, met with a difficulty in reconciling this statement with existing facts, and for the following reasons I believe that Mr. Rapkin's memory was at fault as to the details of the production of the several values:

1. In the case of the 1853 issue Mr. Rapkin made a similar statement, and I have in my article on that issue clearly demonstrated—at least to my own satisfaction—that one entire die—viz. that of the one cent vermilion with the large lettering—was made and printed from, in which the label of value and the balance of the design were not from separate or composite dies.

2. I am now able to show specimens which will demonstrate the recurrence of this fact as to the issue of 1860, and which clearly contraverts the statement of the printers that "all the values were engraved separately." The specimens now submitted are proofs apparently from a matrix printed upon card and India paper in which it is immediately apparent that they represent one homogeneous die. These proofs appear to me to have been struck from a steel die, as impressions are exceedingly sharp. I may here say that I am convinced that this four cent die in its entirety was used subsequently for all the printings of this value, as I have not found in any issue the slightest sign of any separate label of value. As this entire design has been shown to exist, it is quite possible that the other values may have been similarly produced.

3. I have carefully examined a large number of the several denominations of this issue with spaced value in all their subsequent varieties of paper and perforation, but I have never found any specimen that betrays the least sign of any junction of the two dies respectively of the design and the value. I have found trivial flaws, but these are doubtless due to accidents in the course of printing. In the case of the subsequent issues of Type II (with value, close) and III, as in the case of the 1853 issue (except the one cent vermilion), I have, on the other hand, invariably found more or less palpable traces of what I may call the act of union of the two dies. I have, moreover, been able to inspect an entire sheet of the 1 c., black, of Type I, perforated 12½, which is in the possession of Mr. W. E. Lincoln, another block of 60 in Senator Ackerman's collection, and a block of 20 of the 1 c., pink, reprinted from the same die in 1865 (perf. 12), and these one and all fail to reveal the slightest trace of any added label-value. I am, under these circumstances, compelled to think that this Type I was in some manner reproduced in each of its values from separate complete dies.

The only reason for the supersession of this wide-spaced series that was adduced by Mr. Rapkin was that the dies might have been mislaid, but I suggest the hypothesis that composite dies were found to be more convenient for reproduction in the larger quantities required for subsequent issues, and that these were produced in supersession of Type I. A further suggestion is that the engraving of the value, being distinctly inferior to the balance of the design, required improvement. It will be seen, after careful comparison of Types I and II, that the former, besides the obvious defect of abnormal spacing, has the letters badly drawn, that they are irregularly set, are far too small, and that Type II are palpably superior in every respect.

I have submitted the gist of my observations as to these two dies to Mr. H. W. Rapkin, the present head of the engraving department of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and though willing to assist he informs me that, having no records to refer to, he is only able to say that Mr. J. B. Rapkin's opinion (as expressed to Mr. Bacon) was well founded, "as there would be no other

probable or even possible way of dealing with the work." I am sorry, therefore, that I cannot permanently dispose of this question. In any case, the procedure must have been vastly different in the preparation of the two dies of Types I and II.

I might add that the spacing between value and cent is as follows:

1 c., 2 mm.	8 c., 2½ mm.
2 c., 2½ „	12 c., 1¾ „
4 c., ½ „	24 c., 1¼ „

It is to be noted that the 4 and 24 c., which are much closer spaced than the others, were never altered. The former, as I have stated, was thus reproduced until 1876 and the 24 c. was superseded by Type III. These two values were therefore only issued in one type, and their classing in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue as respectively "b" for the 4 c. and "a" for the 24 c. is misleading, both belonging to the first type. I would suggest that, in future, illustrations should be given at least of the label of value of the 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, and 24 of Type I, and later on of the 1, 2, 8, and 12 of Type II, a note being appended that the 4 c. was in continuous use during both of the issues, perf. 12½, as I may say that the present illustrations are quite misleading, Type II being depicted as Type I.

1860. THICK PAPER; PERF. 12.

In default of either official information or knowledge on the part of the printers, I should say that the exact dates of all these issues must be hypothetical, and that the dates I have assigned have been suggested by the examination of dated specimens. I have inspected a considerable number of specimens, a table of which will be found at the end of my notes, and I anticipate, by future additions hereto, that a greater accuracy of the fixing of the several dates of issue may be attained. In the present Catalogues all these issues down to 1861 are only divided into "May 1860" and 1860–63," and they have long and palpably required more definite classification. This issue is rendered quite distinct from all subsequent ones by the nature of the thick white paper employed, which was abandoned after a year or two and of which only isolated examples are found in the subsequent issues. The most noticeable feature herein is the fact that within the short space of, probably, two years the one cent should have appeared in this issue—first on thick and then on thin paper in four entirely different colours, i.e. pale rose, red-brown, deep brown, and black. The reason for the change from rose to red was probably its too close resemblance to the 8 c., which in the first printing was brownish rose (Mr. Pemberton called it brown-rose), while the later printing of the 8 c. was in rose, a shade deeper than the 1 c., at which time it is probable that the latter had been changed to the red-brown colour. These two shades of the 8 c. are not catalogued, but they are absolutely distinct. The one cent, rose, must have had a short life, judging by the difficulty of securing the stamp in an unused condition. It is occasionally found thus very badly perforated, while postmarked specimens are not usually thus defective, and I am inclined to think that these irregularly perforated stamps may have been a rejection by the Post Office. At this date M. Moens and

others had scarcely begun their importations, and therefore this stamp, like many others of that epoch, has become exceedingly rare unused in good condition. The 12 c. was printed in two quite distinct shades, lilac and grey. According to dated specimens the former was the first issued, and their present catalogue order should be changed. As to the remaining values, shades may be found in each, notably in the case of the 4 c. and 24 c., the printings in the deep shades being presumably the earliest. The 24 c. unused has always been a rare stamp, and I may call attention to a used pair in my collection showing that thus early there was a use for a 48 c. value.

The perforation consists of large clean cut holes fairly close together, but it will be seen that on the thin paper that succeeded this issue the holes are slightly smaller, not so clean cut, and are somewhat wider apart, doubtless due to the deterioration of the perforating machine.

I append a synopsis of the issue as I think it should be catalogued, in each instance placing the shades according to my view as to their precedence, and I have followed this plan with regard to all the succeeding issues treated of in these notes.

SYNOPSIS.

1 c., pale rose.
2 „ orange, shades.
4 „ blue, deep to pale.
8 „ brown-rose.
8 „ rose.
12 „ lilac.
12 „ grey, shades.
24 „ green, deep to pale.

1861.

1 c., reddish brown, shades.

1862. THIN PAPER; PERF. 12.

For some hitherto unexplained reason the paper employed by the printers now swung round to the other extreme, the stamps being for the following printings impressed upon a remarkably thin, soft machine-made paper. In many instances specimens may be found which answer in all respects to the definition of "pelure." It may be that this change of paper was effected for motives of economy, or possibly from the fear that stamps printed on the thick paper would be more liable to become detached from the envelopes; but apparently for a couple of years no other was used, as not only this issue, but the like stamps with the perforation 12½ were on the same paper. The latter, although mentioned in "British West Indies," are not catalogued. I cannot account for the further change of colour of the one cent to dark brown, unless this pigment was found better for printing in than the former red-brown. In any case the former did not long hold the field, as the one cent must have been changed to black within a few months, and so remained until the last chapter of its existence. Although the date on the design bears the birth year of these two varieties in this series, they may be conveniently grouped together under "1862," until we can get at closer grip

with the months. It is strange, considering its short life, that this 1 c., dark brown, should not be a very rare stamp in unused condition; but even now I suspect that it is a better stamp than is generally believed!

These stamps vary but little in shade, except the 12 c., which appears in two distinct colours. The 8 c. is, in my opinion, wrongly catalogued as "rose," being of a much warmer tone than the 1 c., "rose," and being more properly called "pink." The 24 c. is, like its congener, on thick paper, an extremely rare stamp, unused, and I have not found it in "deep green" as catalogued. Except the 12 c., all seem to be difficult to find used. I should add that the paper is occasionally found slightly thicker, but still far removed from the real thick paper of the first series.

SYNOPSIS.

1 c., brown.
1 „ black.
2 „ orange.
4 „ blue, shades.
8 „ pink.
12 „ dull purple.
12 „ brownish lilac.
24 „ green, shades.

(*To be continued.*)

Some Notes on the Stamps of Sweden.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on November 2nd, 1911.

By BARON E. G. E. LEIJONHUFVUD.

(*Continued from page* 69.)

The New Officials, 1910–11.



THE design to the new issue consequent on the death of King Oscar, when the ordinary issue was changed, was also made by Mr. Hjortzberg, and the engraving done in Vienna. The printing is done by Jacob Bagge and Sons, Limited. The design shows the large coat of arms of Sweden in the centre: in a half-oval above the crown is the word "Tjenstefrimärke," broken by the orb and the cross. On each side are large figures for the value with the word "Öre" immediately underneath: at the bottom is "Sverige" in large letters. The stamps are of the same size as the ordinary stamps, and have the same perforation ($13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$). I believe the 5 öre appeared first, in July, 1910, then the 10 and 30 öre in October, then the 8, 15, and 1 öre in November. In May, 1911, came the 25 öre, in June the 4 öre, and in August the 5 kronor. The 2 öre, 20 öre, 50 öre, and 1 krona are not yet issued, although they are printed. The 1 öre is black, the 5 öre green, the 8 öre claret, the 10 öre

brownish red, the 30 chocolate-brown, the 50 grey-black, the 1 and 5 kronor black on yellow paper. The 2 öre is orange-yellow, the 20 öre blue, and the last value, 35 öre, violet. All the values of the Officials, with the exception of 35 öre, the 1 and 5 kronor, were printed on the old paper watermarked Crown. When the wavy watermark was introduced for the ordinary typographed stamps it naturally became used for the Officials, and of these the 5, 10, and 35 öre have appeared. The 1 krona and 5 kronor being printed on the same yellow paper as the 1 krona line-engraved, consequently retain the watermark Crown.

Formerly the Official stamps could be bought in the ordinary way, but recently an order has been issued that no Official stamps are to be sold except to persons in an official position, and to these a special order has been sent out forbidding them to give or sell UNUSED Official stamps to private people. This new arrangement has made it difficult to procure the new Officials *unused*, and only the values that came out before this order was issued have been offered to the public.

Postage Due Stamps.

The Postage Due stamps were put into use at the same time as the Officials (1874), and were meant to control the extra postage to be paid by the recipient of an insufficiently stamped package. There are some type-faults in the 1 öre, the 12 öre, and the 24 öre of both issues. The paper varies very much and the majority of the stamps are badly centred.

The First Issue, 1874–7, *perf.* 14.

The 1 öre, black, has the well-known type-fault small "L" in "LOSEN." It occurs in every sheet for every second line of the odd lines counting from left to right, and has been caused by some small foreign substance remaining in the cast, which was made of gutta-percha. The shades are only pale and dark. The 3 and 5 öres also show pale and dark shades. The 6 öre shows a lot of shades from lemon-yellow to brownish yellow. The 12 öre, salmon, has a few shades. This stamp has a fault in the "L" as well as in the line below the "L" (just between "L" and "O"); the former is similar to the narrow "L" in the 1 öre. The faulty stamp is the sixth from the top in the fourth line, and each sheet has one such stamp. It is caused by some little damage to this particular cast, probably a crumb broken off, and not by any foreign substance. The 20 öre appears in ultramarine, pale and dark blue. The 24 öre has two distinct colours, violet and grey; the former is the rarer and may be pale or very dark. The grey one is either slightly brownish grey or slightly purplish grey. The whole issue has the type-fault of the 1 öres, viz. a line of narrow "L's" in each sheet caused in the same way, only here it is the even lines, counting from left to right, that have the narrow "L's." Of the 30 öre, 50 öre, and 1 krona there are darker and paler shades.

Second Issue, 1877–91, *perf.* 13.

The 1 öre is both pale and very dark; the same type-faults occur. The 3 öre is in pale rose and carmine. The 5 öre has a number of shades: probably this is caused by the fact that it had the greatest number of printings of all the Postage Due stamps. The 6 öre has many shades, from pale


SVERIGE
FYRA SKILL. Bco
FRIMARKE

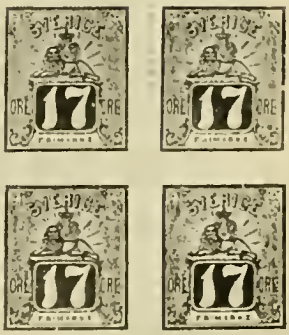
a.


SVERIGE
NIO ÖRE
FRIMARKE

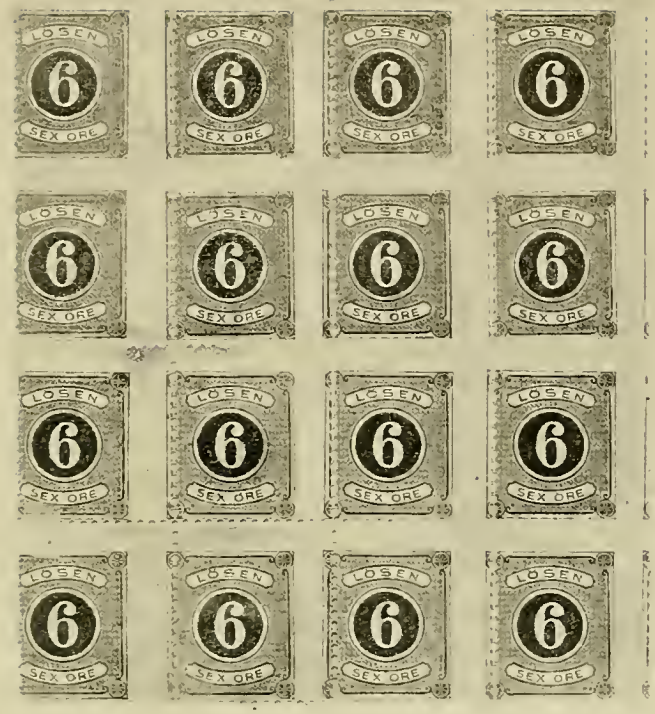
b


SVERIGE
TRE SKILL. Bco
FRIMARKE

d.


ÖRE
17
ÖRE
FRIMÄRKE

C.


LÖSEN
6
SEX ORE

h.


FRIMARKE
6
SEX ORE
SVERIGE

f.


17
FRIMARKE

e.


SVERIGE
5

g.

yellow to dark olive- or brown-yellow. Two sheets of this stamp were printed on both sides, one of each shade, pale yellow and dark orange-yellow. It is not known how many of the double-printed ones exist, but it is a very rare stamp. The 12 öre has many shades from pale red to salmon and very dark red. The 20 öre is found in pale blue and dark blue. The 24 öre is found in shades from lilac-grey to red-violet. The same type-faults occur as in the first issue. The 30 öre, green, the 50, brown, and the 1 krona, blue and brown, have slightly different shades. The 50 öre, brown, is found on extremely thick paper. Of the 1 krona there are some copies imperforate; they are either postmarked in Stockholm, 1879, or Gothenburg, 1884. They are very rare.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since reading the above notes at the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on November 2nd last year, some varieties of the new King Gustaf stamps have been discovered and some more values of the new Officials have been issued. Inverted watermark in the Crown issue has been found in the 1, 4, 5, and 10 öre, and in the 1 krona of the current stamps, also in the 5, 8, 10, and 30 öre Officials. The 2, 20, and 50 öre Officials, which were printed but not issued, have been put into circulation, and the 1 krona is daily expected to appear.

The lines in the paper for the new Figure stamps and Officials run from the left bottom corner to the right top corner, but in some sheets we find the lines running from the left top corner to the right bottom corner. This is caused by the printing having taken place on the wrong side of the paper. Only two values, the 2 and 4 öre Figure stamps, have been found to have this variety of watermark; but as there is always the chance of a mistake, I feel sure we shall hear more of this. Very few sheets of the 4 öre have as yet appeared with the altered watermark, and their value is at present many times that of the 2 öre sheets, of which a number has been found.

The notes on the stamps of Sweden would not be complete without some mention of the unique rarities which were in Professor Lindström's well-known collection. A great many of these are the only ones in existence, and could not have been acquired unless its owner had had some intimate connection with high post officials. But we do not know how Professor Lindström came into possession of the wonderful reprints and errors. Professor Lindström died very suddenly in November, 1910, and for a long time the Swedish philatelists were curious to know what would become of his fine collection "Sweden." He had a great many other specialized collections, of which his "Denmark" probably is one of the best in existence. The trustees took just a year to decide what to do with all these treasures. The collections were disposed of to the principal dealer in Stockholm, and he offered me the first pick of the Swedish section. My own collection was already then more complete than Professor Lindström's ever had been, but the special rarities that I have referred to were of course missing, and where I had only pairs or a small block of the Figure issues, the Lindström Collection contained several larger blocks in many values. The collection was so rich in the more ordinary stamps that its owner could have set up any day as a dealer. The finest rarities were in good condition,

and also the later issues; but the sk. Bco. issue, though showing every possible shade variety, was not as a rule represented by perfect specimens. I picked out a dozen of the finest sk. Bco. *unused*, but the fact that such a collection only contained two or three copies of the 4 sk. Bco., grey-blue, proves beyond doubt how extremely rare this stamp is. I had a fine copy before of the darker grey-blue, but none of the lighter colour. Many of the Lindström rarities were shown at the meeting on February 15th, but a good many remain to be shown. The only large block of the original 4 sk. Bco. which has ever been preserved came into Professor Lindström's collection in a very curious way. It was found in an old book in Paris, and sent to the editor of a Swedish philatelic journal, who promptly secured it at a bargain price for the Lindström Collection. It is of course slightly torn, but otherwise in perfect preservation. Having the full margin, it shows the watermark of the first print of this stamp (see Plate I, *a*). The "Shield" and "Lion" reprints of 1885 are very rare; in the Lindström Collection there was a complete set in blocks of four of every value, including the locals and the 1 riksdaler. I bought the whole set, and two specimens—the 9 öre and the 17 öre—are shown (see Plate I, *b* and *c*). Another very unique set are the only known copies of the 1885 reprints IMPERFORATE. Only the five values of the sk. Bco. exist, but in blocks of four; one specimen block, 3 sk. Bco., is shown (Plate I, *d*). An original block of eight of 17 öre, grey, perf. 14, is also shown (Plate II, *e*). I have not seen any larger block than four anywhere else. The grey Figure stamp, 6 öre, perf. 14, is rare in single copies; I am showing an unused block of four (Plate II, *f*). The rare 5 öre ERROR, brown instead of green (perf. 13, King Oscar, 1891), is also shown (Plate II, *g*). Finally, there is a block of sixteen 6 öre Postage Due stamps, perf. 13, printed on both sides. It is the largest and finest block of this stamp in existence (Plate II, *h*). Of other rare things bought from this collection I may mention the most important: One entire block of nine of the reprints of 1868, 3 sk. Bco., green. All the reprints, as previously mentioned, were printed in small sheets of nine in each. A very fine strip of four original 3 sk. Bco., USED, a most unique piece, and three USED sk. Bco. (one 24 sk. and two 6 sk., very dark grey) on original envelope. There was also part of a sheet (forty pieces) of the first print 20 öre, "Lion" type. A perfect block of sixteen pieces, 5 öre, green, 1858; and of the same issue a block of nine pieces, 24 öre, is probably unique. A block of four of 1 riksdaler, perf. 14, with the full margin on the second kind of watermarked paper, is also a very fine thing. Among the Official blocks there was one of 5 öre, perf. 14, ten pieces with margin, one of six of the 6 öre, grey, same perforation, and one large block of fifteen of the 6 öre, lilac. One block of ten of the 30 öre, and one of ten of the 50 öre, both perf. 14. Also smaller blocks, one of six of the 20 öre, perf. 14, and one of four of the ONE krona, same perforation. Of single stamps I found one beautiful 3 sk. Bco., USED, on original envelope, one very fine copy of the rare 10/24 surcharge INVERTED but *used*, and one copy on postal order of the very rare imperforate 30 öre, brown, 1878. Also the only known *unused* copy of 24 öre, 1858, with the type-error "ÖRF" instead of "ÖRE."

The above are the principal treasures of the Lindström Collection.

Before concluding this P.S., I wish to mention a very unique stamp in my collection. It is a strip of two of the ONE riksdaler, perf. 14, UNUSED. This strip is supposed to be the only *unused* one in existence. It has a shadow-print of *50* in the blue field where the three crowns are; I presume it is caused by the sheet first having touched the gummed side of a wet sheet, and immediately afterwards, just for a moment, having been put on top of the frame with the plates for printing the 50 öre. It is both a rare stamp and a curiosity.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of May 9th, Mr. H. R. Oldfield will read a Paper on the Stamps of Bosnia, with Display.

On May 23rd, Mr J. A. Tilleard will give a Display of Stamps.

Owing to the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, these meetings are fixed for the *second* and *fourth* Thursdays in the month.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, request us to remind members and others that the last meeting of the season 1911–12, will be held on *May 23rd*. Any stamps reaching Mr. A. C. Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., later than the first post on the morning of Tuesday, May 21st, will be necessarily returned to the senders without being expertized.

The meetings will probably be resumed on October 17th, 1912.

THE FOURTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS AT MARGATE.

ARRANGEMENTS both for the business and social side of the Congress are now complete, and it is confidently anticipated that the fourth session of the British Stamp Parliament will prove instructive and enjoyable.

The Secretary has pleasure in announcing that special facilities will be afforded delegates and visitors to the Congress by the majority of railway companies, return tickets available from April 30th to May 5th being issued at a single fare and a third, on presentation of a signed voucher obtainable from the Secretary on application, which will be supplied to every delegate.

Thirty-nine Societies will be represented by ninety-one delegates, as that with the various Committees and visitors the attendance will be considerably over a hundred.

The Congress Fund has now reached a total of £77 13s. 6d., but as considerably over £100 will be necessary to meet the heavy expenses entailed, additional donations are urgently appealed for in order that the Congress may be a financial as well as a social success.

Donations of stamps and philatelic literature for inclusion in the auction in aid of Congress Fund are also earnestly solicited, and should be forwarded without delay to C. W. Siggers, Esq., Hon. Auction Secretary, 33 Cliftonville

Avenue, Margate. The special Congress souvenir stamps designed by Mr. Wm. Ward and recess printed by Messrs Perkins Bacon and Co., are now on sale, price 3d. per set of six, and may be obtained of the Hon. Secretary.

The Congress opens at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, May 1st, and concludes with the official banquet on Friday evening, May 3rd. Collectors desirous of attending the Congress sessions as spectators will be furnished with passes enabling them to do so on application to the Hon. Secretary. Special pension terms are quoted to delegates and visitors by the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, which is the Congress Headquarters, viz. 12s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. per diem inclusive, according to room, for a stay of not less than three days.

CAPTAIN G. F. NAPIER'S ARTICLES UPON THE ISSUES OF BRAZIL.

WE have pleasure in giving due publicity to the following statement forwarded to us by Captain G. F. Napier :—

"As I was the first to announce my discovery of the 5 types of the black and rose 100 reis of Brazil of 1894, I feel that I ought to caution collectors against a pitfall into which Mr. Pack has fallen in his articles in the *Monthly Journal* and the *Philatelic Gazette*.

"Type 2, with borrowed head of the 700 reis, and type 5, with snubnose, are, as I explained in my article, at first sight very similar. The main difference lies in the lines of shading, which, in type 2, are continuous from cheek to nose, whereas in type 5 they are broken at the junction, leaving a white line of shading down the nose. The contour of the face is also quite different, and anyone who has examined a large number of specimens will have no difficulty in separating the two types.

"In Mr. Pack's otherwise very excellent illustrations his stamp B of illustration (2), which purports to be the rare type 2, is actually type 5.

"As I explained in my article, there were three settings of type 5 ; the stamp illustrated is from the second setting."

[Mr. C. L. Pack's article upon the 100 reis of 1894 of Brazil, which appeared in the above mentioned journals, have been widely commented on in the philatelic Press. We notice, however, in some cases, that due credit does not seem to have been given to Capt. G. F. Napier, whose able series of articles, upon the stamps of Brazil recently published in the *London Philatelist* included the study and description of the various types of 100 reis of 1894. Captain Napier was undoubtedly first in the field as regards these interesting discoveries, and although we cordially appreciate the thorough way in which Mr. C. L. Pack has worked up the subject in his excellent and comprehensive articles we feel bound to call attention to the fact, that in the majority of the new points evolved, Capt. Napier's original work was either followed or elaborated. No one is more generous in the diffusion of his philatelic knowledge or treasures than Mr. C. L. Pack, and we are convinced that he will readily accord to our correspondent his just due as the pioneer in this particular field of philatelic research.—ED.]

INVITATION FOR PHILATELIC CONGRESS TO LEEDS IN 1916.

WE insert with much pleasure the following communication addressed to the Permanent Committee of the Philatelic Conference :—

DEAR SIR,—

I beg to inform you that I received the following letter from the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Leeds Philatelic Society:—

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. Secretary, Permanent Congress Committee.

DEAR SIR,—

We have pleasure in communicating to you a hearty and unanimous invitation from the Leeds Philatelic Society for the Philatelic Congress to meet in Leeds about the beginning of May, 1916.

The Society and its Members will do all that is in their power to render the Congress successful and enjoyable to all who take part in it.

We shall be pleased to learn that you can accept this invitation and are,

Yours most sincerely,

(*Signed*) W. DENISON ROEBUCK, W. K. SKIPWITH, } *Hon. Secretaries.*

This invitation assures the holding of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain for the next four years: 1913 Edinburgh,
1914 London,
1915 Newcastle,
1916 Leeds,
and I am sure that it will be received with universal satisfaction and unanimously accepted.

Yours faithfully,

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,

Hon. Secretary.

DEATH OF MR. T. W. CHEVELY.

WE learn with sincere regret of the passing away of one of the oldest names in Philately. Mr. T. W. Chevely, whose death we grieve to announce, has been for a considerable period in an unsatisfactory state of health, and his demise, although deeply regretted, will not be a surprise to his numerous friends. Mr. Chevely was one of the oldest living dealers, and many of us had transactions with him as far back as the Seventies. Of a cheerful and amiable disposition, and with a wide knowledge of stamps, it was always a pleasure to have dealings with him, and all who knew him will preserve a pleasant memory of his genial nature.

Mr. Chevely carried on business for many years in London, Wales, and elsewhere, and at one time held a prominent position as a philatelic auctioneer. As a member of the firm of "Chevely, Wilson & Co." he was a founder of the well-known firm in Chancery Lane that continues its successful career up to the present day, and he was moreover well to the front in earlier days as a successful dealer and purchaser of large collections. There is every reason to believe, but for circumstances unconnected with Philately, that he would still have remained in the front ranks of the dealers, but for a considerable number of years he has now retired from all practical connection with stamp-collecting.

Mr. Chevely's loss will be much deplored, severing, as it does, yet another

link in the chain of the early days of Philately, and we beg to tender to the sorrowing members of his family our profound sympathy under the loss that they have sustained.

JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, OCTOBER 14–19.

WE have pleasure in according publicity to the following information sent by the Committee :—

"The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Bart., has consented to become a Vice-Patron of the forthcoming Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition. The Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, has also consented to be Vice-Patron.

"*Notable Exhibits.*—Sir Joseph Ward has kindly arranged that the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand shall be represented by a display at the Exhibition. The display will include specimens of the stamps of New Zealand and its dependencies, and other articles of philatelic interest to be sent from the Postal and Stamp Departments of the Dominion.

"Arrangements are already being made for the establishment of a model stamp factory at the Exhibition with working machinery which will be engaged in the various operations of stamp manufacture during the period the Exhibition is open. Already the Executive Commitee has arranged for a number of machines never hitherto viewed by the philatelic public to be shown in operation.

"The plan of the stalls for hire by dealers, publishers, etc., is now ready, and a number of positions have already been allotted to leading stamp dealers. Particulars of terms and copies of the plan may be had by dealers, etc., on application to the Hon. Secretary, H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet St., E.C.

"The Baron Erik Leijonhufvud has offered the Executive Committee a Great Gold Medal for the best specialized exhibit of a single issue of stamps of any country in the special class for collections of single issues.

"The greatest interest has been aroused by the offer of prizes for suggested designs for new and improved postage stamps for Great Britain. The closing date for entries for this competition is August 1st. Particulars of the conditions of the contest may be had from the Hon. Secretary.

"The draft prospectus has been prepared, but is not yet finally approved. It is hoped however to have the complete prospectus in the hands of intending exhibitors in the course of a few weeks. Those who have not yet sent in their names and addresses for entry on the register of persons interested to receive all printed matter connected with the Exhibition should lose no time in doing so."

URUGUAY 1858 240 *r.*

WE have pleasure in giving publicity to the following interesting announcement by Messrs. Bridger and Kay. "It may be of interest to you to note that we have lately purchased a sheet of stamps for a sum we believe to be the highest paid by any dealer for a single item. The sheet is the March, 1858, 240 r., vermilion, of Uruguay, in an entire mint sheet, of 197 stamps with *seven* blank spaces (not six as catalogued). This sheet which is unique, is from the well-known collection of Dr. A. Chiesa, of Milan, and the price paid was considerably over a thousand pounds cash, and our selling price being £1650." This is a remarkably interesting sheet, and we trust that it will find a "happy home" in the volumes of some great collector of the now fashionable stamps of Uruguay.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bermuda.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 2½d. value to the Tercentenary set.

Adhesive.

2½d., blue, Tercentenary type.

India.—The 6 annas, Georgian type, with Service overprint, was delivered by the printers on March 20th, 1912.

Official.

6 annas, olive-bistre. Georgian type.

Jaipur.—On page 327, Vol. XX, we chronicled a provisional ¼ anna stamp, and in the *Monthly Journal* for March three other values are listed.

Adhesives.

Type 4. Locally engraved and surface-printed; thin white paper, imperf.

½ a., ultramarine.
1 a., rose-red.
2 a., greyish green.
2 a., dark green.

The word "anna" is in the singular on all.

Levant.—*British Post Offices.*—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the ½d., Georgian issue, improved die, overprinted "Levant" in black.

Adhesive.

½d., green, Georgian issue, altered die.

New Zealand.—According to the *Australian Philatelist*, the 4d. stamp has appeared in yellow colour, due to the colours of the 4d. and 1s. clashing.

Adhesive.

4d., chrome-yellow, perf. 14 × 14½, comb machine.

Sierra Leone.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 6d. Edwardian stamp has been issued in purple and mauve.

Adhesive.

6d., purple and mauve. Edwardian issue.

EUROPE.

Bavaria.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* calls attention to some new shades in the current issue.

Adhesives.

10 pf. deep red.
25 ,, darker brown.
40 ,, brown-green instead of yellow-green.
50 ,, darker chocolate.
1 m., yellow-green instead of blue-green.

Belgium.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have shown us the long expected new 1 c., 5 c., and 10 c. stamps.

They are typographed and poor in appearance. The Sunday Label is retained.

Adhesives.

1 c., orange, figure in centre, no wmk., perf. 14.
2 c., green, Lion in centre ,, ,,
10 c., scarlet, Portrait of King ,, ,,

Denmark.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes us as follows:—"As a fire at the State printing works, Copenhagen, has recently destroyed not only the machine for printing stamps, but also a large quantity of stamps, new surcharged stamps will soon be issued, viz. 4 on 8 öre, 15 on 24 öre, 35 on 16 öre, 35 on 20 öre (1873 issue), 35 on 32 öre (Official). New stamps of the values 5, 10, 15, 20, 35 öre in an entirely new and provisional execution will also be issued.

"I also understand that a small quantity of unused stamps of the issues 1851–73, that had been stowed away, has come to light, when the above-named fire broke out, and it will be sold at auction in the course of April."

From Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received copies of the last three named, and are told that the 4 on 8 öre and 15 on 24 öre are identical in every way with those previously issued in 1904.

Provisionals.

35 öre in black on 16 öre, brown and pale grey of 1874–96.
35 öre in black on 20 öre, grey and carmine of 1874–96.
35 öre in black on 32 öre, green, Official, of 1875, perf. 14 × 13½, with "Frimaerke" in black over original value, inscriptions at sides barred out with a chain-like obliteration.

From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received

the new 35 öre of the King Frederick VIII type.

Adhesive.

35 öre, orange, wmk. Crown, perf. 13.

HOLLAND.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received the ½ c., unicoloured Postage Due stamp.

Postage Due.

½ c., blue.

PORTUGAL.—Another value, 2½ centavos, of the new permanent set is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2½ centavos, violet.

The *Philatelic Gazette* lists, in addition to the 1 c., 2½ c., and 5 c., which have been seen, the following values :—¼, ½, 1½, 2, 7½, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50 centavos, and 1 escudo.

RUSSIAN LEVANT.—Mr. A. Scheindling sent us specimens of the stamps with "Mount Athos" overprint.

There would appear to be three settings. The first, made in 1909, does *not* contain the error "Mount Atho," but before this printing was finished, something happened to the fifth stamp, second row on the left-hand bottom pane, and the error "Mount Atho" appears. The second printing, made in 1910, has a small mark ∽ after "Mount Atho" on the 5 para only, and the third printing is exactly the same but printed in *blue* ink.

SERVIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received a supply of the error in the sheet of the 20 para Newspaper stamp. The twenty-seventh stamp has the value "50" instead of "20."

Newspaper Stamp.

50 para, *yellow.*

SWEDEN.—Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud has kindly sent us the new 8 öre King Gustaf V stamps.

Adhesive.

8 öre, claret, no wmk., perf. 13 × 13½.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the current 10 c., violet, printed by the Litografia Nacional, is modified in the design.

NICARAGUA.—Additions to the set of stamps chronicled on page 42 are made by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., who submitted samples of some of the values.

Adhesives.

3	centavos,	orange-brown,	figure of Liberty type.		
15	,,	violet	,,	,,	,,
20	,,	red	,,	,,	,,
50	,,	blue	,,	,,	,,
1	peso,	orange	,,	,,	,,
2	pesos,	green	,,	,,	,,
5	,,	black	,,	,,	,,

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* adds seven values to the *Bluefields Set.*

Adhesives.

15	centavos,	violet.
20	,,	dark blue.
25	,,	olive and black.
50	,,	olive.
1	peso,	yellow-brown.
2	,,	red-brown.
5	,,	blue-green.

SALVADOR.—The *Monthly Journal*, on Continental authority, states that two of the Commemoratives issued last year have appeared with the Multiple Circles watermark.

Adhesives.

5 c., dark blue and brown, Multiple Circles wmk.
6 c., yellow and brown, ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on Continental authority, states that *all* the stamps of the 1894 set have received the surcharge illustrated below, the value being in each case that of the stamp surcharged, and written in manuscript.



CHINA.—Capt. A. E. Stewart writes :

"In continuation of my last, I have just received information that all the present Issue of Chinese stamps are to be surcharged with four characters which represent 'Chung wha min-kuo,' which, translated, means 'Middle Flower Peoples Country,' that is to say, '*Chinese Republic.*'

"They will be in issue by the time this reaches you.

"*Tientsin*, 14.3.12."

CHINA.—*French Post Offices.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us three stamps with surcharges similar, but larger, to those of 1907, and the *Monthly Journal* adds other values.

Adhesives.

8	cents on	5 c., green,	black surcharge
2	,,	on 10 c., carmine,	,,
4	,,	on 15 c., pale red,	,,
6	,,	on 20 c., purple-brown,	,,
10	,,	on 25 c., blue,	,,
20	,,	on 50 c., brown and lavender,	,,
40	,,	on 1 fc , lake and yellow-green,	,,
2	p.	on 5 fc., deep blue and buff	,,

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The *Philatelic Gazette* adds two stamps to the set printed on the single-lined P.I.P.S. paper.

Adhesives.

2 centavos, green, P.I.P.S. paper.
2 pesos, purple-brown ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1911-12.

President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon.
C. N. Biggs.
D. C. Gray.
T. W. Hall.
L. L. R. Hausburg.
T. Wickham Jones.
F. J. Peplow.
Franz Reichenheim.
R. B. Yardley.

The tenth meeting of the season 1911–12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 7th March, 1912, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, Herbert R. Oldfield, E. D. Bacon, T. W. Hall, J. R. Laing, B. Goodfellow, Capt. G. S. F. Napier, W. Canning, C. R. Wickins, Baron A. de Worms, L. W. Fulcher, Franz Reichenheim, C. McNaughtan, J. A. Tilleard, Lance E. Hall, Col. J. Bonhote, Baron P. de Worms, G. Papier (Associate), 2 Visitors.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th February, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Secretary reported the death on the 16th February, 1912, of Mr. Douglas Ellis, who for upwards of sixteen years had been a Fellow and member of the Society, and the following was unanimously resolved:

> "That the Fellows and Members of the Society in General Meeting assembled have heard with very great regret of the death of their fellow Member, Mr. Douglas Ellis, and desire to record the expression of their sincere sympathy with his Widow and Son in the loss sustained by them."

The Honorary Secretary was requested to convey the effect of this resolution to Mrs. Douglas Ellis.

A letter was read from the Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., regretting his absence from the meeting in consequence of illness, and forwarding his collection of the Lithographed Issues of Trinidad for inspection at the meeting.

Great regret was expressed by the members present at Mr. Castle's absence, and sympathy with him in his continued illness.

The business of the meeting consisted of a display by Fellows of one or more values, or an entire issue of any country, and the following stamps were shown by some of the members present.

These displays have given members exceptional opportunities of seeing collections of rare and interesting stamps, and have been very much appreciated by those who have been able to attend the meetings.

The President, the Earl of Crawford, showed the 5 c. and 10 c. values of the first issue of the United States of America, a most interesting and complete exhibition, comprising the proofs from the original die in the smaller and enlarged sizes, coloured proofs, pairs and blocks of the original stamps, proofs of the reprints, and, among others, two complete panes from the plate for the reprinted stamps.

Mr. M. P. Castle sent a selection from his well-known collection of Trinidad, including a very large number of the lithographed stamps, used and unused, in all varieties of shades and paper.

Mr. T. W. Hall showed specimens of the 1858 issue of Peru, used and unused, in pairs and strips, including one strip of 10 medio peso orange and all the varieties of this issue, among which an exceedingly fine copy of the medio peso rose error on original cover was noticeable.

Baron Antony de Worms showed a selection from his well-known collection of Ceylon, including specimens of the stamps of the first issue in used and unused condition.

Mr. J. R. Laing showed the 1860 issue of New South Wales, including:—

(*a*) Stamps perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$–12.
(*b*) Stamps perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$–13.
(*c*) Errors of watermark.

The stamps were mostly used and dated specimens of the various shades.

Capt. G. F. Napier exhibited a vertical pair of the bicoloured Brazilian 100 reis stamp of 1891, the top stamp being without the blue frame, the lower stamp having the frame inverted; also a block of four of the 50 reis, blue, Brazilian stamp of 1866, showing a crack in the plate over the N.W. Tablet of value containing the number 50.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim showed a collection of the 10 c. French stamps of the Sower design in the three different types, and various retouches, including a very large variety of shades and minor varieties and forgeries made to deceive the Post Office.

Mr. L. W. Fulcher showed the 15 c. value of Italy 1863, which were lithographed from two separate stones each made up of twenty-five transfers repeated four times.

The exhibit included blocks from the first stone and the noticeable error "O QUINDICI" instead of "C QUINDICI"; also half sheets printed from the second stone with specimens showing various transfer varieties, including retouches on the transfer No. 4.

Mr. W. Canning showed selections from

his collection of modern New Zealand stamps:

(*a*) Specimens in unused blocks of the 1d. Universal, perf. 14, stamp from the 1906. Two new plates, W 1 and W 2, made by Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Limited, and the two plates R 1 and R 2 made by Messrs. Royle and Sons, including varieties of perforation 11, 14 × 11 and 14 × 14½ Comb and "Mixed," and a range of die and other proofs in a variety of colours and papers.

(*b*) Specimens in strips, pairs and singles, mostly unused, of stamps from the 1905 and 1906 "Penny in the Slot" machines, showing varieties of roulette, etc., made by the first machine and the imperforate stamps of the second machine, and also how the strips of stamps were joined together. Also specimens of stamps from the "Dickie" machine now in use.

(*c*) Specimens of the ½d., 1d., 2d., and 3d. "Reefton" manuscript Official stamps described on page 24 of Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s *Monthy Journal* of January 30th, 1912.

THE eleventh meeting of the season 1911–12, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1912, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. R. Laing, Baron A. de Worms, Baron P. de Worms, L. S. Wells, Capt. C. G. S. Harvey, C. R. Wickins, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, E. D. Bacon, B. D. Knox, J. A. Tilleard, Lance E. Hall, Col. J. Bonhote, G. Papier (Associate), 1 Visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. M. P. Castle announcing that, acting under medical advice, it would be impossible for him to represent the Society as a delegate at the approaching Congress.

The decision of Mr. Castle was received with very great regret both at the loss of his services as a delegate and for the reasons that necessitated his retirement from the position. Mr. Fulcher having kindly consented to serve, was elected a delegate for the Society in the place of the Vice-President.

Letters of resignation of membership received from Mr. Alexander and Mrs. George were read, and the resignations were accepted with regret.

The Hon. Librarian reported the presentation to the Library of Part I of "The Philatelic Literature Bibliography Index," by Mr. W. R. Ricketts, Messrs. Bright's New Catalogue, and the first volume of their Philatelic Library, consisting of a work on the stamps of the Sudan, by Mr. Armstrong, all of which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

A ballot was then taken for the candidature for membership of Mr. Harvey L. Churchill, proposed by H. A. Slade and seconded by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, and Capt. Edwin Stanley Clarke, proposed by Mr. L. A. B. Paine and seconded by the Vice-President, and both candidates were duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society.

Mr. T. W. Hall then read a paper on the early issues of the Argentine Republic, in which he gave a full description of the various settings used for the printing of the stamps of the Argentine Confederation, comprising two settings of the 5 c. with the large figure, three of the same value with the small figure, and two of each of the 10 c. and 15 c. values with small figures.

A very full account of the numerous printings of the 1864 stamps was also given, and Mr. Hall expressed the opinion that there were probably one or two further printings beyond those enumerated by Señor Marco del Pont in his history of this issue.

To illustrate the paper, Mr. Hall gave a display of his magnificent collection of the stamps dealt with in the paper, and the following is a short description of some of the most interesting features in the stamps shown:—

In the issues of the Argentine Confederation there were shown entire uncut sheets of the settings—A and B of the 5 c., and A of the 10 c. and 15 c. with the small figures; and of settings—A and B of the 5 c. with the large figures, together with a considerable number of used stamps and bisections, many on original covers.

Of the 1862 issue were an uncut pane of the third printing without accent; the scarce variety of the 15 c. without accent, and the rest of the issue unused and used, including fine pages of the 10 c., green, with and without accent, and the 15 c., blue, unused, used, and on the original cover.

Not the least interesting part of the display was the 1864 issue, which was shown used and unused and in fine shades, both perforate and imperforate.

The No Watermark issue of 1867 included the 10 c., green, used—probably the rarest Argentine stamp—and also the 15 c., blue, unused.

Of the No Watermarked 5 c. stamps of 1867 and 1872 there were several pages used and unused, both perforate and imperforate, and the collection also included a number of English and local proofs, and a page of essays, as well as a number of the Ship issues of Buenos Ayres for comparison of postmarks.

On the motion of Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, the cordial thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Hall for his most interesting paper and display.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 15 March, 1912.

NEW SOUTH WALES SYDNEY VIEWS, 1D. RED.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Plate I, bluish paper, 1d., lake (photo 1)	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red (photo 2)	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red (photo 4)	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red, horizontal pair (photo 3)	6	0	0
Ditto, white to yellowish paper, 1d., carmine* (photo 5)	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine (photo 6)	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, horizontal pair (photo 7)	14	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, No. 1, on plate	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d, carmine, No. 3, on plate	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, No. 8, on plate	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, No. 9, on plate	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, No. 10, on plate	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, No. 14, on plate	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, No. 15, on plate	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d, carmine, horizontal pair, Nos. 16 and 17, on plate	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red, horizontal pair, Nos. 23 and 24, on plate	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, used on piece (photo 8)	4	10	0
Plate II, grey to bluish paper, 1d., carmine-red,* a little short at right (photo 9)	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-red	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, vertical pair, Nos. 9 and 14, on plate	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, No. 22, on plate	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, No. 1, on plate	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, vertical pair, Nos. 2 and 7, on plate, the latter the variety no trees on hill (photo 10)	11	0	0
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Plate II, grey to bluish paper, 1d., carmine-red, horizontal pair, Nos. 4 and 5, on plate	6	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, No. 6, on plate	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, No. 8, on plate, the variety hill unshaded (photo 13)	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, No. 11, on plate	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-red, horizontal pair, one stamp a trifle short at top, Nos. 12 and 13, on plate (photo 11)	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-red, vertical pair, lower stamp a trifle short at bottom, Nos. 14 and 19, on plate	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-red, No. 15, on plate, the variety without clouds (photo 12)	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-red, No. 17, on plate (photo 14)	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, No. 18, on plate	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, horizontal pair, left stamp a little short at side, Nos. 21 and 22, on plate	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d, red, No. 24, on plate	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-red, No. 25, on plate	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-red, No. 8, on plate, the variety hill unshaded	3	10	0
Ditto, laid paper, 1d., carmine, vertical pair, lower stamp creased, Nos. 1 and 6, on plate	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, No. 7, on plate, the variety no trees on hill, cut close	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d, carmine (photo 15)	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red (photo 18)	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, a vertical pair, Nos. 8 and 13, on plate, the former the variety hill unshaded, the latter is torn at corner (photo 16)	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, horizontal strip of 3 (photo 17)	13	0	0

2D. BLUE.

Plate I, 2d., blue, earliest impression (photo 20)	14	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, early impression	4	15	0
Ditto, 2d., deep blue, early im-			

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
pression, fine margins all round, but clipped at extreme corners	4	15	0
Plate I, 2d., blue, with top margin (photo 19)	3	10	0
Ditto, 2d., deep blue	3	3	0
Ditto, 2d., pale blue	3	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, worn plate, horizontal corner pair, on piece, Nos. 11 and 12, on plate	8	0	0
Plate I, re-engraved, 2d., blue	3	12	6
Plate II, 2d., blue (photo 24)	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto £4 5s. and	3	7	0
Ditto, ditto, the variety shading outside fan ornament (photo 25)	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, the variety "CREVIT" omitted (photo 26)	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a horizontal strip of 3, the first stamp is the variety "CREVIT" omitted and also defective (photo 22)	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, the variety pick and shovel omitted (photo 23)	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, the variety no clouds	2	17	6
Plate III, 2d., blue, the variety fan ornament, with six segments, slight crease at side (photo 27)	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, horizontal pair	5	0	0
Plate IV, 2d., blue, the variety fan with six segments (photo 28)	5	5	0
Ditto, 2d., violet-blue	5	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, horizontal pair	5	10	0
Plate V, 2d., blue, the variety pick and shovel omitted (photo 29)	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, in a horizontal pair	4	12	6
3D. GREEN.			
Yellowish wove paper, 3d., yellow-green (photo 30)	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, the variety without whip	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, 3d., deep yellow-green, with extra large margins	3	3	0
Ditto, 3d., yellow-green	2	8	0
Bluish wove paper, 3d., green,* cut close, No. 20, on plate, the variety with flaw at side (photo 31)	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, fine, extremely light postmarked (photo 32)	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, horizontal pair (photo 33)	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, embossed with Royal Arms	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, the variety without whip.	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, 3d., emerald-green	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto	4	4	0
Ditto, 3d., green, the variety without whip (photo 34)	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto (photo 36)	4	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bluish laid paper, 3d., emerald-green, slightly defective (photo 35)	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, the variety without whip	4	5	0
Laureated issues, bluish wove paper, 1d., orange-red, the variety no leaves right of "SOUTH," horizontal pair used on piece (photo 38)	4	0	0
Ditto ditto, 1d., orange-red, the variety no leaves right of "SOUTH"	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, the variety "WALE"	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, the varieties "WALE," two leaves right of "SOUTH" and no leaves right of "SOUTH," each a little thinned	2	6	0
Ditto, bluish laid paper, 1d., carmine-red, unused horizontal pair, each has a tiny mark, and is cut a trifle short at bottom (photo 37)	45	0	0
Ditto, greyish wove paper, 2d., blue,* part gum	3	0	0
Ditto, Stars in corners, 2d., deep blue,* stained	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, error "WAEES"	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, error "WALE3," with bottom margin (photo 39)	5	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 3d., green *	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., deep green, strip of 3	3	17	6
Ditto, 3d., yellow-green, error "WACES," horizontal pair, used on piece with dated postmark	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, fine background, strip of 3	6	15	0
Ditto, 1853, 8d., orange (photo 40)	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange £3 3s. and	3	12	6
DIADEM.			
1854–56, 1d., scarlet, block of 12,* top row creased	12	0	0
1854–5, 5d., green, imperf. (photo 41)	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, 6d., pale brown, ditto * (photo 42)	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., grey, ditto* (photo 44)	3	5	0
Ditto, 6d., deep grey, imperf.* (photo 43)	13	10	0
Ditto, 8d., orange, imperf. (photo 45)	8	0	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow, ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, 1s., dull red, imperf.* (photo 46)	35	0	0
Ditto, 1s, pale red, imperf., block of 6	6	15	0
1860, perf. 11½, 12, 8d, orange * (photo 47)	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow (photo 48)	4	0	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 26 and 27 March, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Baden, 30 kr., orange, pair on piece	2	5	0
France, 1849, 15 c., green,* with gum	2	15	0
Morocco Agencies, 1898, 10 c., carmine, double overprint, mint	3	10	0
Great Britain, 1840, V.R., 1d., black, with trial cancellation of concentric circles which there has evidently been an official attempt to clean off, on small piece of original and fine except lower right corner which is very slightly clipped	10	10	0
Ditto "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 5d., pair,* part gum	3	10	0
Lubeck, 2 sch., brown, an entire sheet of 100, showing the two errors "ZWEI EIN HALB"	7	5	0
Mecklenburgh - Schwerin, 1864, ¼ sch., red,* part gum	5	5	0
Naples, ½ tor., blue, Cross	6	0	0
Prussia, 1857, 2 sgr., blue,* no gum	4	2	6
Philippine Islands, 1855, 5 c., broken circle,* but small mark	3	7	6
Winterthur, 2½ r.	2	10	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., deep purple, thinned	5	10	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf.	9	15	0
Ditto, 9d., purple-brown, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, Service, set of 7, mint	2	10	0
China, 1897, $5 on 3 c., inverted surcharge,* part gum	4	0	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red, eight arches, a block of 4, on wmkd. paper, one with chignon redrawn	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ a., blue, a strip of 8, being the bottom row of sheet, with margins and inscriptions	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, a block of 8, being the top right-hand corner of sheet, with margins and inscriptions, the second stamp is re-engraved	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., dull red, Die II, block of 12, being the lower right-hand corner of sheet, with margins and inscriptions	3	12	6
Ditto, Service, 1867–73, 6 a. 8 pies, slate, mint	3	10	0
Canada, proof of 7½d. in bright green, block of 6	3	17	6
Ditto, proof of 12d. in black, block of 8, "SPECIMENS"	15	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, ditto	8	0	0
New Brunswick, Connell, proof of the 5 c., block of 6	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4	2	15	0
Newfoundland, half 8d., used as 4d., on entire	3	5	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., blue-green,* part gum	2	0	0
Colombian Republic, 1861, 2½ c., black	2	10	0
Mexico, 1868, perf., 12 c., *black* on *brown*, on piece	2	0	0
Uruguay, 1856, 80 c. and 1 real, both,* former thinned	6	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., rose-red, Plate I, pair	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate I	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, retouched	3	0	0
Ditto, Diadem, 5d., green, imperf.,* no gum	7	0	0
New Zealand, pelure, imperf., 1d., vermilion	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., black-brown, rouletted,* roulettes partly clipped at right	4	0	0
Ditto, wmk. "N Z," perf., 2d., blue, strip of 3, mint	4	5	0
Victoria, wmk. Star, 1857–63, 1d., green, perf. 12*	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., vermilion, imperf.,* spot on face	2	10	0
Ditto, 1858–61, 2s., green,* perfs. cut into design at right	3	1	0
Ditto, 1876, 8d. on 9d., mint	2	2	0
Collections, 1261 (Lalliers), £43; 4248, £37; 2801 (Colonials)	40	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 7 and 8 March, 1912.

Great Britain, 2s., brown,* with gum	2	2	0
Ditto, Anchor, 5s., plate 4, on bluish,* with gum	4	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1887, £1, green	2	10	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5d., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d.	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, King, 10d.	4	10	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s.	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, King, 5d.	4	15	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf.	9	0	0
Ditto, 1863, C C, 5d., purple-brown, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose	2	17	6
Johore, 1898, 2 c. on 24 c., green, "CENST," mint	6	5	0
British Central Africa, 1895, One Penny on 2d., double surcharge, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, East, ditto, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a. in M.S., on 4 a., brown	2	15	0
Griqualand, large "G" on 5s., type 1,* full gum	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, type, 6,* double surcharge	3	3	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Griqualand, large "G" on 1d., set of 8 types, all mint but No. 46	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, on 4d., S.G., 54, 55, 56, 58, and 61	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, on 6d., set of 8 types	3	12	6
Ditto, small "G" twice on 5s.*	2	2	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, ditto	13	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, worn plate, "Penoe"	3	12	6
Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., blue	2	8	0
Niger Coast, One Shilling in black on 2d., S.G., 32, mint	31	0	0
Ditto, ½d. in blue on left half of 1d., red	4	5	0
Sierra Leone, C A, 4d., blue, mint	5	5	0
Bahamas, 1861, rough perfs., 4d., rose, mint	2	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on right half of 5s.	5	15	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta	2	17	6
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., pearls	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., grapes	2	0	0
Grenada, 1883, postage diagonally on half 1d., pair	2	2	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey,* with gum	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, retouched variety, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, C A, 6d., green	3	5	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet	3	10	0
Ditto, 4d., ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, 6½d., ditto*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	8	15	0
St. Lucia, 1883, One Shilling, orange, mint	2	5	0
St. Vincent, 1863–6, perf. 11½, 6d., green, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1869, perf. 11½. 1s., slate-grey, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1872, 1s., rose-red, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1880, 6d., yellow-green, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	8	12	6
Ditto, 1881, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, C A 14, 4d., blue,* with gum	2	2	0
Trinidad, 1864, C C, 1s., grey-lilac	3	0	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., rose on white*	2	2	0
Victoria, 1860–2, 6d., orange	3	0	0
Ditto, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., blue and red, mint	2	0	0
Western Australia, 1854, 1s., red-brown*	2	6	0
Ditto, 1857, 2d., brown on red	2	17	6
Ditto, 1860, 6d., sage-green*	3	15	0

Sale of 21 and 22 March, 1912.

Cyprus, 30 paras on 1d., plate 220, two surcharges, one inverted*	2	10	0
Hong Kong, no wmk., 8 c., buff, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Seychelles, 1901, 3 c. on 16 c., surcharge inverted, mint	4	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen" in red	2	8	0
Ditto, 10d., blue*	2	16	0
Grenada, Oct., 1886, 1d. on 1½d., error, "HALH"*	2	15	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	2	10	0

* * *

Some Prices realized at the March 7th, 1912, Auction Sale of EUGENE KLEIN, Inc.

* Unused.	$	Ex. 4.87. £	s.	d.
1851, 1 c., type III	21·50	4	8	3
„ 30 c., orange, unused	252·00	51	14	11
1861, August, 1 c.	310·00	63	13	1
„ „ 10 c., mint	50·00	10	5	4
1867, embossed 13x16, 3c., mint	36·00	7	7	10
1883, Special Print, 4 c., unused	21·00	4	6	3
1894, 6 c., vertical pair, imperf. horizontally, mint	23·25	4	15	6
1898, Trans-Mississippi, 8 c., vertical pair, imperf. horizontally, mint	50·00	10	5	4
1901, Pan-American, 1 c., inverted centre, mint	32·50	6	13	6
1909, Bluish Experimental Paper:—				
3 c., block of 4, mint	28·00	5	15	0
4 c., „ „	324·00	66	10	7
5 c., „ „	53·00	10	17	8
6 c., „ „	18·00	3	13	11
8 c., „ „	360·00	73	18	5
10 c., „ „	40·00	8	4	3
13 c., „ „	184·00	37	15	8
15 c., „ „	20·00	4	2	2
Navy, 2 c., green, mint	50·00	10	5	4
State, $5, mint	120·00	24	12	10
Roche's Wilmington City Dispatch, on cover	31·00	6	7	4

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of 14 March, 1912.

Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	1	13	0
Ditto, another, defective	1	12	0
Ceylon, Star, clean cut, 8d., brown, off centre	1	3	0

Sale of 19 March, 1912.

Great Britain, £5 on blue paper, "Specimen"	1	2	0
Ditto, £5 on white paper, ditto	1	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red, defective	1	8	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet, cut at top	4	15	0
British South Africa, 1d. on 3s., mint	2	4	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red	3	5	0
Great Britain, 1d., red, plate 225, pair, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1d., red, plate 198, sheet of 240, mint	7	0	0

THE

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The Fourth Philatelic Congress at Margate.

BRILLIANTLY and pleasantly has it been demonstrated that neither the prestige of an old-established Society nor the advantages of a great city are indispensable factors in the holding of a successful Philatelic Congress. When at the Birmingham meeting of 1911 Mr. Léon Adutt, on behalf of his new-fledged Society, extended an invitation for the next Congress, there were, mingled with due appreciation of the laudable spirit of enterprise, doubtless some apprehensions as to how the then youngest Society in this country could suitably respond to the call. It has, however, been once more demonstrated that the enthusiasm and energies of a capable leader—who knows what he wants and gets it done—is sure to lead to a successful issue. Margate is one of the finest, largest, and healthiest of our numerous sea resorts, and Mr. Adutt by his local position was enabled to place exceptional and altogether delightful hotel facilities at the disposal of the delegates; this fact, coupled with the unflagging labours of his colleagues of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, notably Mr. W. B. Armstrong, the Hon. Sec., and the infectious enthusiasm of Mr. Léon Adutt himself, has brought the Fourth Philatelic Congress to a successful issue that redounds highly to the credit of the entertaining Society. The future of the Congress seems well assured, as the *locales* for the next four years have already been fixed. This is very satisfactory, and amply proves that the determined and successful efforts that have been made—notably during the past two years—to develop the social side of these gatherings and to render them pleasurable rather than too scientific, have resulted in their vastly increased popularity among Philatelists.

Undoubtedly the most important matters that were dealt with by this year's Congress were the reports of the several Committees. That of the Permanent Committee of the Congress, though not voluminous, represents work of a nature that is essential to the continuance of these functions, while the labours of the Committee on Forgeries will be ultimately found

to be of much value to Philately in general. The Glossary of Philatelic Terms, that was referred back for further consideration at Birmingham, has been now vastly improved by the conscientious work of the gentlemen to whom its revision was entrusted, and Mr. F. A. Bellamy was enabled, in making his report, to present a little work that will be found alike of practical use to the collector and a credit to the Philatelic Congress.

The two principal resolutions brought forward were rather of what is in the modern vernacular called "of a large order," and were together relegated to the consideration of a Committee to report next year. The foundations of a "National Philatelic Home" and a "National Philatelic Museum" are very thorny questions. Not only are there "lions on the path" thereto, but one may say mammoths and all kinds of "fearful wild fowl"! The testamentary dispositions of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling and the pachydermatous constitution of the British Government are dragons that will probably defy the prowess of the Committee as regards the "Museum" question. With reference to the "Home" problem, in our opinion this question is absolutely barred by the money question. In order to acquire or convert any building in London that would be suitable in all respects for the general use of of collectors, many thousands of pounds would be required.

We have no wish to discourage the gentlemen who bring forward these and kindred resolutions. Congresses, like Parliament, are essentially places where new ideas and conceptions can be ventilated, and in the course of friendly discussion new ideas are not infrequently evolved, that even if at first derided, may ultimately find acceptance and be of the greatest benefit.

Perhaps the most valuable result of these meetings is the contrast between collectors who have each been working in their own grooves and who find that however conscientious may have been their labours that there are many points on which the useful friction of discussion tends to brighten and broaden their perceptions. The now fully assured future of the Philatelic Congress in Great Britain is therefore a happy augury for the continued prosperity of the pursuit, and Margate is to be congratulated in having so successfully forged its link in the chain of success.

The Fourth Philatelic Congress at Margate.

By BARON PERCY DE WORMS.



LTHOUGH in point of size Margate cannot compare with Manchester, London, or Birmingham, in accommodation and comfort the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel can vie with the best these cities are able to produce. The beautiful Queen's Hall easily provided space for the Congress Sessions, an exhibit of Cayman Islands by Mr. A. Léon Adutt, Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s demonstration of perforating by single-line and comb machines, as well as the temporary Post Office, at which a special postmark was employed; while the volume of business transacted at the Post Office surpassed all expectations and created a Congress record. In addition to

the Hall another large room was placed at the disposal of the delegates for conversation and writing, whilst the spacious lounge hall, dining and drawing-rooms afforded ample facilities for social intercourse, which largely contributed to the pleasure of the Congress.

The selection of a suitable hotel, which last year met with general approval, has again proved a conspicuous success.

On May 1st, at 2.45 p.m., the Congress was opened by the Mayor of Margate, in an able address welcoming the delegates to Thanet. He was supported by the Mayor of Ramsgate, and Dr. Nichol, Vice-President of the Thanet Philatelic Society, who proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayors of the sister towns, which the Chairman seconded, and to which the Mayors briefly replied. After an inaugural address by the Chairman, in which he expressed the hope that both the business and entertainment programmes would compare favourably with those of previous Congresses, the present Congress opened with its first item of business, the Report of the Permanent Committee; this having been adopted it was proposed that the Permanent Committee be reappointed, but after discussion a ballot was taken with the following result: Major E. B. Evans, M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, F. Reichenheim, R. Hollick, A. Léon Adutt, and C. J. Phillips. Major Evans was re-elected Chairman, and Mr. Reichenheim, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Three Societies had not paid their subscriptions, and it was therefore proposed and carried that every Society of Great Britain wishing to be represented by Delegates *must* pay an annual contribution.

On the proposition of Mr. Johnson, Messrs. W. G. Cool and J. J. Darlow were re-elected Auditors.

The Report of the Forgery Sub-Committee was then submitted by Major Evans, to whom a vote of thanks was passed. A request for funds resulted in the collection of over £15 from various societies.

In the afternoon the auction in aid of the Congress funds took place, Mr. Darlow officiating as Hon. Auctioneer, and Mr. Cool kindly acting as his clerk, the coffers of the Congress being enriched by nearly £50.

A reception by the Officers and Members of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, followed by a splendid Bohemian Concert, brought the first session to a close.

The work of the second day opened with Mr. Bellamy's Report of the Philatelic Terms Committee, whose difficult task of compiling a glossary is now completed. Mr. Reichenheim read a letter from a well-known firm offering to print and publish it; after numerous suggestions and much discussion their offer was finally accepted.

Mr. Armstrong's idea of inducing catalogue and album-makers to call each country by the name used in the country itself was then discussed, and though making for simplicity, the Congress recognized the impossibility of enforcing uniformity.

The papers of Messrs. Percy C. Bishop and Wilmot Corfield were amalgamated and taken at the afternoon session, and a Committee appointed to report thereon to the next Congress.

Baron Leijonhufvud's motion brought forth numerous speakers, mostly against the resolution, which, on being put to the vote, was not carried.

The evening was enlivened by an admirable cinematograph display of "Postage Stamps in the Making," at Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s works, Mr. F. J. Melville explaining the various processes as they appeared on the screen. The exhibition of this film evoked loud applause, philatelists naturally being quick to recognize the difficulty of taking rapid photographs of the interior of a London factory.

At the third business session, on Mr. Woodward's motion as to the elimination of fraudulent collectors from Clubs, the general opinion was that Exchange Clubs and Societies should control their own members themselves.

The Auditor's Report, which was received and adopted, showed a satisfactory balance in hand.

Major Evans, in a most apt and humorous speech, wound up the proceedings by "declining to give a closing address," for, as he justly remarked, some of the most interesting and delightful items in the programme were yet to come.

After the business of the Congress was completed most of the delegates patronized the motor excursion to Canterbury Cathedral, over seventy making up the party. Having viewed the Cathedral the journey was resumed to Sandwich, where a halt was made for tea at the Bell Hotel, the delegates being the guests of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.

On their return to the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel the delegates were again entertained at a splendid banquet, followed by a grand concert, at which were present the Mayors of Margate and Ramsgate, Mr. Norman Craig, K.C. (the member for Thanet), and all the delegates, many of whom were accompanied by their wives, about thirty ladies gracing the proceedings.

Amongst those who contributed to the entertainment were Miss Edith Steadman, Mr. W. E. Lincoln, and Dr. Byrd Page, who performed several mystifying tricks. An account of the Congress would be incomplete without an acknowledgment of the tact displayed by Mr. Léon Adutt as Chairman, and of his bountiful hospitality as host; under his guidance the Congress was indeed a success.

The 1860–1875 Issues of British Guiana.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society on January 18, 1912.

By M. P. CASTLE.

(*Continued from page* 95.)

1863. THIN PAPER; PERF. 12½.



THE only practical distinction between this issue and the last on thin paper is in the perforation, which is now produced by a new machine with a gauge of 12½–13 having smaller holes than the preceding. The values 8, 12, and 24 can have been only printed in small quantities on this thin paper, and I have found them most difficult of acquisition. There is but little variation in the shades, and I have not so far met with the two shades of the 12 c. perforated 12½–13.

SYNOPSIS.

1 c., black.
2 „ orange.
4 „ blue, shades.
8 „ pink.
12 „ brown-lilac.
24 „ green.

1863. MEDIUM THICK PAPER; PERF. 12½.

The thin paper of the preceding issues is now changed to one of medium texture varying somewhat in thickness and is generally of a yellowish tone, attributable partly to the nature of the gum employed. The shades, except in the 24 c., are very slight. I have placed first the 4 c., greyish blue, on the assumption that it was the earliest shade upon this paper. In the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, Vol. II, 1864, p. 179, I have found it stated that the "4 c., blue, which in general is a slaty blue, is now before us in a specimen of bright ultramarine," and for the purposes of cataloguing it is better to include the 4 c. hue in all its tones as it was never altered in type as were the other values. Owning to defective printing, some of the later stamps of this value had a very blurred appearance. The 12 c. seems to me quite a rare stamp, and the 24 c., if well centred, to be very much undervalued.

In the *Timbre Poste*, Vol. I, 63, I find the 1 c., black, chronicled in February, 63, and the 6, 24, and 48 c., *rose*, as being 63.

SYNOPSIS.

1 c. black.
2 „ orange.
4 „ dark greyish blue, pale blue, dull blue.
8 „ pink.
12 „ brownish lilac.
24 „ green, dark green.

TYPES II AND III.

(*Introductory*).

I now come to the group of issues that present, in my opinion, the greatest philatelic problems, not that they are in any way abstruse, but rather that in default of any definite information we are compelled to build up their inner history from the unaided study of the stamps. I think it is advisable that these two types should be considered together as forming a series of concurrently used values although of two separate and entirely divergent designs. These two types are, however, both absolutely divided from Type I, all being from new dies except the 4 c. This value, as I have shown, remained unaltered—except for fresh transfers to which I shall call attention—until 1876, when the De La Rue issue superseded them. In the later issues, perf. 10 and 15, the 4 c. of course necessarily reappears as remaining in issue thus perforated with the other values.

Type II therefore consists of the 1, 2, 8, and 12 c. similar to Type I, but

with the new and closer printed label of value. Type III consists of the 6, 24, and 48 c. of the large type, the 6 c. and 48 c. being fresh values, and the 24 c. taking the place of the 24 c. of Type I. The present method of cataloguing by which Types I and II are lumped together, divided only as "a" and "b," then followed by the like in the subsequent perforations down to 1875, and afterwards by Type III, harking back to 1863, is both complicated and incorrect. The entire series of the eight values was in concurrent use for a period of eleven or twelve years, and should be likewise illustrated and catalogued.

Before considering the methods of production of these new types I must briefly refer to the assumed dates of issue. As regards Type I, there seems no foundation to build upon. Its changes between 1860 and 1863 in the British Guiana issues were very frequent, and in those early days of Philately it was principally the new designs and not the smaller variations that caught the attention of contemporary collectors. I can find no trace in the older magazines of any alteration in the dies of Type I, and it is quite probable that Type II had been years in issue before the alteration was noticed. In "British West Indies" simply the date of "1863" is assigned to it, but I am inclined to place it somewhat later—possibly 1864. The only reference hereto is in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (see the note already referred to) as to the slaty blue of the 4 c. having been changed, and a further remark on "The Postage Stamps of British Guiana," Vol. III, 1865, p. 102, that "the colours of this issue vary much: a fresh set printed in 1864 showing generally much brighter and clearer colours throughout the series." The earliest date I have found is August 23, 1867, but others far earlier will doubtless be found.

As regards the dates of issue of Type III we are on much firmer ground. The stamps are themselves figured "1863," and are chronicled as August 1, 1863, in "British West Indies." I found, however, in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of August 1, 1863, that Mr. Mount Brown gives as a "recent issue" "British Guiana, 6 c., lilac; 24 c, green; 48 c., rose." Allowing for the transit of letters at that time, this should antedate the issue at least a month, and it seems probable that "early in 1863" is a reasonable correct natal date for this new design.* In the same volume, p. 156, November 1, an essay of the 24 c., green, is noted, but it is stated that "the old pattern still comes on letters."

As is well known, for some occult reason the 24 c. first appeared perf. 12, the perforation being exactly as that of Issue I, and it is presumable that this was the first to appear of Type III. It can, however, well be included in the series as (a) perf. 12 and (b) 12½–13. The earliest dated copy that I have seen of this stamp is February 7, 1866, while of the 6 c. I have October 23, 1865, and the like for the 24 c., perf. 12½. If the birth of this issue generally is uncertain so is its decease, as I have records of specimens dated 1874 and 1875. Mr. H. M. Hepworth has kindly supplied me with a list of entire envelopes in his possession, all posted in Georgetown and written by the same person, which show concurrent use in 1866 of the 24 c.,

* It is possible that Mr. Mount Brown may have seen advanced copies from the printers, but I do not think it likely.

perf. 12, 12½ and 10, the latter preceding the 12½ in one instance by no less than three months. We have, beyond this, the belated appearance of the 12 c. of Type I with the perforation 10, and these facts give rise to the surmise of concurrent use of the perforating machines. In any case, it seems that supplies of both this and the succeeding series overlapped during the process of distribution, and this, as I have said, renders it very difficult to say when it was finally superseded.

I would therefore suggest for the present "1863–early to 1864" as the date of issue for the eight values both for purpose of cataloguing and collecting.

The Printing of the Sheets.

It may be surmised that with an increasing demand for stamps on the part of the colony, the printers experienced some deterioration of the existing stones and also desired to extend the facilities for printing larger quantities. It may also be assumed that a firm like Messrs. Waterlow had observed the relative inferiority of the labels of the value to that of the balance of the design as regards Type I, and may have considered that this was susceptible of improvement. For any or all of these reasons they evidently proceeded to make fresh lithographic transfers of the old Type I, and it is equally evident that this process differed from that previously adopted. As I have pointed out, no trace can be found in Type I of any junction of the composite design. *Per contra* in the 1853 issue, excepting the 1 c., vermilion, such traces are everywhere abundant, and it therefore looks as if the firm had harked back to that or some very similar method. Mr. C. J. Phillips, with his usual acute philatelic perception, has in his note hereon (previously mentioned, *vide Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. XV, p. 15) indicated the lines on which investigations on this point might be pursued with advantage. He had examined two blocks of the 1 c., perf. respectively 12½ and 15, and noted minor varieties, which were "repeated in each horizontal row, these being repeated ten times in the sheet of sixty." (This is not quite correct, as I shall show.) He added that the same minor varieties did not occur in the two sheets, and advocated the further study of the matter.

The existence of various apparent flaws, spots, or imperfections has not escaped the attention of either collectors or dealers, and it has been my object to ascertain what, if any, bearing these details may have had upon the construction of the sheets. In this endeavour I have experienced some difficulty, as, beyond the 1 c., unsevered specimens of British Guiana issues are difficult to find, and in the cases of the higher values, except where surcharged, are practically non-existent. I am only sorry that they are not as plentiful as the middle issues of some of the South American countries, when I could have enormously lightened my labours and delighted your eyes by gazing on entire sheets and panes!

I have, however, been able to prove, absolutely in some cases and in others by deduction and inference, that Type II was reproduced in sheets of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, that there were five transfers made which were placed in vertical rows of ten, and then repeated, thus making up 100 stamps. Type III was similarly treated, but consisting only of fifty

specimens to the sheet, the transfers being only in vertical rows of five, possibly once repeated. In the cases of the 1 and 2 c., there were several tranfers, and, as far as my personal investigations extend, some are found with one perforation only and others with more than one. As suggested in the case with the perforations, the several "issues" may have either overlapped or appeared concurrently at certain periods.

I am not in a position to say how these imperfections—for such they are—arose, but it is clear that they originate from an imperfect joining together of the label of value and the rest of the design, involving in some cases slight alterations to the latter at the points of junction. In any case these flaws must be unintentional, and I can only suggest that they result from careless manipulation on the part of the workmen in the duplications from the matrix. I think it will be necessary to deal with each value separately, and I should add that though the differences or defects are very small that with practice they are easily discovered and "plated."

The 1 Cent.

Transfer I.

1. White flaw to left of buckle.
2. Buckle malformed to right.
3. "N" of "ONE" elongated below.
4. "C" of "CENT" has flat top; "NT" slanting; flaw in base of "I" left upper angle.
5. Spot under "E" of "CENT" and "T" defective above.

I have Types I, II, and III *se tenant* and IV and V, the latter also vertically. I have seen 3 and 4 joined, the position of the five types being thus proved. This transfer is also shown as No. 2 in the perforated 10 issue (Illustration I).

Transfer II.

1. Value close to inside border, with white line above; flaw in right lower angle.
2. "O" of "ONE" flat below and faint white line to left of "O."
3. White line above "O", "C" and "T" of "CENTS."
4. "O" of "ONE" cut off below; "E" of "CENT" has black flaw.
5. White line above "N" of "ONE" and spot below it and "E."

A block of 6, a pair, overlapping, and another pair with printer's name being the centre of the sheet from the position of the types.

2 C.

Transfer I.

1. White line under "TWO."
2. "CENTS" slopes down towards bottom line.
3. "N" of "GUIANA" prolonged below.
4. Value evenly placed.
5. "CENTS" close up to wavy line; spot in "O" of lower right angle.

The differences here are very small: in No. 4 the only apparent one being that the inscription is normal!

A block of eighteen proves the order of types.


BRITISH GUIANA 1 6 POSTAGE ONE CENT 8 0
PETIMUSQUE VICISSIM
DAMUS

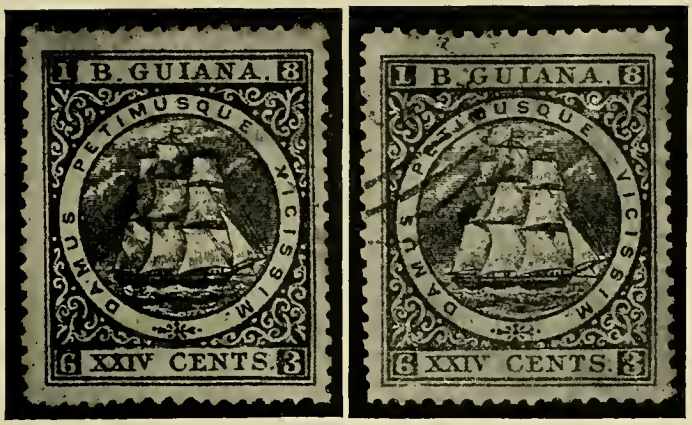
I


BRITISH GUIANA 1 6 VI CENTS 8
PETIMUSQUE VICISSIM
DAMUS

II


BRITISH GUIANA 1 6 XII CENTS 8 0 POSTAGE
PETIMUSQUE VICISSIM
DAMUS

III


B. GUIANA.
DAMUS PETIMUSQUE VICISSIM
XXIV CENTS.
B. GUIANA.
DAMUS PETIMUSQUE VICISSIM
XXIV CENTS.

IV


B. GUIANA.
VI CENTS.
B. GUIANA.
VI CENTS.

V

Transfer II.

1. Stroke over "T" of "TWO."
2. Frame broken over "O" of "TWO."
3. "E" of "CENTS" broken; vertical stroke before "T."
4. "C" of "CENTS" touches buckle.
5. White spot under "T" of "TWO."

These are all single specimens, and of course subject to verification. The defects are far more palpable than in Transfer I (except 5, which may not be correct).

4 C.

Transfer II.

1. Stroke in "G" of "POSTAGE."
2.
3. (Flaw in "TA" of "POSTAGE," lower stamp only.)
4. Strokes after "DAMUS" and "VICISSIM."
5. Broken outer line.

These flaws which occur in the design apparently indicate a fresh transfer of the *complete* design.

6 C.

The junction of the two portions of the design are far more carefully effected in Type III, and I have been unable to get blocks. I am convinced, however, there must have been two or possibly three transfers. In the dull blue and dark blue there occurs the variety with spot before "VICISSIM," which is not infrequently found, while in the pale blue shades there is found a stroke under "VI" (Illustration II), both varieties being peculiar to the respective shades only, while a further distinct variety is found with perf. 15. I think it quite possible that as the sheets of Type III consisted only of fifty stamps that one only or possibly two transfer varieties exist, each being repeated in the ten rows of five stamps. I should say that in the case of Type III, the value label being on white ground and both this and the main design being rectilinear, the junction of the two could be effected much more easily than in the case of Type II. The traces thereof are, anyhow very slight.

8 C.

1. "VIII" up and close to left end. Top of "S" flattened.
2.
3. "E" and "T" of "CENTS" malformed.
4.
5. "CENTS" closer to bottom.

The differences are very small in this case, and I am not yet sure of Nos. 1 and 5.* The strip of 2, 3, and 4, however, clearly denote that there are differences in each transfer. There are some clear printed stamps among these, and there may yet be shown to be another transfer.

* Since this was written I have seen a block of 35, perf. 10, unused, of this value in Lord Crawford's collection. This confirms my placing of Nos. 1 and 5, but the differences are so slight in the other transfer varieties as to be indescribable.

12 C.

1. Wavy line over "XII" less curved.
2. Slanting stroke over "N" (in "CENTS").
3. "T" of "CENTS" has thin top.
4. "X" away from end
5. "S" away from end } (Illustration III).

I am not sure if variety 3 is not a flaw due to printing, but the stamp is rightly placed as it is in a pair with 3, and I have 3 and 4 *se tenant*, and have seen 3, 4, and 5 likewise.

24 C.

This value, like the 6 c. of the same type, is very carefully made, and in the earlier printings the variations are so very slight as not to admit—for the present, and failing unsevered blocks of the early printings—any practicable indications of the small transfer varieties that are so difficult of assignment. It will be seen, however, like in the issue perforated 10, that there is a distinct variety which occurs with that perforation and the one succeeding, perforated 15.

48 C.

I can find no transfer varieties in the 12½ perforations of this value.

There are some instances of very clear printing, probably early impressions from fresh stones, instances of which are shown in the 2 c. and the 8 c. On thick paper, almost as that of the first issue, I have found in this perforation the 12 c. and the 24 c. The former I find scarce, unused, on either this or the ordinary paper. As regards the printing of the shades, I may say that I have been guided mainly by dated copies that I have seen. In the case of the 6 c., Type III, the pale milky blue comes mostly later, perf. 10, and I am sure that the greenish blue and the pale red were early colours, as I have the former used in 1865. As to the 48 c. in the S.C.M., it is stated that "later reds are now almost deep carmine," and I believe the first colour was the pale red.

1863 TO 1864 (EARLY).

SYNOPSIS.

1 c., black.
2 „ orange, shades.
6 „ bright blue*
„ „ greenish blue
„ „ dark blue
„ „ milky blue
} Shades.
8 „ pink, shades.
„ „ carmine.
12 „ grey, shades.
„ „ brownish grey, shades.

* See Vol. II *Timbre Poste*, September, 1864: "Clear blue now replaced by greenish blue." Latter and dark blue are transfer with spot which occur only in the perf. The milky blue with *cedilla* is a transfer that appears in the perf. 10.

24 c., perf. 12, yellowish green, shades.
„ „ „ 12½, pale green.
„ „ yellowish green.
„ „ dull green.
„ „ bluish green.
48 „ pale red.
„ „ deep red.
„ „ crimson-rose.

VARIETIES.

Paper Very Thin to Pelure.

6 c., blue.
8 c., pink.
24 c., yellow-green.

Thick Paper.

12 c., grey.
24 c., blue-green.
48 c., deep red.

(*To be continued.*)

The "Liberty-Head" Stamps of Hayti.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON DECEMBER 21ST, 1911.

BY L. L. R. HAUSBURG.



THE Republics of Hayti and San Domingo together occupy one of the largest islands of the West Indies, the former being on the western and the latter on the eastern side of the island.

As is usually the case in a black republic, there have been many civil wars, and none of the rulers of Hayti have lived long, most of them dying violent deaths. As may well be imagined, the records of the Post Office in the island have disappeared; at any rate, it does not seem possible to find them, and it is therefore necessary to fall back on the study of the stamps themselves and their postmarks.

Up to the year 1881, when Hayti joined the Postal Union, the Republic had no stamps of their own. The earliest entries I have seen are dated 1845, and bear handstamps consisting of a double oval containing the words "GONAIVES" or "CAP-HAITIEN" in the upper part and two palm leaves in the lower, and in the centre the word "PAYE" above a star. These have been used for internal communications. The next ones bear a circular handstamp containing the word "STEAMSHIP," and the amount of postage in large figures in the centre. I have one dated February 21st, 1865, with "20" in the centre of the handstamp, sent from Jacmel, via Port au Prince to New York.

According to Mr. F. J. Melville, in the handbook on "The Postage Stamps of Hayti," offices were opened at Jacmel in 1865, and at Port au Prince some four or five years later, where English stamps could be bought and letters collected for the mail steamers to the United States. At Jacmel the post-mark bore the number "C 59" and at Port au Prince "E 53." The use of English stamps ceased in 1881, when Hayti joined the Postal Union.

Several years later, in 1888 and 1889, for some reason or other, possibly during a shortage of stamps, letters were sent bearing only a circular hand-stamp with the words "HAÏTI—CAP HAÏTIEN" and "POSTES."

You will see in the collection one sent to St. Thomas, which seems to have been accepted without extra payment, but two others sent to New York have both been taxed ten cents.

Now as to the stamps themselves.

Besides the colour trials of the values actually issued, there are essays of similar design but larger in size—24 × 29 mm. instead of 18 × 22 mm. I have seen the 2 c. in bright blue and 20 c. in black, bright blue, and pale lake, and another value which was not issued—the 9 c. There is in the collection a proof in black from the die, having the value-shield blank and an extra blank lower label below the one containing the shield and the word "CENT." The lettering of this proof is different from that of the issued stamps, and the word "TIMBRE" instead of "POSTE" is on either side of the shield in the circle surrounding the head; while above the head are the words "REPUB. D'HAITI" instead of "REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI."



The issued Stamp.



Proof from die of Essay.



The Essay.

Various theories have been put forward as to the method of production of the "Liberty-Head" stamps of Hayti. At first they were thought to have been lithographed, but any specimen, when closely examined, points to another process having been employed. There is none of that smooth appearance which is essential to a lithograph, and in many cases the paper is very deeply dented by the figure of value. In *Le Timbre Poste* of May and July, 1899, M. Moens gives some interesting data with regard to the production of these stamps. A Haytian sculptor (M. Laforesterie) is said to have designed them, and a die was engraved on wood by M. J. Richard, of Paris. The plates were made up of electrotypes. The shield which contains the figure of value in the completed design was at first left blank. It is stated by M. Moens that these shields were filled up by movable plugs, thus indicating that there was only one plate, and that the plugs were altered for

each value. This theory I am afraid I do not agree with. In every one of the fifty stamps on the plate of each value the position of the figure of value varies, and the edges of the plug in the shield are more or less defined by lines of colour. But taking a stamp of any one value in any particular position on the plate, it will be found that in all copies of that stamp the figure in the shield is always in exactly the same position. This shows that if the plugs were altered for printing each value, and only one plate was used, the whole number printed of each value must have been done in one printing. This is hardly likely, and a study of the stamps will, I think, show that it was not the method employed. Supposing the 1 c. were all printed first and the 20 c. last, it would mean that the 1 c. would be only from the early state of the plate and the 20 c. from the last, but this is not the case. It is possible to find both these and all the other values in early and late states. There is another point against the use of one plate only, and that is that in each value it is possible to find flaws and defects in the design itself, apart from the shield, which are peculiar to each value. My idea is that a separate plate was made for each value from the original plate with vacant spaces in the shield for the value plugs. Some of the values exist in such different shades that there must have been more than one printing of these values.

The next point to be considered is the number of panes on the sheet. M. Moens says that there were six panes of fifty arranged in three rows of two panes. Before the stamps were printed the paper received a lithographic impression in colour. It will be seen that on the margins of the panes there are certain more or less circular marks which were on the extreme edge of the coloured impression. These will help us to decide how many panes there were on each sheet of paper. At present it is possible to say that there were at least four, as in the collection you will see two panes *tête-bêche* of the one centime, and there are others with the circular marks on the margins which show that there were at least two more different panes.

As a matter of fact, the probabilities seem more in favour of the sheet containing four panes instead of six, as the numbers given for the printings of each value are divisible by two hundred but not by three hundred. In any case, if the sheet contained six panes of fifty, it would be more likely that there were two rows of three panes instead of three rows of two panes, as all the so-called *tête-bêche* pairs and sheets have the lower parts of the stamps towards each other.

The numbers printed were :—

1 c., 300,000	5 c., 150,000
2 c., 150,000	7 c., 250,000
3 c., 150,000	20 c., 25,000

According to these figures one would expect the 20 c. to be by far the scarcest value, and this is borne out by experience. The 5 c. is very nearly as rare as the 20 c. in unused condition, but very much more common used. One would expect the 7 c. to be a good deal commoner than the 2 c. and 3 c., but this is not the case.

The 1 c. and 2 c. are known *tête-bêche* owing to the panes of fifty being printed *tête-bêche*. The other values should also be found in the same condition.

It has been stated that the perforated stamps, the first of which appeared towards the end of 1882, perforated by a single-line machine 13½, were printed from the same plates as the imperforate series; I must say, however, that I entirely disagree with this theory. You will see in the collection that the plates of the perforated series are almost complete, and the reconstruction of the plates has led me to this conclusion. To give only one instance: In every value of the imperforate series No. 38, that is to say, the eighth stamp in the fourth row, has a defective "Q" in "RÉPUBLIQUE"—there is a piece of the oval of the "Q" missing on the lower left-hand side. This is a variety that can be very easily recognized, and it is never found perforated.

From the reconstructed sheets it is evident that for the perforated series there were three distinct sets of plates. I say distinct, because in every plate belonging to a particular set there are flaws which are peculiar to that set.

This at first caused a good deal of trouble. Most of the plating of the perforated series was done from a complete pane of the one centime. I would find, for instance, the position on the pane of a specimen of the seven centimes *ultramarine*, and then I would find that there was a seven centimes *blue* which was evidently the same variety, but the position of the "7" in the shield was different, and there were differences also in the other parts of the stamp.

Fortunately there is no difficulty in deciding to which plate any specimen belongs. So far, I have always found that any one shade or colour belongs to a particular plate. For instance, there are three distinct shades of the 5 c.: a bluish green, which is always found to belong to what is called in these notes, Plate I, a yellow-green which is always Plate II, and a deep bright green, which is always Plate III. There are of course shades of each, but it is always quite easy to say to which plate any specimen belongs.

The 5 c. is the only value which was printed from all three plates, and the plates are named in the order of the dates in which the printings of the 5 c. appeared.

The chief peculiarities of the plates are as follows:—

Plates I and II.

No. 25. There is a slanting stroke across the space between the outer lines of the frame above the "Q" of "RÉPUBLIQUE."

No. 28. There is a coloured lump on the bottom of the "C" of "CENT" in the left lower label.

No. 40. There is a lump on the outer right-hand side of the shield opposite the upper part of the "C" of "CENT."

No. 43. (Except the 3 c.) There is a thin white mark across the lower part of the neck.

Plate II.

No. 32. The lower left-hand corner of the shield is incomplete.

Plate III.

No. 3. The upright part of the "L" of "RÉPUBLIQUE" is broken.

No. 17. The outer frame at the lower left corner is damaged.

No. 27. The outer frame at the upper left corner is badly damaged.

The following is a list of the values and their respective colours printed from each of the three plates :—

Plate I.

1 c., deep vermilion on deep buff, carmine on pale buff.
2 c., deep violet on mauve, violet on mauve.
3 c., yellow-bistre on deep buff, grey-bistre on pale buff.
5 c., blue-green on pale greenish.
7 c., deep blue on greyish, dull blue on greyish.

Plate Ia.

2 c., purple on very pale mauve almost white.*

Plate II.

1 c., pale vermilion on pale buff.
3 c., olive-bistre on pale buff.
5 c., yellow-green on greenish.
7 c., ultramarine on greyish.
20 c., red-brown on buff.

Plate III.

2 c., aniline mauve on very pale mauve.
5 c., deep bright green on greenish.
20 c., pale brown on buff.

* Plate I*a.* has so far been only found in the two centime value. The stamps belonging to this are brighter in colour and on nearly white paper, while those belonging to Plate I are duller and on paper deeply tinted dull mauve. The chief differences lie in the positions of the figures. There seems to be still another plate in the same shade as I*a.*

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, June 6th, at 6 p.m.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1911-12 OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF PHILATELIC CONGRESSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WE have received the above, which contains an account of the various useful labours of the Committee, which was duly preesnted and adopted at the recent Congress. We append several items of general public interest :—

The invitation of the United Scottish Societies to hold the Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in Edinburgh next year was issued at the last Congress and unanimously accepted.

The invitations to hold the Congress in 1914, 1915, and 1916, issued since the last Congress by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, the North of England Philatelic Society, and the Leeds Philatelic Society respectively,

were received and communicated to every Philatelic Society in Great Britain and also to the Philatelic Press.

The Annual Report having been read and adopted, it was unanimously resolved :—

"That the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain confirm the institution of a Permanent Congress Committee on the same lines as heretofore."

The following gentlemen were elected by ballot to serve on this Committee for 1912–13 : Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. A. Léon Adutt, M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, R. Hollick, C. J. Phillips, and F. Reichenheim.

The wording of Paragraph 7 was altered as suggested, and reads as follows :—

"That every Philatelic Society of Great Britain wishing to be represented by Delegates at the yearly Congress must pay a small annual contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of this Committee under the following scale :—

Societies under 100 Members . . .	5s. per annum.
Societies of 100 Members or over 100 Members, but not more than 200 Members . .	10s. „
Societies of over 200 Members . . .	15s. „

At the first meeting of the newly elected Committee, held at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, on Thursday, May 2, 1912, at 5 p.m., Major E. B. Evans was unanimously re-elected Chairman, and Mr. Franz Reichenheim Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for 1912–13.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS FOR 1911–12.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Printing of Glossary .	1	18	6	By Subscriptions :—			
„ Stationery . . .	0	17	6	6 Societies at 15s. . .	4	10	0
„ Out of pocket expenses .	1	7	0	7 „ 10s. . .	3	10	0
„ Typewriting and Clerical Expenses . . .	1	18	5	25 „ 5s. . .	6	5	0
„ Postages, etc. . . .	1	18	9				
„ Balance in hand . .	6	4	10				
	£14	5	0		£14	5	0

We have examined the foregoing Accounts with the vouchers and receipts appertaining thereto, and we hereby certify that the same are correct and that the balance shown is a true one.

(Signed) WM. GEO. COOL, JNO. J. DARLOW, } *Hon. Auditors.*

MARGATE, 1*st May*, 1912.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Aitutaki.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the ½d., Edwardian issue of New Zealand, overprinted "Aitutaki ava Pene" in red.

Adhesive.

½d., green, overprinted in red as above; perf. 15 × 14.

Australian Commonwealth.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, quoting from the Melbourne *Argus*, states that the design for the new Commonwealth stamp has been adopted.

"The new stamp is simple. Its main feature is a map of Australia. This is in white on a background of fine coloured lines running horizontally across the stamp. There is no lettering on the map, but the bareness of the continent is relieved by the figure of a rampant kangaroo on a plot of grass. At the top of the stamp, in a severe straight line, is the word 'Australia,' while to balance this the denomination of the stamp is set out along the bottom. The value is shown in figures in the body of the stamp."

Cayman Islands.—Mr. Léon Adutt informs us that he has received this week by the last mail the following King George stamps bearing the postmark of date of issue, April 24th, 1912, Georgetown, Grand Cayman. The following is a copy of the official notice put up at the Post Office, Georgetown. No. 2/1912. Cayman Islands. Post Office Notice.—Postage and Revenue Stamps (bearing the effigy of His Majesty King George V.) of the following denominations will be on sale at the Georgetown Post Office at 10 a.m. on April 24th next. viz.:—1d., 2d., 2s., 3s. By order,

A. Bodden, Postmaster.

Adhesives.

½d., green; multiple C A wmk.; perf. 14.
2d., grey ,, ,,
2s., lilac and blue on blue ,, ,,
3s., green and violet ,, ,,

East Africa and Uganda.—Information has reached *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 75 c. Edwardian stamp has appeared with black centre instead of grey.

Adhesive.

75 c., blue and black.

Fiji.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on Continental authority, chronicles "Specimen" copies of two stamps of the Georgian issue.

Adhesives.

½d., green; multiple C A wmk.; perf. 14.
1s., black on green ,, ,,

Jamaica.—We have seen the expected Queen's Head, 4d., scarlet on yellow paper, stamp. It has the multiple watermark.

Kedah.—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, some of the values of the new set are already issued. The design is stated to be far superior to that of the Kelantan and Trengganu stamps.

Adhesives.

Branches of palm in centre, figure of value in four corners, "Postage and Revenue" at left side.

1 c., green and black.
3 c., red ,,
4 c., grey ,,
5 c., brown ,,
8 c., blue ,,

Morocco Agencies. — Messrs. Chas. Nissen and Co. inform us that the 1d. British stamp, improved Georgian type, has been surcharged 10 centimos for use here.

Adhesive.

10 centimos on 1d., carmine, Georgian type.

Seychelles. — Further values of the Georgian set, are listed in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on Continental authority.

Adhesives.

3 c., green; multiple C A wmk.
6 c., rose ,, ,,

Tasmania.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the 4d. value from the cleaned or new plate has now made its appearance perforated 12½. The colour, it is stated, is quite different to those perforated 11. The 6d. in a new shade of colour is noted.

Adhesives.

4d., brown-ochre; perf. 12½, small holes.
6d., dull carmine-lake ,, ,,

TRAVANCORE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 2 chuckrams, Type I of Gibbons, in a new shade, vermilion.

Adhesive.

2 chuckrams, vermilion, Type I; wmk. Shell; perf. 12.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* tells us that the 5 fcs. stamp of the new set has been issued.

Adhesive. 5 fcs., lilac, portrait of the King.

HOLLAND.—The *Monthly Journal* adds the 2½ c. to the unicoloured Postage Due set.

Postage Due. 2½ c., blue.

NORWAY.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on Continental authority, reports the issue of the 20 öre and 25 öre stamps of the altered-type set.

Adhesives.

20 öre, blue, altered type.
25 ,, violet ,,

PORTUGAL. — The stamps of the new permanent set are slowly appearing, the ½ c. following the 1, 2½, and 5 centavos.

Adhesive. ½ c., black.

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Scheindling has sent us a block of ten, part of a sheet of the current 20 kop. stamps, printed on unwatermarked paper and *without* any trace of varnished lines.

Adhesive.

20 kop., blue and carmine; no watermark, and *without* the varnished lines.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—The *Monthly Journal* tells us, on Continental authority, that the 2 c. of 1909 (Type 50), has been surcharged in green in two lines, "20 cents—1911."

HONDURAS.—We read in *Mekeel's Weekly* of the issue of a stamp, printed to commemorate the accession to the Presidency of the Republic of General Manuel Bonilla, which took place February 1st, 1912. Only 3000 (?) copies of the stamp were printed, and it was in circulation one day only, and then only in the city of Tegucigalpa. It was lithographed and perforated 11½.

Adhesive. 1 c., vermilion.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CAPE VERDE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 2½ reis King Manuel stamp, overprinted "Republica" in carmine, and these friends inform us that they also have the 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 reis of this issue with similar overprint.

CHINA.—Referring to page 104, we have taken the following list of the overprinted stamps from the *Monthly Journal*.

(Bk.) black, (R.) red overprint.

Adhesives.

½ c., brown (Bk.).
1 c., brownish orange (R.).
3 c., blue-green (R.).
4 c., scarlet (Bk.).
7 c., crimson-lake (Bk.).
10 c., blue (R.).
16 c., olive-green (R.).
20 c., mauve (Bk.).
30 c., vermilion (Bk.).
$1, red and flesh (Bk.).
$2, claret and yellow (Bk.).
$5, myrtle and salmon (Bk.).

The *S.C.F.* adds the 2 c., greyish green, 5 c., violet, and 50 c., green, to the set; all with red overprint.

Postage Due.

½ c., blue (R.).
1 c., brown (R.).
2 c., brown (R.).
4 c., blue (R.).
5 c., brown (R.).

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News includes the 10 c., blue, and 30 c., blue, both red overprint.

FRENCH NEW HEBRIDES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "We have just received a consignment of the new French New Hebrides stamps, which instead of being watermarked multiple C A, now bear the letters 'R F,' only one letter to each sheet of sixty stamps, so that some of the sheets bear the letter 'R,' and some the letter 'F.' Apparently the sheets have been cut before printing, as the values 5 c. and 10 c. are in sheets of sixty, without any perforation round to show that they are in panes, part of a complete sheet. We are sending you a full sheet of the 5 c. stamps so that you can see the watermark for yourself. These new stamps are of exactly the same values, colours, and designs as the old ones, the only difference is the watermark. The values above 10 c. are in similar sheets of thirty only."

The pane sent has for watermark a large letter "R" in the centre, touching, or partly covering, fifteen or sixteen stamps, leaving the remainder of the stamps in the pane unwatermarked.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—The 2 marks stamp is now issued watermarked.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

2 marks, blue; watermarked paper.

PERSIA.—To the set overprinted "Officiel" reported on page 78 the *Monthly Journal* adds the following values:—

2 ch., carmine and sepia.
6 ch., green and carmine.
9 ch., brown and indigo-lilac.
2 kr., green and claret.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—We gather from the *Monthly Journal* that the following stamps have been printed on the single-lined P.I.P.S. paper, but are not yet issued.

Adhesives.

4 c., carmine.	26 c., sea-green.
8 c., brown.	4 p., deep blue.
16 c , olive-green.	10 p., deep green.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1911-12.

President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON.
C. N. BIGGS.
D. C. GRAY.
T. W. HALL.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
T. WICKHAM JONES.
F. J. PEPLOW.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE twelfth meeting of the season 1911–12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 11th April, 1912, at 6 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, G. B. Bainbridge, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, Lance E. Hall, B. Pinner, C. R. Wickins, J. R. Laing, Walter Scott, J. H. Barron, L. W. Fulcher, Franz Reichenheim, L. S. Wells, J. A. Tilleard, A. Chilver, B. D. Knox, Colonel J. Bonhote, G. Papier (Associate), and two visitors.

In the regrettable absence of the President and Vice-President owing to indisposition the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the Minutes of the meeting held on the 21st March, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Secretary intimated the receipt from Mr. Alfred L. Holman, of Chicago, through Mr. C. J. Phillips, of three Cauca stamps for the Reference Collection of the Society, and the gift was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. G. B. Bainbridge then read some notes and gave a display of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope.

In the course of his notes he called attention to the fact that the dark blue was the latest in date of the colours of the triangular stamps, and that sky blue and milkly blue were the first shades.

The collection was an exceedingly fine one, comprising between 1600 and 1700 of the triangular stamps alone.

Among others there were specimens of Cameo Prints and of stamps printed on porous paper showing the colour through.

Mr. Bainbridge pointed out that there was no clear dividing line between the Perkins Bacon and the De La Rue issues, and that the papers used for the stamps comprised, thick, medium, thin, soft, hard, and also a paper which was almost pelure.

The stamps comprised 359 unused specimens of the 1d. and 2d. values, including 112 single copies unused, twenty-nine pairs, nine blocks of four, seven blocks of eight, and one block of seventy-five, of the 4d., blue.

Among the stamps shown the following were specially noticeable:—

Proofs of the 1d. in black on white.

Some magnificent copies of the 6d., lilac, and 6d., grey, unused.

Both the woodblock errors unused, but not fine, and a large number of used specimens.

Of the 1d. woodblocks there were two unused, a pair and a block of four used, and many single copies, while of the 4d. woodblocks there were two unused of the light-blue shade, a pair and a block of four used, and many single copies.

The collection comprised the 1d. CC De La Rue surcharged specimen.

The used stamps included a very large number on blued paper, constituting an exceptionally fine collection in all possible shades, and comprising altogether some 259 stamps, among which were thirty-five pairs, thirty-five blocks of four, one block of five, and one block of eight.

All the other values were very fully represented, and attention may specially be called to a block of six of the 6d. value and a block of seven of the 1s. value.

The 4d., rouletted, was shown on a piece of original cover and two 4d. woodblocks on entire cover.

All through the collection special emphasis is laid on the different stages of wear of the plates, a point which is hardly touched upon by other collectors.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Bainbridge was proposed by Mr. E. D. Bacon and seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Mr. Walter Scott in support alluded to the fact that it was very gratifying for him to meet Mr. Bainbridge and to see his magnificent collection, and to find that, while he had come up from South Wales, he had met an equally enthusiastic collector (Mr. Bainbridge) who had come all the way from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season 1911–12, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 25 April, 1912, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, H. J. Duveen, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. F. Dendy Marshall, J. R. Laing, R. Frentzel, F. J. Peplow, Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud, D. C. Gray, C. R. Wickins, J. H. Barron, L. W. Fulcher, Franz Reichenheim, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. W. Hall, G. Goodfellow, Colonel J. Bonhote, Lance E. Hall, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the Minutes of the meeting held on the 11th April, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

A ballot was taken for the election of Mr. Ivy L. Lee, proposed by the Honorary Secretary and seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary, and he was declared duly elected a Fellow and member of the Society.

The business of the evening consisted of a display of the stamps of Switzerland by Mr. H. J. Duveen.

The collection shown comprises practically all the rarities which were formerly contained in other well-known collections, and Mr. Duveen, now possesses a magnificent, and absolutely complete collection of the stamps of this country, probably unequalled by those of any other collector.

Among the rarities shown, the following were more especially noticeable:—

Part of a sheet of the Basle stamps containing fifteen copies unused, in absolutely mint condition, the embossing being particularly clear and distinct.

Part of a sheet of the double Gevena stamps, the top of the sheet having the full margin and inscription, and consisting of six pairs and three halves.

A block of six of the small eagle.

A part of a sheet of the large eagle issue, comprising two rows of ten stamps, each with the full top margin and inscription.

A block of blue-green, large eagle, comprising two rows of six stamps each taken from the bottom of the sheet.

A specimen of the cut envelope stamp used as adhesive.

Two sets of the 4 rap. Zurich unused, with the horizontal lines and one with the vertical lines.

Two similar sets in used condition.

A specimen of the reprint.

Two sets of the 6 rap. unused.

Two similar sets used.

An unused set including the retouched variety No. 3 in strips of five stamps.

Three copies of 4 c. Vaud in unused condition.

Two singles and two pairs 5 c. Neuchatel.

A number of 5 c. Vaud stamps including a block of eight unused and six single copies unused.

A vertical pair and three single stamps all unused of the Winterthur issue.

ORTS POST.—A pair, a strip of four, and a single stamp, all unused and with the cross framed.

A pair and three single stamps without frame to the cross.

POSTE LOCAL.—A block of four, a pair and three single stamps unused all with the cross framed.

RAYON II. ten rap. A block of twelve unused, made up sheets of forty stamps, each of the Orts Post, Poste Local, and Rayon I. II. and III.

RAYON I., 5 rap., light blue, blocks of sixteen, sixteen, and nine, respectively.

RAYON III., 15 c., a vertical strip of three, unused.

Silk Thread Issue.—The following unused stamps of the Munich printing:—

Three single stamps and a block of eight of the 5 rap. exceedingly rare shade of chestnut-brown, unused.

5 rap., brown—a block of six.
15 rap., pink—a block of twenty.
10 rap., blue—a block of four.

There were a very large number of used and unused Bern prints, including the following:—

5 rap., brown—a block of seventeen.
5 rap, dark brown—a block of twenty.
10 rap., blue—a block of fifteen.
15 rap., red—a block of six.

While of the 40 rap. of this issue there were several of the apple-green shade, two being particularly fine specimens so far as colour and condition were concerned, and a block of four of the later shade.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Lord Crawford, seconded by Mr. M. P. Castle, and unanimously carried, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

JANUARY 25. Mr. W. H. M. Marsden gave a most interesting paper on the stamps of Bosnia. By means of photographic enlargements he showed the various types in the several printings. The arrangement of the shades in all values and the use of the various perforating machines were very carefully allocated by dated copies. The whole paper showed considerable philatelic research, and proved how interesting this country is down to the advent of the pictorial issue.

FEBRUARY 15. It was decided to subscribe three guineas to the Fourth Philatelic Congress.

Mr. B. B. Tilley gave a display with notes of the stamps of Ceylon, illustrated by his own very fine collection of these beautiful stamps.

FEBRUARY 29. Mr. A. J. Warren gave a display, with very copious notes, of his wonderful collection of the stamps of Holland. The amount of detail brought together by Mr. Warren surprised even those who have collected Holland on generous lines for many years.

MARCH 28. It was unanimously decided to ask the Fourth Philatelic Congress to petition for the removal of the Import Duty on Stamps into India.

Mr. C. A. Stephenson was then called upon to give his paper on the stamps of Victoria, 1850–60. Messrs. R. Hollick and W. Pimm also brought their collections of these interesting stamps for comparison of varieties and reconstructed sheets, so that there was a wealth of splendid material on hand.

APRIL 20. Mr. H. L. Hayman gave a wonderful display of "Errors and Curiosities of Philately," with interesting notes on the same. Mr. Ashley read a paper on "Errors and Curiosities of Literature." Mr. Hayman followed with a display of a specialized collection of "Things you do not often see." The topics were quite fresh to our programme, but never were papers enjoyed more, and we have certainly never had any more educative than these.

MAY 9. ANNUAL DINNER.

The President having given the toast of "The King," he called on Mr. Grindall to propose the toast of "The Delegates to the Fourth Philatelic Congress." This was responded to by Messrs. W. Pimm, T. W. Peck, W. F. Wadams, G. Johnson, and the President in a series of interesting speeches reminiscent of a very pleasant gathering.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by a Bourse.

MAY 11. OUTDOOR MEETING AT DR. BRICE'S.

After a pleasant round of outdoor games—air-gun shooting, clock golf, and croquet, suitably interspersed with Bourse, Dr. and Mrs. Brice provided tea, and the President echoed the wishes of all those present when he proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Brice for a most enjoyable afternoon. Both host and hostess suitably responded.

Dr. T. Groom invited all members to an outdoor meeting at his house, Westfield, Elvetham Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, at 2.30, on June 8; names to be sent to the Hon. Sec. by June 4.

At the above meetings Messrs. Humphrey Bennett, F. C. Henderson, and Mrs. Lake have been thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection; Messrs. Bright for their Catalogue and for "Sudan," Mr. F. Reichenheim for the Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society, and Mr. C. T. Reed for odd periodicals. Messrs. P. H. Deacon and Willy Jacoby were unanimously elected members.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

THE sixth general meeting of the session 1911–12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, March 19th, 1912, at 6.30 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Baron A. de Worms, Baron P. de Worms, Messrs. T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, W. T. Standen, F. Read, T. E. Sansom, T. F. Stafford, F. J. Wellisch, J. R. Laing, A. J. Séfi, D. Field, R. H. Newton, D. Thomson, F. F. Lamb, P. L. Pemberton, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on February 20th, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. F. A. Bellamy, formerly an Ordinary member, was elected a Life Member of the Society.

The following donations were made to the Society's collections:—Stamps and entires by the President and Mr. C. C. Tait; photos of newly discovered varieties of the 100 reis Brazil, 1884 issue, by Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack.

Donations to the Library were received from the President, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and from Berliner Philatelisten Club.

At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. J. R. Laing gave a display of his collection of the early issues of Austrialian stamps. This, the work of a general collector with but little spare time, was drawn up on a most complete scale, and showed a wonderful amount of philatelic research and industry. The display was greatly appreciated by all the members present, and fully deserved the hearty vote of thanks proposed by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, and carried with acclamation.

The Vice-President, always anxious to promote the success of the meetings, exhibited some rare and out-of-the-way blocks and sheets which he aptly christened "Things not often Seen." These proved most interesting, and the vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. W. A. Boyes, and seconded by Mr. W. T. Standen, was enthusiastically endorsed by those present.

An enjoyable meeting terminated at 8.15 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

"KILLAHA," ST. ALBANS.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 28 and 29 March, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Large Crown, perf. 14, 2d., pale blue, pair*	2	8	0
Ditto, 1d., lilac, 1881, Control letter "N" crossed out and "O" inserted, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL" 1903, 6d., dull purple, rare type, mint	2	0	0
Hamburg, imperf., 4 sch., green	2	0	0
Greece, 1862–77, 40 l., purple on pale blue "40" twice at back	3	0	0
Winterthur, 2½ r.*, thinned at back	4	4	0
Ceylon, 8d., yellow-brown, imperf.	2	16	0
Ditto, CA, 16 c., pale violet, mint	7	0	0
Hong Kong, 7 c. on 10 c., green, twice surcharged	2	0	0
British East Africa, 1891, provisional, MS surcharge, 1 a. on 3 a, (V.H.M.) used on entire with 2 others	5	0	0
Griqualand, small G, 5s., double overprint*	2	10	0
Natal, 1st. issue, 1s., buff, on piece	2	2	0
Orange River Colony, 1881, 1d. on 5s, green, surcharge inverted, creased	2	16	0
Transvaal, 1870, stout paper, fine roulette, 6d., blackish blue, mint, S.G., No. 50	2	4	0
Ditto, 1872, thickish wove paper, 6d., deep dull blue, No. 64, block of 4, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1877, "V.R. Transvaal" in red, 6d., blue*	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s.. green*	2	10	0
Ditto, hard-surfaced paper, 1d., bright red, with wider-spaced overprint, No. 154, mint	17	0	0
Ditto, Oct. 1877, "V.R. Transvaal," 1d., red on blue, overprint inverted, thinned*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, "V.R." slanting, 1d., red on orange, fine roulette, mint, Gibbons' No. 232	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, small "T" to "Transvaal," 1d., red on yellow,* slightly creased and thinned in one spot in top margin, Gibbons' No. 262	3	17	6
Ditto, 3d., mauve on green, No. 264, mint	4	4	0
Canada, 10d., blue*	2	12	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., black on deep blue	2	8	0
Grenada, ½ on 2s, surcharge double, S.G. 48, mint	3	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
St. Lucia, Postal Fiscal, 1881, 1s., orange, error "SHILDING,"* part gum	2	10	0
Mexico, 1861, 1 r, printed on both sides	4	0	0
Ditto, 1864, Eagle, 3 c., yellow-brown, with overprints*	4	10	0
New South Wales, 1854–55, 6d., deep grey, imperf.,* trifle thinned in one spot at back	4	2	6
Ditto, 6d., pale brown, error, wmk. "8,"*	3	15	0
Collection, 2714	29	10	0

Sale of 19 April, 1912.

Great Britain, Anchor, 10s., grey-green, on piece	2	0	0
Ditto, 1876, 8d., purple-brown	2	10	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d.	4	12	6
Bavaria, 1879, 1 m., horizontal WAVY LINES* thinned	3	5	0
Brunswick, 1864, perces en arc, 3 sgr., rose on white*	2	8	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1864, 1¼ sch., blue, the rare type, mint	2	4	0
Perak, 1895, $25, green and orange*	2	12	0
Selangor, 1895, $25, green and orange,* top perfs. chipped	2	12	0
Federated Malay States, 1900–1, $25, green and orange, mint	2	12	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, early, short at top	4	0	0
Natal, 1908, 30s., brown-orange and deep purple, mint	14	10	0
Virgin Islands, 1867, perf. 15, 6d., pale rose, mint	3	3	0
Samoa, 1st. issue, 1d., blue, an entire unused sheet of 20, mint	1	15	0
Ditto, 3d., vermilion, an entire unused sheet of 10, mint	1	15	0
Ditto, 6d., bright violet, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, 6d., pale violet, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, 9d., orange-brown, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 2s., deep brown, ditto	10	0	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of April 23 and 24, 1912.

Bergedorf, 1861, 3 sch., black on rose,* thinned and tear	4	0	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 10d., brown, a corner block of 4, apparently without die No.,* with full gum, but rather creased and soiled	3	15	0
Ditto, 1855–7, 4d., rose-carmine, Medium Garter, on white,* with gum	3	15	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1892, £1, green, strip of 3, "Specimen"	4	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Nabha, 1887–97, 1½ a., sepia, "Abha," mint	2	2	0
Natal, 1908, 30s., orange and purple, "Specimen"	3	0	0
Seychelles, 1896, 36 c. on 48 c., double surcharge, mint	2	12	6
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 2s., lilac, a strip of 10, being the bottom row of sheet, with margins, consisting of seven Type a, and three Type d	26	15	0
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½ on 1s., lilac; Type 7, mint	3	7	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., deep rose-red, Plate 1	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, Plate 2	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep dull blue, Plate 2, early	4	7	6
Western Australia, 6d., golden-bronze, little defective	3	0	0
Collections, 642 (Lallier's) £25; 3831	22	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 18 and 19 April, 1912.

Naples, 50 gra., lake	2	12	6
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, red	6	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green*	3	0	0
Ditto, 1863, 2d., deep yellow-green	2	6	0
Ditto, perf. 13, 9d., brown	6	0	0
Ditto, 2 r.50, dull rose	2	17	6
Gwalior, Service, 1895, 8 annas, "Sersiv"*	3	5	0
Jhind, Service, 1886, 2 annas, "JFIND," mint	3	15	0
Labuan, 1880, 8 on 12 c., carmine	2	12	6
North Borneo, 1891–2, 6 cents, inverted on 8 c., green*	2	17	6
Perak, One Cent on 2 c., Gibbons 29A.*	3	12	6
Lagos, 1904, 10s., mint	5	10	0
Mauritius, Dec., 1859, 1d., red	3	3	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, £1, green and violet, mint	3	10	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta, tiny crack	5	5	0
Cayman Islands, 2½ on 4d., brown, mint	3	3	0
Tasmania, 1871, perf. 11½, 1d., vermilion, mint	2	4	0

Sale of 2 and 3 May, 1912.

Brunswick, 1862, Percé, ½ sg., black on green, mint	3	0	0
Great Britain, 4d., rose, Medium Garter on white, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 9d., hair lines,* with certificate	27	0	0
Ditto, 1873, 2½d., rose, Plate II, "L.H.F.L." error	2	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," King, 5s., carmine	24	0	0
Saxony, 10 gro., blue, pair, on entire, one has pinhole	4	0	0
Sicily, 50 gra., double print	8	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, pale red*	10	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales, red*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 r., deep blue*	2	10	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 5 × 5 c., green	27	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, cut the wrong way,* thinned	16	10	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.*	3	17	6
Ditto, Geneva, Aug., 1850, 5 c.	3	5	0
Ditto, Orts Post, 2½ r., strip of 3*	2	15	0
Ceylon, 9d., brown, perf. 13, one perf. missing	2	4	0
India, 1856, 2 as., green*	2	4	0
Labuan, 1891, 6 c. in red on 8 c., violet	2	12	6
Ditto, 1891, 6 c. on 8 c., double sur., both inverted*	3	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, blued paper, 1d., brick-red, blocks of 4, £4 4s. and	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., ditto*	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 1d., pale rose-red, pair, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose-red, block of 4*	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, pair*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, pair	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., pale mauve, pair	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, deeper shade	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep slate-grey on slightly blued paper,* part gum £3 and	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair, red postmark	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, pair, black postmark	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, block of 4	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, pair, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, mint	8	5	0
Ditto, Woodblocks, 1d., red	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep red	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., bright red, block of 3, used, with a 1d. of 1853, on entire	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., bright red, 2 pairs on entire, one torn into	31	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., bright red	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick red, slight crease	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red,* cut close	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue*	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, pair on entire	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue £3 5s. and	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, £4 4s. and	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, £7 5s., £8 5s., and	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., *pale blue*	62	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, repaired	38	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, pair, one with retouched corner, the normal stamp repaired	22	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, block of 8	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, pair, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1874, Three Pence on 4d., error "The. ee." thinned	2	17	6
Gold Coast, C A, 1d., blue, mint	2	10	0
Lagos, 10s., purple-brown*	10	5	0
Mauritius, Dec. 1859, 1d., vermilion*	4	0	0
Natal, 1857, 6d., green, pair, on piece	2	15	0
Barbados, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 1d., blue*	5	15	0
Ditto, 1d. on right half of 5s.	5	7	6
Brazil, 300 reis, Italic figures	4	4	0
Ditto, 600 reis, ditto	6	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., rose, ovals	5	10	0
Canada, 10d., blue*	5	0	0
Mexico, 1864, 3 c., brown, Gibbons 75*	3	12	6
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet	7	0	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet	11	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	9	0	0
St. Vincent, 1885, 4d., red-brown	3	17	6
Uruguay, 1856, 60 c., blue*	2	15	0
Ditto, March, 1858, 120 c., blue	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 180 c., deep green*	2	15	0
Ditto, Jan. 1866, imperf., 5 c., blue, double print	6	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate I, 1d., rose, pair	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, block of 4	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, pair, one no whip variety, pinholed	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1872, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	3	3	0
Victoria, 1863, rouletted, 4d, rose	2	10	0
Collection, 1690, chiefly Colonials on loose sheets	36	0	0

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HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of 19 March, 1912.

Hawaii, 1864, 1 c., black on white wove, variety stops before figure in centre*	1	14	0
Leeward Islands, Sexagenary Set to 5s., mint	3	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion, earliest state, defective	6	10	0
Nevis, 1s., green on greyish, mint	1	4	0
Tasmania, imperf., no wmk., 1d., red-brown, pair, mint	1	17	0

Sale of 28 March, 1912.

Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen," block of 4	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	1	13	0
Ceylon, 9d., imperf., apparently*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1863, C C, 1d., blue, 11½, 12	1	0	0
India, 1874, "O.H.M.S," 8 as., rose, pane of 80, mint	3	15	0
New Brunswick, Connell, proof, block of 4, without "Specimen"	3	3	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, corners clipped	3	0	0

Sale of 30 March, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847, 6d., violet, pair, mint	7	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion, early	5	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate II, 1d., red on bluish*	6	17	6
Ditto, 1854, imperf., 1s., dull red,* with gum	2	14	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue,* part gum	4	4	0
Nashville, 10 c., deep green on thin grey-blue ribbed paper	8	0	0

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MESSRS. GILBERT AND KÖHLER.

Sale of 11/13 and 15 March, 1912.

* Unused.	Fcs., including 10 % payable by buyers. $	Sterling, ex. 25.25 £	s.	d.
Austrian Mercury, yellow	473	18	14	8
Ditto, rose, on piece	484	19	3	4
Bremen, 1855/61, 7 sgr., imperf., on piece	110	4	7	2
Naples, ½ t., Arms, on piece	660	26	2	9
Ditto, ½ t., Cross, on old journal	226^{60}	8	19	6
Ditto, another, Specimen	244^{20}	9	13	5
Sicily, 5 g., carmine, block of 4*	231	9	3	0
Modena, Prov. Govt., 40 c. and 20 c., on entire	220	8	14	3
Tuscany, 60 crazie, on piece, with 2 4 c., green, on piece	650^{10}	25	14	11
Lubeck, cut envelopes, 2, 2½ s., blue, ins. to left, used, on entire	269^{50}	10	13	6
Oldenburg, 1st issue, $\frac{1}{10}$ thaler*	432^{30}	17	2	5
Saxony, 3 pf., red, fcs. 485^{10} = £19 4s. 3d. and	518^{10}	20	10	4
Zurich, 4 r., horizontal lines, Type II	463^{10}	18	6	10
Ditto, 4 r., ditto, Type IV	440	17	8	6
Ditto, 4 r., vertical lines, Type I	463^{10}	18	6	10
Ditto, 4 r., ditto, Type II	478^{50}	18	19	0
Ditto, 4 r., ditto „ IV	402^{60}	15	18	11
Vaud, 4 c, on entire	804^{10}	31	16	11
Basle, 2½ r.*	220	8	14	3
Moldavia, 27 paras, pair	3162^{50}	125	5	0
Ditto, 54 paras, on entire	717^{20}	28	8	1
Ditto, 5 paras, black on blue, on piece	2068^{80}	81	18	8
Ditto, 40 paras, blue, strip of 4, on piece	561	22	4	4
Ditto, 80 paras, red on bluish, pair, on piece	605	23	19	3
Ditto, another pair, on entire	445^{50}	17	12	10
Roumania, 1862, 6 p., red, strip of 3	555^{50}	22	0	0
Ditto, 1872, 5 bani, vermilion; perf.	187	7	8	1
Ditto, ditto, another, but*	192^{10}	7	12	2

THE

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Mr. Tilleard's Annual Report of the Royal Philatelic Society.



E have once more the pleasure of presenting to our readers the Hon. Secretary's admirable report of the proceedings of the Royal Philatelic Society, which will be found to include a lucid and concise *précis* of all the important matters relating to Philately during the last twelve months. This report will well repay the most careful reading, as it places us, at a glance, in full possession of all that is essential for collectors to bear in remembrance, and reflects the highest credit upon the popular Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society.

The continued and extended gracious patronage of His Majesty the King stands out more prominently than ever, as the Royal Philatelic Society has, during the past season, been the grateful recipient of numerous marks of His Majesty's appreciation and kindly interest, whose beneficial results upon Philately in general it is impossible to assess too highly. Mr. Tilleard with true modesty has, however, made no mention of the honour conferred on him by the King, possibly with the feeling that the Royal Victorian Order is one conferred upon "subjects of the British Crown who have rendered extraordinary, or important, or personal service to the Sovereign," as stated in Debrett. In any case this well-merited honour is one that, as reflecting an additional honour on Philately, cannot be ignored in any record of the year's transactions.

It will be seen that the status and well-being of the Royal Philatelic Society is maintained on a high level, and that the record of the past year's work compares favourably with that of its predecessors. Mr. Tilleard, however, touches upon one point that reveals a little weakness, and which has already formed the subject of comment in these columns. We refer to the attendances, which, although slightly in excess of the preceding year, are still, in our opinion, consideraby below what they should be having in regard to the fine nature of the Displays afforded. We do not consider an average attendance of twenty Fellows as sufficient for a Society with nearly three hundred members; and, moreover, as mentioned by the Hon. Secretary,

exception has been taken to the fact that the attendance has sometimes considerably dwindled before the termination of the meetings.

London is, of course, essentially different from other cities from the fact of its vast area, and the consequently wide distances at which many of the members of the Royal Philatelic Society reside, and it is obviously difficult to find an hour that will suit all persons and train services alike. We, however, would most earnestly impress upon all Fellows the necessity of setting aside their more immediate personal conveniences and making a determined effort to support the Programme Committee by a more regular attendance at the Society's meetings. In this respect the members of the Council, with perhaps one or two exceptions, set a very good example, and are rarely absent except through illness or absolutely unavoidable engagements, and we sincerely trust that their laudable example will find many imitators.

There is frequently considerable general business to be transacted before the Display or Paper of the evening is commenced, and we think that some means might be devised to condense or partly postpone this where the Display is one likely to occupy considerable time. It is always better that ample time should be devoted to this reading of the papers or exhibition of displays, which after all constitute *the* work of the season, and a debate upon the subject-matter of the evening would always be an interesting prelude to the accustomed vote of thanks to the exhibitor. It might therefore be as well if, in addition to the above suggested collaboration, the Society could meet, say, a quarter of an hour earlier, so that practically the business of the evening could be commenced at six o'clock.

The work of providing suitable entertainment for philetelic societies is one that is becoming increasingly difficult with each year, and it behoves the ordinary Fellows or members of all societies to do their utmost in support of those who truly labour to advance the cause of Philately.

The 1860–1875 Issues of British Guiana.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society on January 18, 1912.

By M. P. CASTLE.

(*Continued from page* 121.)

1866. Perf. 10

THE use of a fresh perforating machine gauging 10 divides this issue from the preceding ones. For many years the date was given as 1867, but owing to Mr. H. M. Hepworth's discovery of dated specimens it has now been assigned to the year previous. I can corroborate the correctness of this by dated specimens that I have examined, and I believe that early in 1866 is as near as we can at present get. As I remarked previously, it is very difficult to assign any exact period for the supersession of the stamps perforated 12½ by the issue now under consideration. I think it very likely that both perforating machines were for a period or periods in concurrent use. I

have seen postmarks of the 12½ gauge used in 1867, 1868, 1874, and 1875, none of which denote any special wearing out of the perforating needles. Moreover, the perforation 10 was in use for a period of nine years—more than three times as long as any of the preceding issues—and although this issue is generally distinctly commoner than the preceding, the scarcity of specimens of the latter is assuredly not in the like proportion. Judging by the usually progressive rate of Colonial requirements the quantities used during these later years should be at a far greater ratio than from 1860–5. I think it therefore likely that the 12½ machine was not infrequently used down to quite a late period.

In this issue occurs the as yet unexplained recurrence of Type I in the well-known instance of the 12 c. I am not able to give the exact date, but I have a copy bearing the date May 8 "7," which I take to be 1867, which would probably be the assignable period judging also by the shades of the impressions. Like all other imprints of Type I, there is absolutely no trace of the junction of the value-label, and the design and the existence of this variety denotes that the printers did not destroy the old stones when they were superseded by the new ones. I can only surmise that an accident had happened to one of the new stones, and that pending the making of fresh transfers of this value—which fact I can prove—recourse was had to the old type of impression. The stamp has until lately been much undervalued in the Catalogue.

Being so long in use the shades with this perforation are found to vary considerably, and the variety of thick paper seems to have been occasionally employed, that on the very thin paper not so frequently. There were evidently considerable quantities of Type III left over when it was superseded by the 1875 issue, as these values were used for the provisional values then created.

The transfers were effected as in the previous issue; it will be seen that the same occur frequently in both series, and I will now briefly deal with them seriatim.

1 C.

Transfers 1 and 2 are both continued, the position being proved. A fresh transfer, No. 3, was also made, which I have also been able to prove beyond any doubt. I may say it was these blocks of stamps that just gave me the clue to these reconstructions. There are thirty-five specimens in all surcharged Official, and they clearly show the entire make-up of the sheet.

Transfer 3.

1. Curved frame over "EN" broken.
2. Stroke at lower right angle to left of "O."
3. Spot after "I" and before "S" of "PATIMUS."
4. Break on left side of frame of lower right angle.
5. Frame broken over "O" of "ONE." Spot between "G" and "E" of "POSTAGE." With the exception of Variety 1 this transfer seems to be well effected and to show but little traces of the dual design.

2 C.

Transfers 1 and 2 are repeated. A fresh one was also made which is very evenly done, was very clearly printed,* and I should think came into existence at a relatively short period before the perf. 15, as this transfer is more frequently found with the latter perforation.

Transfer 3.

1. "C." of "CENTS" close to Buckle.
2. Value quite evenly placed.
3. "T" of "CENTS" slants down to right.
4. "S" of "CENTS" closer to right.
5. "T" of "TWO" has a defective foot.

4 C.

Transfer 1 is shown partly reconstructed in my collection.

Transfer 2 is reproduced in this perforation.

Transfer 3 is a very clear and even impression showing extremely fine lines upon the background, sea and angle ornaments. It only occurs in one colour, pale blue, and on thin paper. I can find but slight flaws upon it, and I think that it was made quite late—probably nearer the supersession of this perforation—as it occurs rarely used, and is continued with the perforation 15 of the issue following.

6 C.

Of the two varieties that I have alluded to in the previous issue one only is clearly in evidence here, but in default of blocks I have been unable to reconstruct the transfers. These were done vertically, i.e. in ten horizontal rows of five vertical specimens as far as I am aware, the vertical rows each consisting of the same transfer variety. Exactly how many of these latter exist I must leave for future determination. I cannot find the variety with the dot, but that with the stroke or apparent *cedille* under "V" of value occurs frequently. I think therefore it represents *Transfer* 2, with *cedilla* under "V" of "VI," etc.

* Since the foregoing was written I have seen a block of 70 stamps, 7 rows of 10, which confirm above. They are very clearly printed, and the differences minute.

(*To be continued.*)

The "Liberty-Head" Stamps of Hayti.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on December 21st, 1911.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

(*Continued from page* 125.)



HILE the plates of the imperforate series appear to be made up of fifty different electros, those of the perforated stamps seem to consist of two panes of twenty-five. That is to say, there are a great many points of similarity between the corresponding stamps on the two panes, although the value plugs seem to have been inserted separately for every stamp in the sheet of fifty.

This is an important difference between the plates used for the imperforate and perforated stamps. It has been said that, like the imperforate series, there were six panes of fifty in the sheet. At present there does not seem to be any evidence to support this theory, and up to now no *tête-bêche* pairs of any perforated stamp have been heard of.

It has also been said that certain of the values were printed on white paper, but although in some cases the paper does appear to be only slightly tinted, it is hardly correct to call it white.

You may have noticed in some catalogues there is a 2 c. aniline mauve stamp placed by itself under date 1883, all the other perforated varieties being classed under 1882 (with the exception of the re-drawn types). This is quite incorrect, as the earliest specimen of this shade known so far is dated 1885. There are several varieties given in the earlier list which did not appear till later than this 2 c. aniline mauve.

The following varieties of perforation have been seen :—

The 1 c., Plate I, is known imperforate horizontally.

The 1 c., Plate, II is known in a pair imperforate between both horizontally and vertically.

The 2 c., Plate I*a*, is known in a pair imperforate between vertically.

The 2 c., Plate III „ imperforate and in pairs imperforate between both horizontally and vertically.

The 3 c., Plate II „ in a pair imperforate between vertically.

The 5 c., Plate III „ „ „ „ „

The 7 c., Plate II „ „ „ „ „

The 20 c., Plate II „ imperforate and in pairs imperforate between both horizontally and vertically.

M. Moens gives the numbers sent out to Hayti in 1883 of the perforated series as follows :—

1 c., 206,000.	5 c., 157,000.
2 c., 105,000.	7 c., 71,000.
3 c., 70,000.	20 c., 33,000.

As in the case of the imperforate series, some of these figures are not divisible by three hundred, which is an argument, not perhaps of much value, against the sheets consisting of six panes of fifty.

At present it has not been possible to obtain records of any other consignments, though it is almost certain that there must have been more.

The *Philatelic Record* for October, 1882 (Vol. IV., p. 157) mentions the 5 c. and 7 c. perforated, and in the following month *Le Timbre Poste* gives the 3 c. and in April and July, 1884, the 1 c., 2 c., and 20 c. I have endeavoured to fix as far as possible the dates of issue of the different values by means of dated copies, but so far I have not been able to find a copy of the 7 c. perforated earlier than the 22nd December, 1885, in the ultramarine colour ; while the 7 c. imperf. is found in continuous use up to September, 1885, so that although perforated copies may have been seen as early as October, 1882, there is little doubt that there were plenty of the imperforate variety in stock, and they lasted for three years longer.

In *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (Vol. X., p. 65), two lists are given for the perforated stamps, in addition to the series printed from the new dies· one under date 1882 to 1884, and the other 1883. The latter are distinguished by the less oily appearance of the paper. I must say I can find no justification for this subdivision, and some of the varieties given in the second list are certainly of earlier date than others in the first list.

Owing no doubt to the fact that the plates of the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. were too much worn in 1886 to be of any further use, new plates were made from fresh dies. For the two lower values the same die was employed, but the plates were made on a different principle from before, as the figure of value seems to have been inserted in the die itself, and not separately in each one of the fifty impressions in the plate. The consequence is that the numeral of value is always the same, and in the same position; and there are no marks in the shield where the plug was inserted, as in the earlier printings. The most noticeable difference from the earlier issues is in the shading on the face, which now has vertical as well as horizontal lines.

The earliest known copy of the new design is chronicled in the *Monthly Journal* for September 30, 1899, on page 67—a 2 c. dated March, 1886. The plate for the 5 c., which was not made from the same die, was evidently not wanted till later, as the earliest specimen known so far is dated 15th April, 1887. The die used might be the first one re-engraved. The figure of value is very much larger than before, but the lettering and design are much the same as those of the early one. The perforation was the same as before for all values—13½, and the papers were tinted, yellow for the 1 c., pale lilac for the 2 c., and pale greenish for the 5 c. According to the *Monthly Journal*, the following numbers, approximately, were printed of each :—

1 c., 310,000.
2 c., 180,000.
5 c., 75,000.

I have endeavoured by means of dated copies to find out the length of time the supplies of imperforate stamps of all the values lasted, and when the various printings of the perforated began to be used. This is set out in a table which, I think, will help to explain why some values appear in the perforated state so much later than others.

The 7 c. is the most remarkable. The imperforate variety is found in constant use till September, 1885, by which date both the shades of the perforated stamp—the 7 c., blue, from Plate I, and the 7 c., ultramarine, from Plate II—had arrived; and the consequence was that both shades were in use at the same time.

It will be seen that while the stock of the 7 c. lasted till 1890, and of the 20 c. to 1895, those of the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 5 c. were exhausted in 1887; and this explains the necessity for a new supply of these values, but they were of a different type, with the head of President Salomon.

HAYTI.

HEAD OF LIBERTY SERIES.

Table showing the life of the Printings from the different Plates of each value.

Value.	Imperforate.	Perf. Plate I.	Perf. Plate Ia.	Perf. Plate II.	Perf. Plate III.	Re-engraved Plates.
1 c.	25.7.1881—16.2.1884	29.12.1883—29.8.1886	— —	18.6.1884—8.1886	— —	11.3.1886—6.1887
2 c.	11.1881—19.5.1883	2.1883—19.12.1883	2.1884—2.1885	— —	9.5.1885—16.7.1886	21.7.1886—8.1887 (*M.J.* 3.86.)
3 c.	7.1881—14.4.1883	11.1883—9.8.1885	— —	1.9.1885—6.8.1887	— —	— —
5 c.	26.7.1881—8.5.1883	5.8.1882—17.10.1883	— —	8.2.1884—24.7.1885	17.8.1885—27.3.1887	26.4.1887–22.11.1887 (*M.J.* 15.4.87.)
7 c.	16.7.1881—6.9.1885	13.4 1886—11.1889	— —	22.12.1885—8.5.1890	— —	— —
20 c	21.1.1882—21.2.1885	— —	— —	26.4.1884—23.8.1887	27.4.1886—1.1895	— —

I had hoped to have been able to give you full details about the forgeries of the "Liberty Head" type, but up to now the inquiries which have been made have not borne fruit. It may be of interest to mention the values that are known and a few other particulars. In the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. X, pp. 67, 68, is given a translation of a letter from M. Mahé on the subject of the perforated forgeries, which do not appear to have been made to deceive collectors, but to defraud the Post Office. There are many differences both in the design and the lettering. The forgeries are lithographed and perforated both 14 and 16, while the originals are typographed and perforated 13½. All the forgeries are the same type, and the position of the figure indicating the value does not vary.

The lists given in the *Monthly Journal* are as follows :—

Perforated 16. 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., 7 c., 20 c.

Perforated 14. 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., 7 c., 20 c.

Of these so far I have not seen the 5 c. perforated 16, or the 3 c. and 20 c. perforated 14.

It may be of use to give a list of dated copies known up to the present.

Table of dated copies of Hayti (Liberty Head) forgeries.

Value.	Perfs.	*Monthly Journal*, Vol. X, p. 67.	In Collection.
1 c.	16	24.6.1886, 18.1.1888	4.1.1883, 18.8.1886.
3 c.	,,	(? perf.) 11.10.1887, 1890	17.9.1887
7 c.	,,	(See under perf. 14)	11.10.1889
20 c.	,,	(? perf.) 5.1.1883, 29.9.1888, 1889	1883, 21.4.1886, 10.5.1886, 20.11.1887
2 c.	14		6.1.1886, 28.2.1887, 9.1887
5 c.	,,	(? perf.) 10.1886, 11.1886, 2.1887, 14.3.1887. 5 1887, 8.7.1887, 11.12,1888	19.6.1886, 10.1.1887, 2.1887, 6.5.1887
7 c.	,,	(? perf.) 5.1888, 9.1889, 24.1.1891.	31.1.1887, 23.3.1888, 12.11.1888

In this list I have given only the perforations I have seen. In the *Monthly Journal* no mention is made of the perforations of the dated copies.

In the *Monthly Journal* it is stated that all these forgeries were used at Cap Haitien. I have a copy of the 1 c. used at Port au Prince.

Besides these there is another set of forgeries, made for sale to collectors. These are also lithographed and are all of the same type. The colours of the stamp and paper are not quite like those of the originals, but the easiest test is the presence of two extra curved lines across the lower part of the shield.

Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London,

FOR THE SEASON 1911–12.

By J. A. TILLEARD, Honorary Secretary.



THE year that has elapsed since our last Annual General Meeting, although unproductive of any matter of absorbing interest in relation to the doings of the Society, has been marked by much quiet and unobstrusive work comparing favourably with that of past years.

It is with much pleasure that I am able unhesitatingly to report that the affairs of the Society have been fully maintained on a sound and satisfactory basis, notwithstanding the fact that for the first time for some years the register of members shows a reduction in our numbers, owing to the deaths, resignations, and removals from the list during the season 1911–12 being in excess of the elections to membership during the same period.

With regret I have to record the loss by death of four Fellows, viz. the Rev. A. Atkinson, D.D., who joined in 1903; Mr. F. Breitfuss, whose association with the Society had extended over a period of nearly forty years; Mr. D. Ellis, a member since 1896; and Consul Steudel, whose name has been on the register since 1886.

Of these, the first and last named were not able to take any active part in the work of the Society, but both had rendered good service to Philately, and, although few of us had the opportunity of making their personal acquaintance, our feelings of regret at the loss of their association with the Society are none the less sincere.

Mr. Douglas Ellis, until his health failed, was a regular attendant at our meetings and was well known to many of us. He was held in universal esteem, and he will be much missed by those of his fellow members who were personally acquainted with him.

Mr. F. Breitfuss, who at the time of his death had been longer on the roll of membership than any other member, was the acknowledged head of philatelic circles in Russia. He had attained a world-wide reputation as a collector and expert, and his valuable services were often enlisted to serve on the jury at International Philatelic Exhibitions held in recent years.

A frequent visitor at the Society's meetings prior to 1875, he was early in that year elected to membership, and his pride and interest in the Society and its work continued unabated to the end. Personally known to a large number of our members, he was held in the highest esteem by all who were privileged to claim his friendship, and his name will always be honoured in the records of the Society as one of those, of whom so few remain with us now, who helped to establish the Society on a sound and lasting foundation.

The retiring members whose resignations were accepted with regret were: Messrs. E. Alexander, U. H. Alsop, V. L .Henderson, W. A. R. Jex Long, A. McKechnie, W. A. Sisson, W. B. Price, R. M. Reid, W. W. Sanderson, E. A. Wiedemann, Mrs. W. E. George, the Rev. G. H. Raynor, and Capt. A. E. Stewart.

The names of five other members were removed from the register under the provisions of the Articles of Association, whilst of the three Associates on the list at the end of last season, one, Mr. W. G. Campbell, resigned, one was removed under the rules, and the third, Mr. G. E. V. Crutchley, exercised his right of becoming a Fellow on attaining his majority.

The elections to membership during the year have been: Captain Eugen Bayer, Dr. A. Chiesa, Captain E. S. Clarke, and Messrs. H. L. Churchill, G. E. V. Crutchley (formerly an Associate), J. L. Green, Ivy L. Lee, T. W. Peck, H. L. Tidy, A. Weinberger, C. R. Wickins, and A. M. Youngmarker, in addition to one Associate, Mr. G. Papier, the total number of members now consisting of 274 Fellows and one Associate.

Up to the present time very little advantage has been taken of the provisions of our Articles of Association enabling young philatelists to join the Society as Associates. The privileges and advantages of this right do not appear to be so widely known and appreciated as they should be, and I should like, in the coming season, to see an effort made by Fellows to induce such of their younger friends and acquaintances as are inclined to the serious study of Philately to join our ranks as Associates. To all such we offer a cordial welcome, and the assurance that their co-operation in our work will be fully recognized and appreciated.

The usual number of fortnightly meetings have been held during the season. At most of these visitors have been present, and the average number of members attending has been twenty. This is a slight advance on the average for the previous season, but the attendance is still considerably below what it should be, in view of the importance of the work done for our benefit by those who are good enough to prepare and read valuable papers and to give such fine displays as have been seen during the present season.

The apparent lack of interest disclosed by the attendances has been the subject of comment by some of our country members, who are discouraged at finding only a small meeting to welcome them on their coming amongst us from distant parts, and often at some personal inconvenience, to give us the benefit of their experiences, or to show us their philatelic treasures.

I am fully aware that, in such eventful times as have been experienced during the past season, there have been many causes operating against the success of periodical meetings, and the fact that notwithstanding these causes the average attendance has been increased, encourages me to hope that we may see a considerable improvement in the coming season.

A feature of the meetings has been the interest evinced by members on the two occasions, when Fellows were invited to join in the displays, in the one case of "Pairs, blocks, and stamps on Entires," and in the other of "Stamps of one or more values or an Entire Issue of any country." A large number of Fellows assisted in each case, and it is hoped that the

arrangements for the business of the new season will be found to contain some similar means of enlisting in like manner the services of a combination of members jointly contributing to the success of the meetings.

During the season 1911–12 papers were read at ten meetings, and in each case they were illustrated by important displays of the stamps dealt with by the papers. These consisted of "Notes on the Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope," by Mr. G. F. Bainbridge; "The 1860–75 Issues of British Guiana," by Mr. M. P. Castle; "The Early Issues of the Argentine Republic," by Mr. T. W. Hall; "The Liberty Heads of Hayti," by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg; "The Stamps of Sweden," by Baron Erik Leijonhufvud; "The British Stamps of the Reign of King Edward VII," by Mr. C. F. Dendy-Marshall; "Further Notes on Brazilian Stamps," by Captain G. F. Napier; "The Stamps of Bosnia," by Mr. H. R. Oldfield; "The Automatic Franking Machines of New Zealand" and "The two types *se tenant* of the 'Peace and Commerce' designs of France," by Mr. Franz Reichenheim; and "Varieties of Stamps of New South Wales and Tasmania," by Mr. R. B. Yardley.

In addition to the occasions of the two joint displays by Fellows before referred to, three further meetings were devoted to displays unaccompanied by papers or written notes. At these the collections of "New Brunswick" and "Nova Scotia" belonging to the King were shown by the gracious permission of His Majesty, while the President, at the first meeting of the season held by his invitation at his residence, gave a most interesting display of "Philatelic Literature" from his wonderful library, and, at the remaining meeting, a display of the "Stamps of Switzerland" was given by Mr. H. J. Duveen. The papers read have added considerably to the knowledge of the stamps to which they related, and, equally with the displays, have been fully up to the high standard attained in recent years.

Before leaving the subject of the meetings, I would venture to suggest to the consideration of the Council and the Committee responsible for the business of the meetings, the possibility, in making the arrangements for the next season, of some evenings being devoted to settling the lists of the issues of the countries remaining to complete the Society's work on the stamps of the British Colonies and Possessions.

It is some time since any volume was presented to members, and the greater part of the British Empire having been covered by the books already published, it would seem a pity that the work, which was started so many years ago, should not be brought to a completion.

The stamps of the British Possessions in Europe would provide sufficient for a commencement, and it should be found possible to complete one small volume during the season. The risk and expense of the publication of the remainder of the work in small parts could well be undertaken without necessarily encroaching to any great extent, if at all, upon the Society's funds, and if the suggestion were adopted and members were invited to submit their collections of the stamps forming the subject for the meetings, these collections would provide an interesting display in which many members would be able to join.

Although there has been nothing in the past year requiring any very

serious consideration by the Council, a number of meetings have been held, all of which have been attended by a large majority of the members of the Council, and at which matters of importance in connection with the general business of the Society have received attention.

Progress has been made with the work of arranging the Society's library, for which a number of additions have been received, and a sum of £20 has been voted out of the funds of the Society for binding purposes.

The Expert Committee have had an arduous season involving very long sittings, and the large number of stamps submitted for their adjudication is evidence of the great appreciation of their services by the general body of philatelists. In addition to their general work they have undertaken the task of an inquiry into the doubts and questions surrounding some of the varieties of the Niger Coast "Provisional" stamps. Although, in the absence of documentary evidence, no definite conclusion could be arrived at as to the majority of the questions raised, the Committee have been able to establish the authenticity of some of the varieties dealt with. The sincere thanks of the Society are certainly due to the members of the Expert Committee for their very strenuous work during the past season.

Numerous additions, some of considerable value, have been made to the Society's stamp collection through contributions made by various members and friends, and in this connection I may specially mention that we are indebted to the generosity of His Majesty, as Patron to the Society, for arrangements under which we are, and have for some time past, been in receipt of specimens of practically all the stamps issued from time to time by the various countries comprised in the Postal Union, within a short time from the dates of issue.

It is hoped that in the coming season a special effort will be made to make provision for the proper arrangement of the collection in such a form that it may be available for reference by all members desiring to inspect it.

His Majesty the King has also been graciously pleased to present to the Society the two original copper plates on which the two values of the first "Post Paid" stamps of Mauritius were engraved, the same plate being afterwards re-engraved with the stamps of the type known as the "Large Fillet," of which only the 2d. value was issued for actual use.

This interesting relic of the past will always rank as one of the most important and valuable of the Society's possessions.

The financial position of the Society continues on the sound basis on which it has been established in recent years. The income has fully sufficed for all purposes, and the accounts to be submitted this evening with the report of the auditors will, I believe, be found to be eminently satisfactory.

No nominations for office having been received, there will be no necessity for a ballot for the election of officers or members of Council for the ensuing season, the Articles of Association providing for re-election of the existing officers and Council in the event of notices of retirement or fresh nominations not being received before the 20th May in each year.

The ill-health of the Vice-President has called forth numerous expressions of regret amongst the Fellows and members, who have missed the benefit of

his ripe experience and his assistance in the deliberations and meetings of the Society during a considerable part of the season. Much sympathy with Mr. M. P. Castle has been felt by all, and the fact that, notwithstanding his sufferings, he has carried out his work as editor of our journal, *The London Philatelist*, in so able a manner as to fully maintain its prestige as one of the most important of philatelic journals, has been greatly appreciated, and speaks highly for the courage of our Vice-President and his devotion to the best interests of the Society. That he may make a speedy recovery and be able, in the coming season, to give us the full benefit of his invaluable services is the ardent wish of all his fellow members.

Two meetings of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain have been held during the year under review. At the Congress at Birmingham, the third of the series, held in 1911 from the 7th to the 9th June, the delegates representing the Society were Mr. M. P. Castle, Baron A. de Worms, Mr. R. B. Yardley, and Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. The principal matters dealt with were the reports of the Philatelic Terms Committee, whose services were continued for the purpose of the completion of the proposed "Glossary," and the Report of the "Forged Stamps Committee," showing the steps taken with a view to preventing the manufacture and sale of forged postage stamps. Proposals for "linking up" Societies were also considered, but were negatived by a large majority, the general view being that the holding of a Congress and the institution of a Permanent Congress Committee, which was appointed by the meeting, met all requirements in this direction. The suggestion of our Society for holding triennial in lieu of annual meetings of Congress was found to be unacceptable to the general body of delegates, and was accordingly withdrawn.

An interesting exhibition was held in connection with the meetings, and the entertainments provided for the delegates left nothing to be desired to render the Congress the success that it was admitted to be.

When it was announced that the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society had invited the Congress to meet at Margate in the present year and were prepared to make all the necessary arrangements, it was felt that the undertaking was one of great responsibility for one of the youngest Societies in the kingdom. That there was no occasion for any misgivings as to the ability of this enterprising young Society to perform the work has been amply proved by the complete success that, as is admitted on all hands, attended the Congress held at Margate from the 1st to the 3rd May in the present year. The meetings were attended by nearly one hundred philatelists representing upwards of forty Societies, and, for the first time I believe, ladies were to be found amongst the delegates. The representatives of our Society on this occasion were Messrs. R. B. Yardley, Baron Percy de Worms, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and Mr. L. W. Fulcher, the last named taking the place of Mr. M. P. Castle, who was unfortunately unable to attend owing to ill-health. The arrangements, both for the business of the meetings and for the housing and entertainment of the delegates, were all that could be desired, and our congratulations are due to our fellow member, Mr. Léon Adutt, as the Chairman, and to his able assistants on the Committee of the Isle of Thanet Society on the success attending the Fourth Philatelic Congress.

Amongst other business transacted the Permanent Committee was continued and the hands of the Forgery Committee were strengthened by a vote of funds to provide the expenses necessarily incurred by that Committee. The Committee on Philatelic Terms reported the completion of the Glossary to which they have devoted so much time and trouble, and it was decided to accept the offer made by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., to publish the Glossary, which will accordingly be available at an early date for consideration and criticism by philatelists, if and so far as this last may be necessary. A proposal for the establishment of a Postal Museum and a Central Philatelic Rendezvous in London was discussed and referred to a Committee for consideration of the possibility of the necessary arrangements being feasible, and for report at the next Congress.

The places for future meetings of Congress have been fixed for several years to come, and that for 1914 will be held in London at the invitation of our Society.

The holding of the first Philatelic Congress of Australasia is worthy of note as evidence of the continued increase of interest in Philately in distant parts of the Empire.

There have been several Philatelic Exhibitions during the period covered by my reports. Of these the most important was the International Exhibition held at Vienna, which proved so great a success that it was prolonged for some days beyond the time originally allotted to it. It is gratifying to be able to record that several of our members succeeded in carrying off a number of gold and other medals and awards in the various competitions arranged.

A section was also devoted to stamps at the International Exhibition at Turin, and proved attractive to a large number of visitors, as well as securing the useful purpose of increasing the popularity of Philately in Italy.

The British Guiana Philatelic Society also organized an Exhibition at Georgetown which, under the able management of our friend and fellow member Mr. A. D. Ferguson, proved a very great success, and another Exhibition was held in Sydney in connection with the Congress. The holding of these and other Exhibitions in America and elsewhere all tends to show the world-wide interest taken in the pursuit to which we are devoted.

Exhibitions of an international character have already been announced to be held in New York in 1913, and in San Francisco so far ahead as 1915.

It was with some regret that it was decided that the Royal Philatelic Society was unable to accept an invitation to join one of the Committees of and to assist in other directions in the forthcoming Jubilee International Philatelic Exhibition to be shortly held in London under the direction and management of the Junior Philatelic Society. Although we entertain the friendliest feelings for that Society and every wish for its continued success in its undertakings, it was felt that there would of necessity be some misunderstanding as to our Society's position and intentions in regard to its own periodical International Exhibitions, and especially as regards the competitions in its championship class, if the name of our Society were used in

connection with an exhibition of a professedly similar character held under the auspices of another *London* Society.

In my last report I called attention to the signs of increasing public interest being taken in Philately. In this respect the inclusion in the list of the recipients of Coronation Honours of the name of our Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle, was a source of peculiar gratification to all, both as marking the first public recognition of Philately, and as conferring distinction upon one who has for so long a period rendered such valuable services to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and to the whole community of philatelists. It is fitting that I should record the hearty congratulations of his fellow members to Mr. Castle upon the honour thus conferred upon him.

The good work done by the Manchester Philatelic Society is recognized and appreciated by all, and I may, I am sure, be permitted to offer our congratulations to that Society on the attainment of its majority in the present year, together with the expression of our sincere hopes that it may long continue its career of prosperity and usefulness.

Our congratulations are also due to our esteemed fellow member, Baron de Reuterskiöld, on the well-merited recognition of his services to Philately in the award to him of the Lindenberg medal for last year.

The most important sale of stamps in the past season has been that of the various collections formed by our President, with the exception of those of Great Britain and the United States of America—universally acknowledged to be the best in the world—which are still retained by the owner. It is gratifying to know that many of the collections will not be broken up, and that several of them, having been secured in their entirety by English collectors, will still remain in this country.

Amongst the philatelic discoveries of importance during the season special mention may be made of the finding of an unused copy of the 1d. error (blue) Cape "Woodblock," to keep company with the 4d. (red) stamp of the same issue, which has been known for some time past, these two being so far the only known copies of the "Woodblock" errors that have yet been discovered in unused condition.

The destruction of a large portion of the notorious 'Seebeck" plates has removed from Philately an objectionable feature in regard to the issues of stamps, which it is trusted may never again be imitated in the future history of any stamp-producing countries.

To our regret several connections with the past have been severed by the deaths during the year of Mr. T. W. Chevely and Mr. C. H. Nunn amongst others of our own compatriots, of M. Bernichon and M. Dorsan Astruc of France, Herr Haas of Germany, and Herr Kropf of Austria (both Lindenberg medallists), and Mr. W. J. Gardner of America, all of them philatelists held in high esteem in their respective countries throughout the long period devoted by each of them to Philately.

The development of the new process of surface-printing from steel plates, as employed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for some of the New Zealand stamps, will be watched with some interest. The advantages claimed for the system remain to be proved, but if, as I am credibly informed, upwards of one million impressions of entire sheets have been already taken

from one of the plates in use in New Zealand, there can be no doubt that the increased life of the plates of itself forms a point of considerable importance in favour of the new system.

In regard to public matters affecting the postal administration, the experimental introduction of the use of aeroplanes in the postal service is deserving of passing comment. The reforms proposed in the postal relations of Great Britain and France have not yet matured, chiefly owing to financial considerations, but I am pleased to note that M. Chaumet, the French Postmaster-General, who has recently been on a visit to London, is hopeful of a practical solution being attained by easy stages, commencing with a three-halfpenny tariff between the two countries.

I have left to the last the question of the issue of the postage stamps of our own country for the present reign. At the date of my last report we were eagerly anticipating the advent of the new stamps, and the two lowest values were placed on sale on Coronation day. Our hopes and expectations were doomed to disappointment, and the appearance of the stamps was universally greeted with a chorus of disapproval. It is generally admitted on all hands that, alike in design and execution, the stamps were unworthy of the reputation of the nation, and that we were entitled to expect something vastly superior, especially as great economy was not an absolute essential in view of the enormous trading profits earned in the operation of our postal administration. We had been led to believe that at least a faithful and pleasing likeness of the King would have been provided, and it should not have been difficult to properly reproduce the excellent portrait chosen for the purpose, but even in this respect our expectations have been unfulfilled.

There were many misgivings when it became known that the production of the new issues were to be undertaken under the joint control of three separate departments instead of one as heretofore, and that the preparation of the dies and plates were to be entrusted to the authorities of the Mint, who, however competent in their own proper work, were without practical experience in the requirements for the manufacture of postage stamps, but, at the same time, it was never for one moment anticipated that so complete a failure would have resulted.

It is fair to say that the authorities are themselves far from satisfied with the results attained, and that after strenuous endeavours and numerous experiments in various directions, some slight improvements in the appearance and workmanship of the stamps have been effected.

It was intended to complete the other values of the series to be employed as speedily as possible after the issue of the first two stamps, but, although I believe the necessary preparations were long since made, the issue was postponed in consequence of the difficulties encountered over the d. and 1d. stamps, and a further postponement became necessary on the decision being arrived at to employ an entirely new head die. It has recently been announced in Parliament that the new values will be forthcoming during the present month, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they may show a marked improvement in all respects, and so make some amends for the disappointment experienced on the appearance of those first issued.

In concluding this my Eighteenth Annual Report, I desire once more to express my cordial thanks to those associated with me in the conduct of the general work of the Society for the great assistance afforded to me by all in the performance of my duties as Honorary Secretary.

6th June, 1912.

Royal Philatelic Society, London.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December, 1910.						
Current Account	193	6	9			
Deposit Account	135	15	11			
				329	2	8
1911.						
Subscriptions				347	1	6
Entrance Fees				9	9	0
Sale of Works, etc.				42	10	1
Dividends and Interest on Deposit Account				20	14	5
				£748	17	8

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Exhibition Trust Account	283	11	4
Subscriptions paid in advance for 1912	9	9	0
Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	1508	12	3
	£1801	12	7

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent and Office Expenses	175	13	4			
Contributions to *London Philatelist*	70	0	0			
Printing, Postage, etc.	55	14	10			
Sundry Payments	22	6	9			
				323	14	11

INVESTMENTS.

£225 11s. 11d. Consols	182	1	9			
Exhibition Trust Account, Cape 3½%	12	12	6			
				194	14	3
1911.						
Deposit Account				128	19	5
Current Account				101	9	1
				£748	17	8

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash at Bank Current Account	101	9	1
Cash at Bank Deposit Account	128	19	5
Consols, £455 3s. at cost	382	7	9
Cape of Good Hope 3½% £293 2s. 6d. at cost	283	11	4
Library, Furniture, Pictures, and Stock of Society's Works	905	5	0
	£1801	12	7

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Council for the Year 1912-13.

President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD, M.V.O. | *Hon. Assistant Secretary*—H. R. OLDFIELD

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN | *Hon. Librarian*—L. W. FULCHER

E. D. BACON, C. N. BIGGS, D. C. GRAY, T. W. HALL, L. L. R. HAUSBURG, T. WICKHAM JONES, F. J. PEPLOW, FRANZ REICHENHEIM, R. B. YARDLEY

FELLOWS

	Elected		Elected.		Elected		Elected.
J. H. Abbott	1892	H. J. Crocker	1903	L. J. Kershaw	1910	G. Renier	1911
E. R. Ackerman	1894	G. E. Y. Crutchley	1912	H. M. L. M. Key-Aberg..	1910	Baron A. de Reuterskiöld..	1892
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Adamson	1893	R. Dalton	1905	Dr. J. N. Keynes	1892	W. R. Ricketts	1905
A. L. Adutt	1907	C. J. Dann	1891	Consul S. Keyser	1907	F. M. Rideout	1908
J. P. M. Albrecht	1908	J. S. Davis	1908	G. Kirchner	1904	F. W. Riggall, J.P	1907
Frank Allen	1901	H. F. Deane	1889	L. H. Kjellstedt	1911	J. C. Rix	1907
C. M. Ams	1909	H. E. Deats	1893	B. D. Knox	1895	Vernon Roberts	1887
J. Anderson	1911	H. Dickson	1907	J. K. N. Koning	1910	W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S.	1907
P. J. Anderson	1885	Dr. E. Diena	1895	J. R. Laing	1905	A. Rosenberg	1896
O. Andreen	1907	J. Dimsdale	1907	I. L. Lee	1912	G. F. Rotherham	1907
E. D. Bacon	1880	H. Djurling	1907	Philipp La Renotiére	1891	G. B. Routledge	1893
C. L. Bagnall	1908	T. P. Dorman	1894	Baron R. Lehmann	1902	Hon. F. G. Hamilton Russell	1903
G. B. Bainbridge	1907	C. Stuart Dudley	1906	Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud	1909	H. Schacke	1911
Dr. E. Barclay-Smith	1907	H. J. Duveen	1895	E. Lentz	1892	Karl Schmidt	1904
W. Barnard	1893	Willy Ehrmann	1907	E. Lewis	1897	Lieut. R. C. F. Schomberg	1907
H. W. Baron	1907	E. A. Elliott	1887	C. Lindenberg	1892	Lieut. L. Schwarz	1892
J. H. Barron	1911	A. C. Emerson	1884	B. Loewy	1896	W. Scott	1887
A. R. Barrett	1883	L. C. Ernst	1907	M. H. Lombard	1900	C. E. Severn	1909
G. B. Barrington	1894	Major Evans	1875	A. S. Mackenzie Low	1908	S. U. Sharpe	1907
A. T. Bate	1892	T. D. F. Evans	1892	H. H. Lyman	1896	J. C. Sidebotham	1903
Capt. A. S. Bates	1910	P. Fabri	1892	D. J. Macfie	1893	J. Skinner	1911
Capt. Eugene Bayer	1912	C. E. Fagan	1908	R. R. Mabson	1907	H. A. Slade	1906
W. D. Beckton	1892	A. D. Ferguson	1905	E. W. Mann	1910	J. E. Sparrow	1893
W. Beckwith	1892	O. Firth	1882	H. P. Manns	1910	A. H. Stamford	1897
O. Beeby	1910	W. S. Fiske	1904	J. N. Marsden	1891	W. M. Steuart	1881
F. A. Bellamy	1908	W. C. Fox	1908	C. F. D. Marshall, B.A.	1895	Hon. Sir C. Stewart-Wilson	1895
Humphry Bennett	1903	R. Frentzel	1897	Sir D. P. Masson	1899	W. C. Stone	1895
F. G. Bepler	1888	L. W. Fulcher	1901	E. M. Marx	1908	Capt. J. S. Summers	1907
E. Beveridge, LL.D.	1892	L. Gibb, J.P.	1884	C. W. Matthes	1910	W. H. Tarrant	1907
C. N. Biggs	1880	E. S. Gibbons	1884	W. Matthews	1907	Dr. R. S. Taylor	1892
A. Bishop	1909	J. W. Gillespie	1892	T. Maycock	1887	J. J. Terry	1911
Col. John Bonhote	1904	O. Gillett	1899	C. E. McNaughtan	1896	H. L. Tidy	1912
Louis E. Bradbury	1901	B. Goodfellow	1911	F. H. Melland	1905	J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.	1887
H. S. Bridgwater	1907	D. C. Gray	1907	L. L. Mercer	1907	J. G. Tolhurst	1894
Mrs. A. H. Bridson	1907	W. M. Gray	1903	R. F. Mertens	1903	G. L. Toppan	1894
P. F. Bruner	1900	J. L. Green	1912	E. J. Mertzanoff	1910	R. J. Torrie	1895
Dr. T. J. W. Burgess	1896	H. Grey	1891	R. Meyer	1887	O. K. Trechmann	1909
M. Burnett	1877	L. E. Hall	1911	Dr G. Michelsen	1881	C. J. Tyas	1894
Lieut.-Col. St. L. Burrowes	1892	T. W. Hall	1895	V. Miles	1908	G. R. T. Upton	1907
J. R. Burton	1907	W. A. Hamilton	1907	W. V. Morten	1903	Rev. W. N. Usher	1887
H. R. Calvert	1907	Col. F. H. Hancock	1910	Rev. J. Mursell	1909	J. Walker	1891
Wm. Canning	1910	Hans M. Hansen	1905	Albert Naish	1905	J. Walker, jun.	1907
Miss A. Cassels	1907	J. S. Hardy	1910	Capt. Geo. S. F. Napier	1902	Lieut W. St. A. Warde-Aldam	1910
M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.	1879	W. A. Harmer	1910	J. A. Nix	1892	H. W. Waroer	1909
A. W. Chambers	1883	Capt. C. G. S. Harvey	1910	W. Nordheimer	1905	A. J. Warren	1904
H. Chaplin	1909	L. L. R. Hausburg	1892	H. R. Oldfield	1892	Oscar Wassermann	1902
S. Chapman	1909	E. Hawkins	1887	J. S. O'Meara	1897	A. H. Weber	1907
Dr. A. Chiesa	1912	J. E. Heginbottom	1899	C. Lathrop Pack	1905	L. S. Wells	1893
A. Chilver	1907	H. M. Hepworth	1910	L. A. B. Paine	1910	A. Weinberger	1912
C. D. Choremi	1905	J. S. Higgins, jun.	1907	Prince Doria Pamphilj	1897	A. E. L. Westaway	1891
Major G. Churcher	1893	D. H. Hill	1890	Julian Park	1907	E. W. Wetherell	1907
H. L. Churchill	1912	F. C. Hill	1893	A. D. Park	1896	H. J. White	1897
Sir James R. Andrew Clark, Bart.	1896	H. S. Hodson	1910	A. Passer	1891	H. L. White	1908
H. R. G. Clarke	1893	Rev. W. H. Holman	1893	W. Patterson	1892	C. R. Wickins	1912
Capt. J. R. P. Clarke	1907	J. M. Holt	1910	T. W. Peck	1912	E. C. Wigglesworth	1907
Capt. E. S. Clarke	1912	M. H. Horsley	1901	W. E. Peebles	1896	Rev. F. J. Williams	1903
A. J. Cohen	1907	F. F. Horton	1893	Lieut.-Col. S. P. Peile, C.B.	1904	A. H. Wilson	1878
Chas. Cohen	1905	C. A. Howes, S.B.	1904	F. J. Peplow	1907	W. T. Wilson	1882
W. P. Cohen	1907	A. F. Basset Hull	1887	Col. G. E. Petty	1902	H Winckmann	1892
G. Coles	1907	Rev. D. J. S. Hunt	1907	H. B. Phillips	1908	T. A. Wise	1906
F. O. Conant	1893	Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S.	1900	D. Pick	1911	H. Woodlands	1909
Capt. M. W. K. Connolly	1895	Gordon Ireland	1905	W. Pimm	1893	Baron A. de Worms	1887
F. S. Cook	1907	Rev. H. A. James, D.D.	1906	B. Pinner	1908	Baron P. de Worms	1892
Fleet-Surg. E. Cooper, R.N.	1893	Mrs. Hella Jones	1909	H. Quare	1895	G. H. Worthington	1894
F. de Coppet	1901	Mrs. Walter Jones	1910	F. Ransom	1887	R. B. Yardley	1901
W. W. Corfield	1890	T. Wickham Jones	1889	A. W. Rawcliffe	1892	Major F. Young	1909
F. R. Cornwall	1908	J. E. Joselin	1896	H. J. Reckitt	1911	A. M. Youngmarker	1912
W. Cowland	1890	W. R. Lane Joynt	1889	Franz Reichenheim	1899		
The Earl of Crawford, K.T.	1900	Dr. F. Kalckhoff	1890				

ASSOCIATE.

Geo. Papier 1912

Occasional Notes.

THE NEW INSURANCE STAMPS.

WE have received the following courteous intimation from the Inland Revenue, but in view of the absolutely non-postal nature of this issue of stamps, we do not consider it necessary to illustrate them in a philatelic journal.

"Secretary's Office, Inland Revenue,
"Somerset House, London, W.C.,
"*6th June*, 1912.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that specimens illustrative of the two series of Insurance stamps (Health and Unemployment) about to be issued under the National Insurance Act, 1911, will be on private exhibition in Room 10 in the New Wing, Somerset House, on Saturday, the 8th instant, between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m., and they have pleasure in inviting a representative of your periodical to attend.

"In the event of your being desirous of publishing reproductions of the stamps in your periodical, leave would be granted by the Board on the conditions stated in the enclosed print, and your representative, upon presentation of the undertaking therein, duly completed, in Room 10 on the occasion of the exhibition, would be supplied with specimen stamps in black for reproduction, together with memoranda containing information relative to the stamps themselves. Application may be subsequently made, if desired, by post, enclosing the completed form of undertaking, to the Secretary (Stamps) at this Office.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"F. ATTERBURY, Secretary."

THE CAPE ERRORS: A CORRECTION.

WE have received a letter from Mr. Geo. B. Bainbridge calling attention to an error of description as regards his recent display of Cape Stamps before the Royal Philatelic Society on April 11th, as recorded in the minutes of the Society on page 129 of this year's *London Philatelist*. It is therein stated that Mr. Bainbridge exhibited both the woodblock errors unused. The last word should be deleted, as both the errors were shown, but in used condition. Our correspondent adds that these stamps are probably unknown unused. This is, however, not so, as recorded already in this journal. A superb specimen of the 4d. red was sold some years back to a great collector, who still has the stamp, and at a recent date Messrs. Stanley Gibbons effected the sale of a 1d. blue, which, however, was not in fine condition, being somewhat damaged, though stated to be undoubtedly unused. There can be no doubt that these two stamps in unused condition have a degree of rarity that is unsurpassed. Mr. Bainbridge's display of the Cape stamps, both from steel dies and woodblocks, was, however, despite this want, of a very high order of excellence, and he may well be congratulated upon the fine collection that he has amassed.

A FIND OF SYDNEY VIEWS.

DURING a lifelong acquaintanceship with these interesting stamps it has been our fortune to have recorded many a lucky discovery, but we think that the *comble de bonheur* has been now attained in this direction. This remarkable find consists of no less than nineteen specimens, in brilliant unused condition, of the 3d. Sydney. They consist of 1 block of 13 in two vertical rows of 5 and one of 3, being the right-hand portion of the sheet, with full side margin, a vertical pair completing the forenamed row of 3, and a vertical strip of 4 from the left-hand of the sheet. The plate of 25 varieties is thus complete except Nos. 1, 2, 7, 12, 17, and 22 These stamps, judging by their fine condition, with full gum, must have been carefully preserved, possibly between the leaves of a book. We are glad to think that they will remain in this country, having been purchased by one of our foremost collectors, Mr. H. J. Duveen. There can be no doubt that this is the finest philatelic block in the world as regards Australian stamps, and it is doubtful if it is surpassed in philatelic or intrinsic value by any known specimens of any country. We are glad to announce that the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society will be privileged to inspect them during the next season.

Reviews.

THE STAMPS OF PARAGUAY.*



THIS recently-issued volume of *The Stanley Gibbons Handbooks* most clearly exemplifies the large number of novel and interesting points produced by a detailed study of the issues of a minor country. How little attention Paraguay has received from philatelists is shown by Mr. Phillips in the Introduction, five being the number of articles he has found "that contain any information worth having," and in these there is a gap of no less than twenty-three years, viz. from 1871 to 1894.

Mr. Phillips set himself the task of discovering as far as possible all that remained to be brought to light, and with his usual thoroughness has accomplished it successfully.

The book contains thirty chapters, each devoted to a single issue. It gives a map of the country, a short account of its history, and the early Franking Marks and Essays.

The settings of the earlier lithographic issues are shown by means of diagrams, the plan adopted being different in every case. The chapters dealing with the provisionals of 1878, 1881, and 1884 will prove of great use in distinguishing the genuine from the forgeries and reprints which in many cases are not easy to detect.

The Issue of August, 1884, comprised four printings, produced from either three or four different stones; there are two gauges of perforation, and, what is probably of greatest importance, "two totally different types of

* *The Stamps of Paraguay*, by Charles J. Phillips. *The Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks.* Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C., and 571 Rivadavia, Buenos Ayres. 1912.

figures in all three values." Most likely this "will be news to most of my readers," so enlarged illustrations are provided which clearly show the distinctions of this very interesting issue.

Later emissions consist largely of provisionals created for the benefit of speculators, though most appear to have been officially issued.

Mr. Phillips, who has been at great pains to distinguish the original from the reprinted "Officials," supplements the text with enlarged illustrations of each value; these are particularly appropriate, since the distinguishing points are by no means obvious.

The work constitutes the standard authority on the stamps of the country, and is fully worthy both of the reputation of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and the author.

NEW CATALOGUES.

*MESSRS. BRIGHT AND SON'S CATALOGUE.**

The ninth edition of Messrs. Bright and Son's Catalogue totally eclipses all previous issues, the complete work now extending to nearly 1200 pages, divided into two sections, viz. adhesives and entires. In the former, Bosnia and Prince Edward Island have been rewritten, and Japan and Montenegro are amongst the countries which have been revised; the latter, to which no attention is drawn in the Preface to the Complete Catalogue, is an entirely new feature, well compiled and illustrated. Impressed stamps are now included in both sections of Great Britain, and should other countries adopt the plan of permitting their use as adhesives, there can be little doubt that this much neglected branch of Philately would again receive the attention it deserves. In spite of the increase in size necessitated by new issues, the price of Part I remains the same (the two together are 3s. 6d.), but the prices of the stamps, especially of Europe, show a general upward tendency, which the editors attribute to "the immense number of new collectors who have taken up the hobby in all parts of the globe"; to these, as well as their brother philatelists, Messrs. Bright and Son's latest production is to be thoroughly commended.

THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.'S CATALOGUE.†

In the review of the last edition the policy of dropping "chalky" paper varieties from future editions was strongly disapproved. Amongst the "special notices" of this latest issue appears the intimation that these varieties will be dropped from the next edition unless the present season brings a remarkable change in the interest shown by collectors. Whatever may be the demand, it seems a pity to exclude perfectly legitimate varieties from the "Standard Catalogue," in the full sense of the term, of the United States.

All countries have been brought up to date, a notable instance is British Guiana, the cataloguing of which is thoroughly modernized. Prices, particularly of old issues, are in many instances higher, owing to the increased demand created by the large accession to the ranks of philatelists. It only remains to add that the Catalogue is up to Messrs. Scott's usual high standard

* Bright and Son's *A B C Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps.* Ninth edition, 1912-13. 164 Strand, W.C.

† *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue.* Seventy-first edition, 1912. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., 127 Madison Avenue, New York.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—The following information is taken from the *British Philatelist*:—

"A 'GEORGIAN' FIND.

"Halfpenny, Type I.

"*The Wrong Perforation.*

"In forwarding the stamp, for a sight of which we are greatly indebted to Dr. Frederick, our publishers considerately broke the news gently.

"It was, however, not only a surprise, but a shock, to find that any of the Georgian stamps had been perforated with a machine of the old gauge, for it was officially announced that the new stamps would all be perforated with the new machines, which give 15 by 14.

"Dr. Frederick's discovery is the Halfpenny (Type I) with head of King George.

"*Perforated* 14 *all round*,

"or, to be strictly accurate, 14 horizontally by 14¼ vertically: the copy is used, the postmark being 'Gorleston-21 Au. 11.'"

Aitutaki.—The *Australian Philatelist* informs us that the 2½d. Edwardian stamp has been received, perf. 14.

British Levant. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us copies of the 1 piastre on 2½d. King Edward stamps of, so they state, old and new types of surcharge.

The difference, if any, is very slight, the new type being, perhaps, longer and thicker.

Cayman Islands.—Specimen copies of the four new stamps chronicled on page 127 are before us, and we find the 2s. and 3s. values are printed on chalky paper.

East Africa and Uganda.—We have seen "Specimen" copies of the 3 c. and 6 c. of the Georgian issue, small head.

Adhesives.

3 c., green, multiple, ordinary, perf. 14.
6 c., red ,, ,, ,,

Fiji.—We have seen "Specimen" copies of the two stamps listed on page 127 and find the 1s. is on chalky paper.

Gibraltar.—We have seen a "Specimen" copy of the Georgian ½d. stamp, large head, Type 8.

Adhesive.

½d., green, Georgian issue, multiple, ordinary, perf. 14.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—We have seen a "Specimen" copy of the ½d. Georgian issue, small head.

Adhesive.

½d., green, multiple, ordinary, perf. 14.

Johore.—A new provisional is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Provisional.

3 cents in black on 8 c., lilac and blue.

Our contemporary also writes:—

"We have received the following new varieties:—

Multiple wmk., vertical rosette, chalk-surfaced paper.

1 c., lilac and green.
2 c., lilac and orange.
3 c., lilac and black.
4 c., lilac and red.
5 c., lilac and green.
25 c., lilac and green.

The current issue of Johore may now be catalogued as follows:—

(i.) Ordinary paper, wmk. vertical rosette.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 25, 50 cents, $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10.

(ii.) Same, but background of very faint lines, sometimes appearing white.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 25, 50 cents, $1.

(iii.) Chalky paper, wmk. vertical rosette.
1, 2 cents.

(iv.) Multiple wmk. horizontal rosettes, chalky paper.
3, 4, 10 cents.

(v.) Multiple wmk. vertical rosettes, chalky paper.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 25 cents."

Kedah.—We have seen "Specimen" copies of the five stamps listed on page 127

and find the centres of the 4 c., 5 c., and 8 c. are printed in red, green, and greenish black respectively, and not black as reported.

All have multiple watermarks and are perforated 14.

"Specimen" copies are also before us of four large oblong stamps for this State.

The centres of the 10 c. and 20 c. stamps show man and oxen ploughing, and the $1 and $2 native building or temple.

"POSTAGE & REVENUE" appears on the left, native inscription on the right, and "KEDAH" is placed at foot between value in figures.

Adhesives.

10 c., brown, blue centre, multiple CA, perf. 14.
20 c., green, black ,, ,, ,, ,,
$1, red on yellow, black ,, ,, ,, ,,
$2, chocolate, green ,, ,, ,, ,,

NIUE.—We have seen the 6d. and 1s. stamps of the Edwardian issue of New Zealand bearing the usual surcharges for this island in blue.

Adhesives.

6d., carmine, surcharged "NIUE / Ono e Pene" in blue.
1s., vermilion ,, "NIUE / Taha e Sileni" ,,

QUEENSLAND.—The 9d. value, according to the *Australian Philatelist*, has been issued; perf. 11.

ST. LUCIA.—We have seen "specimen" copies of six Georgian issue, small head stamps, types 9 and 10.

Adhesives.

½d., green, Georgian issue, multiple, ordinary, perf. 14.
1d., carmine, Georgian issue, multiple, ordinary, perf. 14.
2½d., ultramarine, Georgian issue, multiple, ordinary, perf. 14.
3d., purple on yellow, Georgian issue, multiple, chalky, perf. 14.
6d., dull and bright purple, Georgian issue, multiple, chalky, perf. 14.
1s., black on green, Georgian issue, multiple, chalky, perf. 14.
5s., red and green on yellow, Georgian issue, multiple, chalky, perf. 14.

SIERRA LEONE.—It is stated in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* the 3d. value is now coming on unsurfaced paper instead of chalky.

Adhesive.

3d., brown on yellow; multiple, ordinary.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—We read in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the current 10 c. is now coming on chalky instead of ordinary paper.

Adhesive.

10 c., brown on yellow; multiple, chalky.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 6d. and 8d. stamps, Swan type, printed on the paper watermarked Crown and A sideways.

Adhesives.

6d., bright violet, wmk. Crown and A sideways; perf. 11½ × 12.
8d., yellow-green, wmk. Crown and A sideways; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

BOSNIA.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us three new values added to the current set.

Adhesives.

12 heller, bright blue; no wmk.; perf. 12½; large oblong.
60 heller, dull blue; no wmk.; perf. 12½; large oblong.
72 heller, carmine; no wmk.; perf. 12½; large oblong.

HOLLAND.—Further values of the unicoloured Postage Due set are before us.

Postage Dues.

1 c., blue, no wmk.; perf. 12½.
1½ c. ,, ,, ,,
4 c. ,, ,, ,,
7½ c. ,, ,, ,,
10 c. ,, ,, ,,
12½ c. ,, ,, ,,
15 c. ,, ,, ,,

PORTUGAL.—Another value of the new set, the ¼ c., brown-olive, has been put into use, states the *Monthly Journal*.

Adhesive.

¼ c., brown-olive.

SAN MARINO.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states, on Continental authority, that the 1 c., brown, on brownish paper, is now issued in a new colour.

Adhesive.

1 c., yellow-brown, on yellowtoned paper.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—The *Monthly Journal* informs us that the 1 c., blue, fiscal stamp "Transacciones" has been converted into a postage stamp by the following surcharge in red:

"10 10
CORREOS
10
CENTAVOS
1912."

NICARAGUA.—The lately issued set for general use is before us, and we find the colour of the 6 centavos is, we should say, plum or claret and not yellow-brown.

UNITED STATES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the new 1 c. and 2 c., head of Washington, *imperf.*

Adhesives.

1 c., green, head of Washington, *imperf.*
2 c., carmine ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE, ST. THOMAS AND PRINCIPE.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 2½ reis, of the Don Manuel sets, overprinted "REPUBLICA" diagonally, in carmine, reading upwards from left to right.

The sets, we are told, for Angola and St. Thomas consists of all values from 2½ to 300 reis, and Mozambique the same with the 500 reis value added.

The overprints on the 20 reis values are in green.

CAPE VERDE.—The set chronicled on page 128 is before us, and we find the overprint is in green on the 20 reis and in carmine on the remainder.

The perforations we notice are as follows:

11½ × 12—2½ r., 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 200, 14 × 15—400 and 500 reis. [300.

CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. add the 20 c., blue, to the list of overprinted Postage Due stamps given on page 128.

PERSIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* makes the following additions to the set with "OFFICIEL" overprint, in black.

3 krans, violet and black.
5 ,, rose and blue.
10 ,, olive and brown-red.
20 ,, brown and yellow.
30 ,, red and green.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1911-12.

President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON.
C. N. BIGGS.
D. C. GRAY.
T. W. HALL.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
T. WICKHAM JONES.
F. J. PEPLOW.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season 1911–12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 9th May, 1912, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. W. Hall, R. B. Yardley, L. W. Fulcher, J. R. Laing, Baron A. de Worms, Baron P. de Worms, H. Schacke, G. R. T. Upton, Col. J. Bonhote, D. C. Gray, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, J. A. Tilleard, O. Beeby, C. R. Wickins, G. Papier (Associate), one visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 25th April, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Secretary reported the absence of Mr. M. P. Castle in consequence of continued illness, and the intimation was received with regret and sincere hopes for his recovery.

A letter was read from Baron E. Leijonhufvud, accompanied by a Sardinian franked envelope which he wished to present to the Society's collection, and the thanks of the members were directed to be conveyed to him for the gift.

The Honorary Secretary reported that Mr. G. E. V. Crutchley, formerly an Associate of the Society, had exercised the option conferred upon him by the rules and had become a member of the Society.

The Honorary Secretary also reported the resignation of Capt. Henderson.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield then read a paper on the stamps of Bosnia comprising the issues from 1879 to 1900, accompanied by a display of certain stamps illustrating the various points on the paper and his unused collection.

At the conclusion of the display a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, seconded by Mr. R. B. Yardley, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season 1911–12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 23rd May, 1912, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, C. E. Fagan, L. L. R. Hausburg, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, C. F. Dendy Marshall, B. Goodfellow, R. Frentzel, Capt. C. G. S. Harvey, Baron A. de Worms, Lieut. W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, F. J. Peplow, C. R. Wickins, A. S. Mackenzie Low, J. R. Laing, Capt. G. S. F. Napier, Col. G. E. Petty, D. C. Gray, C. McNaughtan, W. W. Corfield, Miss Cassels, Fran. Reichenheim, L. W. Fulcher, E. W. Wetherell, A. Chilver, J. A. Tilleard, G. Papier (Associate), one visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 9th May, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from the Vice-President regretting his absence in consequence of continued illness.

A letter was read from Mr. Terry, of Seattle, enclosing forty-four forgeries, which he wished to present to the Society's collection.

A letter was also read from Mr. Dendy Marshall, enclosing for the Society's collection a letter cover with the 1d., red-brown, stamp of Great Britain with the check letters which were not used until 1852, but with a forged red Maltese Cross obliteration, and dated 1st February, 1841.

Mr. Oldfield also presented to the Society's library Judge Pauli's work on the law relating to forgeries of German stamps.

The various gifts were directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

H.M. the King was graciously pleased to send for inspection by the members attending the meeting his collection of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia stamps, which were shown by the Honorary Secretary.

Among the stamps of New Brunswick the following were specially noticeable :—

An unused block of nine of the 3d. value and a proof in black—four unused 6d. and two unused 1s.

Among the used copies were to be noticed fine shades of the 3d., four pairs and many singles of the 6d., five beautiful copies of the 1s., and the "Cents" values included two copies of the 5 c., Connell, three unused of the 5 c., sap-green. In addition many proofs, colour trials, and the reprints were shown.

The stamps of Nova Scotia included the following unused :—

A block of six of the 3d., three yellow-green and three dark green shades of the 6d., three shades of the 1s., including the "cold violet."

Among the used stamps there were three pairs and a strip of four of the 6d., yellow-green, one pair of the dark green, nine single copies and one pair of the 1s.

Many values on entire were shown with bisected stamps making up the values of 7½d. and 1s. 10½d.

Of the 1d. value there were several unused copies, and a fine selection of used copies, including some pairs and strips.

Proofs were shown in black of all the values and also the reprints.

The Cents issue was fully represented in used and unused copies, including proofs in various colours.

At the conclusion of the display a vote of thanks was proposed by Lord Crawford, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and the following Resolution to be embodied in a letter to be sent to His Majesty by the President was unanimously passed :—

"That the Fellows of the Society present their duty to 'The Patron,' and beg your Majesty to accept their sincere thanks for the pleasure they have felt in examining the collection of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia so kindly sent to the Society this evening."

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

THE seventh general meeting of the session 1911–12 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, April 16th, 1912, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, L. Sauvée, W. A. Boyes, P. Ashley. T. F. Stafford, E. W. Arnold, T. E. Sansom, D. Field, Capt. G. F. Napier, T. W. Hall, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary).

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on March 19th, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. A. W. Bates, Stanley Hodgson, and J. C. Bartlett, were duly elected as ordinary members of the Society.

A letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee, informing the Society that the Leeds Philatelic Society had issued an invitation to hold a Philatelic Congress at Leeds in 1916, was read and laid upon the table.

Fine selections of stamps were presented to the Society's collection by the President and by the Vice-President. Mr. W. A. Boyes presented a complete collection of control numbers of the ½d. and 1d. Edwardian British stamps. Entires, stamps, cards, and forgeries were also presented by the President and Messrs. Cool and Neck.

Donations to the Library were received from the President, Messrs. W. R. Ricketts, W. Lane Joynt, Bright and Son, and Whitfield, King and Co.

At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. Thos. Wm. Hall gave a display of his wonderful collection of the early issues of the stamps of the Argentine Republic, accompanied by comprehensive notes. Needless to say, the members greatly appreciated the philatelic treat afforded them.

At the termination of the display the Vice-President proposed, and Mr. Boyes seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hall for again placing his treasures at the disposal of the members.

This was modestly responded to, and the meeting terminated at 8.15 p.m.

THE annual general meeting for the session 1911–12 was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, May 21st, 1912, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, R. Frentzel, Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. J. R. Laing, F. Read, S. R. Turner, R. H. Newton, W. T. Standen, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. Reichenheim was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the annual general meeting, held on May 16th, 1911, were read and signed as correct.

Letters of regret were received from Messrs. Hayman and Sidebotham at being unable to attend through illness, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to express the sincere hopes of the members for their speedy recovery.

The proposal that a donation of £2 2s. be forwarded by the Society to the Forgery Sub-Committee of the Permanent Congress Committee was carried.

The annual subscription of 15s. of the Society to the Permanent Congress Committee was voted.

For the Society's collections a fine lot of Colonials was presented by Lieut. Col. Peile; and a great number of valuable stamps of Great Britain, etc., by Mr. Reichenheim; and various forgeries by Messrs. Cool and Boyes.

For the library, donations during the month were received from Mr. Reichenheim, Judge Emil Pauli, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and C. H. Mekeel.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to all these donors.

A grant of £20 was voted towards the expenses of printing the monthly report, and a vote of appreciation for the editor's valuable services was passed with enthusiasm.

It was proposed and carried :—

That the fee for life membership be raised to £3 3s.

That subscription to the Monthly Report to non-members be raised to 5s. per annum, post free.

Reports were received from the Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Librarian, and the Curators of the Society's Collections.

The election of officers resulted as follows :—

President : Franz Reichenheim.

Vice-President : Harry L. Hayman.

Hon. Vice-Presidents : M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., J. Dunbar Heath, Sir J. Henniker-Heaton, Bart., H. R. Oldfield.

Committee : P. Ashley, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, T. H. Harvey, J. R. Laing, W. T. Standen, Baron Anthony de Worms.

Hon. Librarian : J. C. Sidebotham.

Hon. Lecturer : P. Ashley.

Hon. Auditors : F. Read, A. G. Wane.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : H. A. Slade.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the President and Hon. Secretary at 7.45 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
"KILLAHA," ST. ALBANS.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 3 May, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue,* with gum	3	15	0
Holland, 1869, 15 c., chestnut, perf. 10½ × 10	3	3	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, "Protectorate" inverted, ½ vermilion, block of 12, mint	3	7	6
St. Helena, 1863, inperf., 1d., lake, strip of 4, on entire	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., carmine, strip of 3, ditto	4	8	0
Transvaal, Anchor wmk., 1d., carmine, pair	25	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate I, 1d., lake, No. 10 on plate	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 13	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate II, 1d., lake, pair, Nos. 9 and 14	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, No. 17	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, hill unshaded	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, laid paper, 1d., red, No. 7, no tress on hill, close	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., red, pair, Nos. 8 and 13, former, hill unshaded, the latter torn	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate II, 2d., blue, shading outside fan	3	3	0
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate II, 2d., blue, pick & shovel omitted	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green, without whip	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on bluish	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green, on laid, without whip	3	10	0
Ditto, Laureated, 2d., blue, "WALES"	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., orange, strip of 3, one 2 leaves right of south	2	2	0
Ditto, Diadem, 1s., pale red, imperf., block of 6, 3 top stamps torn	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1860, perf. 11–12, 1s., rose,* 2 or 3 perfs., missing	6	10	0
Queensland, 2d., blue, imperf., 1st issue, thinned	3	15	0

Sale of 17 May, 1912.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., pale blue*	3	15	0
Ditto, Small Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue, Crimean postmark	2	10	0
Ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on blued, "Specimen," mint	3	7	6
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1883-6, 6d., green, pair, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 10s. blue, on piece	4	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red, thinned	3	2	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, £2 6s. and	2	14	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, cut close	2	8	0
Trinidad, pin perf., 6d., yellow-green, pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1860, clean cut perfs., 1d., rose-red, pair, ditto	2	10	0
Brazil, 1st issue, 30, 60 and 90 reis	3	10	0
New Zealand, 1856, 1d., red on blued, short on left*	2	10	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 21 and 22 May, 1912.

Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf., thinned and close at bottom	2	7	6
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 5d., deep red-brown,* off centre	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., brown, apparently* one corner perf. missing	3	0	0
Ditto, 1863–7, C C, 5d., reddish brown, mint	3	0	0
North Borneo, 1891–2, 6 c. on 8 c., green,* inverted surcharge	3	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., emerald, mint	2	10	0
Lagos, 1904, single C A, 2s. 6d., green and carmine, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10., green and brown, ditto	6	5	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose,* small tear	7	0	0
United States, 1869, 90 c., without grille,* no gum	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 90 c., re-issue,* ditto	3	3	0
Cayman Islands, 1907, 1d. on 5s., double surcharge	6	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 8 c., cut round, thinned, and two or three tears	9	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 4 c., blue, pair, one thinned	2	2	0
New South Wales, Diadem, 1s., red, strip of 7, two end stamps defective	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 5, one defective	3	17	6
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d., red, pair	9	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 16 and 17 May, 1912.

Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 8, on piece	8	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., deep blue, strip of 8, red postmark, end stamps defective, on entire	7	0	0
Ditto, 1847, 1s., pale green*	2	4	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 2 gro., rose	3	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1865, 4s., bistre, S.G., No. 10	2	0	0
Sicily, 10 gra., deep blue*	2	10	0
Sweden, 1855, 3 sk., green	3	3	0
Tuscany, 1853, 9 c., purple-brown	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Transvaal, Aug. 1877, imperf., 3d, blue on rose, pair, mint	2	0	0
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen" in red £2 and	2	8	0
Grenada, 1881, large Star, 2½d., rose-lake, "PENF"	2	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	17	6
New Zealand, 1860, pelure, 1s., rouletted	5	15	0
Collections: 5356, £15 10; 2600, some damaged	15	0	0

Sale of 30 and 31 May, 1912

Brunswick, 1862, Percé, 3 sg., rose, mint	3	5	0
Great Britain, 1867, 2s., brown	3	3	0
Ditto, 1872–3, 6d., pale buff, plate 13, cut on right	5	5	0
Sweden, 1855, 3 sk., green	2	8	0
India, 1854, 4 as., strip of 3 showing blue dividing lines and rosettes; top stamp repaired	6	5	0
Cape Woodblocks, 1d., red, £5 15s., £7 15s. and	10	10	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue	5	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on bluish, late state	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, medium state	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, very early state, repaired	6	10	0
Barbados, 1873, large star, clean cut, 4d., rose, mint	4	5	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose, touched at top	5	15	0
Canada, 7½d., green	2	17	6
Newfoundland, 1s., carmine	8	0	0
St. Vincent, 1810, 5s., rose-red*	9	9	0
Turks' Islands, 4 on 6d., black, pair, Types 16 and 17, mint	2	2	0
Virgin Islands, 1867, perf. 15, 6d., rose on toned, mint	3	3	0
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1d., red, on greyish, Plate 2	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, on greyish, Plate 2	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, on yellowish laid, Plate 2	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, on yellowish, Plate 2, variety Hill unshaded	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2, a horizontal strip of 3, the left-hand stamp is the Crevet omitted variety, but damaged	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, earliest state of plate, variety pick omitted	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac-blue, Plate 3, variety six segments, crease on left	2	2	0
Ditto, 1853, 8d., orange	2	4	0
New Zealand, 1874, on bluish, perf. 10 × 12½, 2d. rose*	3	15	0
South Australia, 1860–7, rouletted 2s., rose-carmine, mint	3	7	6
Victoria, 1850, fine border and background, 2d., grey-lilac	5	0	0
Collection of Great Britain and Colonies, 1790	22	0	0

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of 11 and 13 April, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green,* imperf.	2	10	0
Great Britain, 1867, Plate IV, 1s. green, Spray, block of 8, mint	1	17	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	2	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-ver.	3	15	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto, ditto, defective	10	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red, 1850, on bluish*	6	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue,* part gum	5	10	0

Sale of 22 April, 1912.

Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red	3	3	0
German China, 1900, 80 pf.	1	14	0
Great Britain, 1847, 6d., violet, pair	7	7	0
Western Australia, 1895, C C, ½ on 3d., surcharged in red and in green, strip of 3, mint	1	18	0

Sale of 29 April, 1912.

Bavaria, 1849, 6 k., brown,* orig. gum	3	15	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr., black on green,* thinned	4	8	0
Transvaal, 1879, V.R. slanting, 3d., mauve on green, wide roulette, S.G. No. 246	2	10	0
Brunswick, 1861, p. en arc, 1 sgr., black on yellow, roulettes on two sides only	2	16	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d. brick-red	3	7	6
Natal, 1857, 6d., green	2	4	0

Sale of 21 May, 1912.

Great Britain, 2½d., rosy-mauve, "L.H. F.L."	1	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1847, 6d., purple* with gum, inverted wmk.	3	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., brown	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, orange, pair	4	4	0
Zululand, 5s., rose,* thinned	1	18	0

Sale of 22 May, 1912.

Mauritius, 2d., blue, "Penoe," intermediate, defective	4	6	0
Ditto, 1848, 1d., red	4	8	0
Straits Settlements, 1883, 2 c. on 12 c., blue	1	3	0

* * *

MESSRS. GILBERT AND KÖHLER.

Sale of 27 and 30 March 1912.

* Unused.	Fcs., including 10 % payable by buyers.	Sterling. ex. 25.2 £	s.	d.
France, 1849, 1 fc., vermilion	385	15	4	11
Ditto, 1871–5, 15 c., bistre on rose, with two 10 c. in a strip of 3*	330	13	1	4
France, Journal Stamps, imperf., 1868, 5 c., lilac*	473	18	14	8
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 c., blue*	220	8	14	3
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 c., rose*	189^{20}	7	9	10
Bavaria, 1 kr., black, with silk thread*	176	6	19	5
Spain, 1851, 2 reales, red*	671	26	11	6
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales, red.	269^{50}	10	13	5
Ditto, Madrid, 3 c., bronze*	363	14	7	6
Naples, Arms, ½ t., blue	552^{20}	21	17	5
Ditto, Cross, ½ t., blue	220	8	14	3
Tuscany, 1857, 9 c., brown lilac	167^{20}	6	12	5
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 pi., blue and rose	280^{50}	11	2	2
Oldenburg, 1858, ⅓ gro., black on green	335^{50}	13	5	9
Roumania, 1876, 5 b., *blue*	183^{70}	7	5	6
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red	489^{50}	19	7	8
Sweden, 1855, 3 sbo., blue-green	148^{50}	5	17	8
Switzerland, Vaud, 4 c.	649	25	14	1
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., Type I,* without traces of red lines	573^{10}	22	13	11

Sale of 29 and 30 April, 1 and 2 May, 1912.

Ceylon, 1857, imperf, 8d., marone	475^{20}	18	16	5
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., violet-brown	171^{60}	6	15	11
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	172^{70}	6	16	9
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	280^{50}	11	2	2
Naples, 50 gra., carmine	159^{50}	6	6	4
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., indigo, cut square	1012	40	1	7
Ditto, ditto, 1851, 1 c., black on carmine	489^{50}	19	7	9
Ditto, ditto, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	258^{50}	10	4	9
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 c., pale blue	123^{20}	4	17	7
Russian Levant, 1865, 10 p., brown and blue	231	9	3	0
Mauritius, 1848, post-paid, 1d., vermilion on greenish	996^{60}	39	9	5
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	1045	41	7	9
Natal, 1857, 1d., blue	288^{20}	11	8	3
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green on piece	913	36	3	2
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	522^{50}	20	13	10
Ditto, 1s., red-violet	566^{50}	22	8	8
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., very deep blue, Plate 2, very early	275	10	17	10
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green	254^{10}	10	1	3
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yel.-grn.	231	9	3	0
Moldavia, 1858, 54 paras, blue on green	594	23	10	6
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras, blue on rose	1432^{20}	56	14	5
Roumania, 1871–2, 50 bani, with beard, block of 4	511^{50}	20	5	2
Switzerland, Geneva, 5 × 5	825	32	13	6
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c.	678^{70}	26	17	7
Ditto, Zurich, 4 p., vertical lines, Type IV	396	15	13	8
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d., vermilion	225^{50}	8	18	7
Uruguay, 1858, 120 c, blue	258^{50}	10	4	9

THE

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Severed Links.

IT is our painful duty in this month's issue to announce the loss of two of the veterans of Philately in the names of Dr. Legrand and Dr. Moschkau. Philately may practically be said to have been born half a century since, and it is only in the inevitable law of nature that those who were able and active workers at that period should be passing away. None the less is the severing of the links of association painful to those who survive, and there remain, alas! but few among the survivors of those who may justly be called the founders of Philately.

The modern collector perhaps hardly appreciates the marvellous foresight and intuition that marked the efforts of the great collectors of early days. If, however, one turns to the older magazines and consults the voluminous writings of such men—among many others—as Dr. Legrand, Mr. J. B. Moens (*dit.* Hanciau), Judge Philbrick, or Mr. E. L. Pemberton, a better idea will be gained of the remarkable insight and—one might say—spirit of philatelic prophecy that permeated the writings of these apostles of Philately. The men of this class are fairly entitled to the honour implied in the foregoing epithet, and we trust that future generations of Philatelists will always evince their veneration for those who were the true founders of the pursuit that we are all so delighted to honour.

The 1860–1875 Issues of British Guiana.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society on January 18, 1912.

By M. P. CASTLE.

(*Continued from page* 138.)

8 c.

TRANSFER 1 is reproduced here.

12 c.

Transfer 1 is reproduced here and a fresh one was effected. This is only found in a pale grey, shade, on thin paper, and was probably a late creation. I have practically proved the order of types.

Transfer 2.

1. Line of colour under "XII" bulges below.
2. "TS" of "CENTS" has line over. (? Permanent variety.)
3. The "XII" has second "I" malformed above and the "X" with line.
4. Value is placed low.
5. White spot above "O" of angle.

I am indebted to Senator Ackerman for kindly sending me many blocks out of his fine collection of British Guiana, which have helped me to prove the several transfers, and *inter alia* he has sent me a complete sheet of this value surcharged "Official," and "1" in 1881. This, however, appears to be a new and special transfer consisting of four horizontal rows of ten, in which the types of transfers accord with the positions of Transfer 2 as regards Nos. 2, 3, and 5, but I am unable to definitely fix Nos. 1 and 4.

The stamps are, moreover, printed in a faint grey, which can best be defined as smoke colour, and the black horizontal bar over the value practically prevents any definite recognition of the minute variations that characterize this transfer. It should, however, be Transfer 2, as that was the only one used with the perforation 15.

24 c.

The remarks made as to the 6 c. apply equally here. I am, however, able to show blocks having five different vertical rows. Beyond minute variations of the upper line of the label of value which appear constant, but are hardly describable, the only variety I can definitely fix on is in row No. 5. The two forked ornaments in the lower right angle immediately over the "3" are not separated from the circle by any line of colour (Illustration IV). This value is very well printed, and even the foregoing variety can only be found in the pale yellow-green shade, which is possibly a second transfer.

48 c.

This value is in like case with the 6 and 24, but I think there must have been two transfers. I have found no specimen perforated 12½ with the well-

known variety having the clearly-defined spot between the "P" and "E" of "PETIMUS," nor can I find it in what I take to be the earliest shades in this perforation, i.e. varying between crimson and lake. The forenamed variety occurs in the vermilion to red shades in alternate vertical rows as shown upon the blocks that bear the surcharge "1" issued in 1875, and I think may be placed as Transfer 2.

SYNOPSIS.

1 c., black.
„ grey-black.
2 c., orange, pale to deep.
4 c., dull to slate-blue, shades.
„ pale milky blue.
„ bright blue.
6 c., milky blue, shades.
„ ultramarine, shades.
„ dull blue.
„ bright blue.
8 c., lake-rose, shades.
„ pink.
12 c., Type I, grey, dark brownish grey.
„ Type III, brownish grey, grey-lilac, shades.
„ „ brownish grey, shades.
„ „ grey-lilac.
24 c., yellowish green.
„ green, shades.
„ pale green. Transfer 2.
48 c., crimson, shades.
„ red, shades. Transfer 2.

Specimens are frequently met with having the gum yellowish to almost brown, which considerably affects the apparent colours.

Varieties on Thick Paper.

1 c., black.
2 c., orange.
4 c., pale milky blue, shades.
8 c., pink.
12 c., grey.
24 c., green, shades.
„ bluish green, shades.

Varieties on Thin Paper.

4 c., pale blue. Transfer 3.
12 c., pale grey, grey-lilac. Transfer 2.
24 c., pale greyish green.

In the *Timbre Poste*, Vol. V, '67, I find the 6 c. chronicled as grey-blue under date of April; and in Vol. III, '70, under date "as just received,"

2 c., deep orange, 4 c., greenish blue, 6 c., pale blue, 8 c., very dark rose, 12 c., grey-lilac, 24 c., pale yellow-green, and 48 c., deep fresh rose; and in Vol. XI, '73, the 6 c. "as now received in pale and deep ultramarine." The "grey-lilac," 12 c., is probably my Transfer 2, but if the "very dark rose" is the crimson of the 48 c. of the perf. 12½ issue, I have not yet found it in this colour.

1875. PERF. 15.

A new and less unsightly perforation was introduced in this year gauging 15, probably about mid 1875. I have seen no specimens dated except for this year and that following when the De La Rue series was issued. It is evident that there could have been but small quantities of these stamps issued. The 1 and 2—probably imported in this country by the dealers—are not at all scarce (except that the 2 in mint condition is a difficult stamp), but all the other values are scarce used and are quite rare unused, notably the 6 and 24. The colours are very bright and the impressions clear and distinct. There was no 48 c. in this perforation, as there doubtless remained a good stock in hand of this value perf. 10. As to the 6 and 24 c., I can only confirm my previous remarks, adding as to the former that I have not yet found the *cedilla* variety, nor that with the stop, but I have quite lately discovered a somewhat curious variety. This consists in a marked difference in the arabesque ornament in the lower right angle. It will be seen that the ornament immediately under the "I M" of "VICISSIM" is divided, while the two other scrolls to its right have, in the upper case, a similar division, and in the lower one, an absence of the final curl of the scroll. These varieties are constant as denoted in the vertical pair, and, in my opinion, as with the following 24 c., cannot have been accidental, and probably denote an intention of the printers to ear-mark the respective transfers (Illustration V).

TRANSFERS.

1 cent is Transfer 3 of pf. 10
2 „ „ „ 3 „ „
4 „ „ „ 3 „ „ (probably)
8 „ „ „ 1 „ „
12 „ „ „ 2 „ „
24 „ „ „ 2 „ „

SYNOPSIS.

1 c., black.
2 c., orange, shades.
2 c., orange-red, shades.
4 c., bright blue.
4 c., dark blue.
6 c., ultramarine.
8 c., pink.
12 c., lilac-grey.
24 c., yellowish green.
24 c., bluish green.

The second shades of the 4 and 24 c. are rarely met with.

Despite the general belief that the British Colonial issues have been worked out, I venture to think, not only from the remarks I have been able to make, but from the points on which further information is desirable, that these middle issues of British Guiana may still reward the researches of the patient and inquiring Philatelist.

ADDENDA.

Imprints of Printers' Name at base of Sheet.

Type I.

1860. Perf. 12. Thick paper. Capitals and lower case, 22 mm. × 1¾.
1862 (1 c. Lincoln). Perf. 12½. Capitals and lower case, 21 × barely 1.

Type II.

1865. Perf. 12½. Capitals and lower case, 21 mm. × (barely) 1.
(4 c.) Capitals and lower case, 22 mm. × 1¾.
1866. Perf. 10. Capitals and lower case, 1 c., 17 mm. × ½ mm.
1875. Perf. 15. Capitals and lower case, 17 mm. × ½.
1879. 1 on 12 c. Capitals, 18 mm. × 1½ nearly.
1881. 1 on 48 c. „ „ „

PROOFS IN COLLECTION.

Type I.

4 c., black, on card. Die proof.
„ „ India paper. Die proof.
1 c., brown, on thick smooth paper.
4 c., blue „ „
24 c., lilac „ „
1 c., black, on thin yellowish „
4 c., pale blue „ „
And imperforate specimens.

Type II.

1 c., black, on thick paper.
2 c., orange „ „
„ „ thin „
And imperforate specimens.

Type III.

6 c., ultramarine, on thin paper.
24 c., yellow-green „
„ green.
„ dark blue „ (? colour trial)
48 c., dull mauve „ („)

Dates of specimens examined.

Date in Gibbons' Catalogue (1912. Type I.)		No. of stamps examined.	Earliest.	Latest.
May, 1860	Thick paper. Perf. 12	30	Aug. 4, '60	Nov. 30, '62
May, 1860	Thin paper. Perf. 12	9	Jan. 12, '63	Nov. 28, '63
1860–63	Type I. Perf. 12½–13	15	Aug. 17, '63	June 25, '66
	Types II and III. Perf. 12½–13 (including 4 c.)	23	Oct. 23, '65	Dec. 25, '75
1863	Type III. 24 c. Perf. 12	3	Feb. 7, '66	May 8, '66
1866	Type II and III. Perf. 10	24	June 23, '66	July 29, '75
1875	Types II and III. Perf. 13	5	Sept. 9, '75	Dec. 2, '76

TRANSFERS.

1864 late; 1865 early; perf. 12½.

1 c., Transfer 1
„ „ 2
2 c. „ 1
„ „ 2
4 c. „ 2

6 c., Transfer 1
„ „ 2
8 c. „ 1
12 c. „ 1
24 c. „ 1

48 c., Transfer 1

1866. Perf. 10.

1 c., Transfer 1
„ „ 2
„ „ 3
2 c. „ 1
„ „ 2
„ „ 3
4 c. „ 2
„ „ 3

6 c., Transfer 2
8 c. „ 1
12 c. „ 1
„ „ 2
24 c. „ 1
„ „ 2
48 c. „ 1
„ „ 2

1875. Perf. 15.

1 c., Transfer 3
2 c. „ 3
4 c. „ 3

6 c., Transfer 3
8 c. „ 1
12 c. „ 2

24 c., Transfer 2

British Stamps of the Reign of King Edward VII.

By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, B.A.

A Paper read by the Author before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on February 1st, 1912, and revised since.

IT will be remembered that a most carefully written and interesting paper was presented to the Royal Philatelic Society by his present Majesty in March, 1904, and was published in the *London Philatelist* for that month, giving a full account of the circumstances connected with the commencement of the issue. The notes which follow deal with the variations that have come about during the subsequent period.

Where the arrangement is not specified, it is in sheets of 240, divided into an upper and lower pane by a central space equal in size to a row of stamps, and the perforation, unless otherwise mentioned, is 14. When I wish to indicate the position of a stamp in the sheet, the letters are given which it would have borne in the lower angles under the old system.

One Halfpenny.

I. De La Rue: blue-green; ordinary paper.

(*a*) 1 Jan., 1902. Continuous line in margin, with patterns between the panes. Account letters: A, B, C4, D4. (A and B are under the stamp TK, the rest in this value being under TB.)

(*b*) end of 1903. Marginal line broken opposite the spaces between the stamps, except that there is no break in the centre at top and bottom, but opposite the middle of each of the two central stamps. It is also broken at the corners, where there is a small connecting curve. Patterns as before.

Account letters: B, C, C4, D4.

(*c*) Nov., 1904. Yellow-green, margins as (*a*). Account letter: D4.

(*d*) „ „ „ as (*b*). Account letters: D4, D5, E5, E6, F6, F7, G7, G8, H8, H9, I9, I10, J10.

During the last month or two of the contract very worn plates were used, giving the stamps a white appearance. I have these with I10 and J10.

II. Harrison and Sons.

(*e*) May, 1911. As (*d*). The shade varies, the execution being inferior, and they were frequently badly centred. Account letter: A 11.

(*f*) Aug., 1911. Bright green. (A 11.) These were only in use for a short time, the pale shade coming in again.

(*g*) Oct., 1911. As (*e*), but perf. 15 × 14. (A 11.)

Since the change of contractors a number of mysterious cuts have appeared in the marginal lines. These have been supposed to indicate the date at which the plate underwent repairs at the Mint, but reliable information of this kind is extremely difficult to obtain. The fact remains that most of the values printed at Somerset House during 1911 had two small white strokes under the eleventh stamp in the bottom row, which is therefore known to collectors as the "11" cut; while during 1912 the same appeared under the last stamp, and is called the "12" cut. There are also some cuts in the marginal lines of the De La Rue series, which unfortunately have hitherto been neglected, no one having attached any importance to them. After carefully considering the stamps I have, I am venturing to put forth the theory that these also may have been deliberate, and show the number of the plate. In some values one finds a cut under the first stamp (TA) in one plate, and under the second in another, but they do not all fit the theory so conveniently.

Among the halfpennies with A 11 I find the following varieties, which presumably indicate different plates, if nothing more.

(1) No cuts under TA, TB, or TC. A 11 blotchy.

(2) Cut under TA, below "a" of Half, with a thin stroke in the cut. This also occurs in I 10 and J 10 of the De La Rue series, and is probably the same plate; if so, it has been refaced, as the impressions are much clearer.

(3) Cut under TA, below "P" of Penny.

(4) Cut under TB, below "H" of Half. This is practically a round dot.

(5) Cut under TC, with a thin stroke.

No doubt there are others, as I have merely picked these out from stamps I had by me.

One Penny, carmine.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 1 Jan., 1902. As (*a*) of the ½d. Account letters: A, B, C, C4, D4, D5.

(*b*) end of 1903. As (*b*) of the ½d. Account letters: C, C4, D4, D5, E5, E6, F6, F7, G7, G8, H8, H9, I9, I 10, J 10.

(No one really knows the precise signification of the account letters. Both in the halfpenny and penny each letter appears twice, also each figure, as if the letters changed in the middle of the year and the figure at the beginning.)

II. Harrison.

(*c*) May, 1911. As (*c*) of the ½d. Account letter: A 11.
(*d*) Oct., 1911. As last, but perf. 15 × 14.

In looking through the stamps I have for varieties of cut with A 11, I find, taking a block of six from the corner:

(1) No cuts.
(2) Cut at side of T L (this is only a strip of three).
(3) Cut under T J.
(4) Rudimentary cut under T K; cuts at side of S L and T L.
(5) Clear cut under T L; cut at side of S L only.

The halfpenny and penny stamps have also been issued in books, in the following combinations:—

(*a*) Twenty-four 1d. Price: 2s. 0½d.
(*b*) Twelve 1d. and twenty-three ½d. Price: 2s.
(*c*) Eighteen 1d. and eleven ½d. Price: 2s.

Although the King George halfpenny and penny were issued in June, 1911, the above continued in use concurrently with them, until the end of the year.

Three Halfpence, purple and green.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 21 Mar., 1902. Purple line continuous, with middle corners square (outer ones not seen). Green line at sides only.

(*b*) 1902. As last, but corners of purple line rounded. Cut under T B.
Both these varieties can be found on slightly "rep" paper.

(*c*) 1904. Both lines continuous, with rounded corners on the right side, but the green line is broken at the corners on the left,* with a stroke in the break at J A. The green line is not quite correctly described as continuous, because there are one or two breaks, but it is convenient to call it so, to distinguish it from lines broken to each stamp. In many cases the line I call continuous is broken between the stamps J C and J D, also between K C and K D, and elsewhere, possibly with the view of facilitating division of the sheet.

II. De La Rue, chalky paper.

(*d*) Sept., 1905. As (*b*).
(*e*) 1905? As (*c*).
(*f*) (?) New head plate; purple line broken as in (*b*) of the ½d., it has a cut under T B; green line at sides only.
(*g*) (?) Purple line as last, green line as (*c*): pale and dark purple.

* I have not seen T A.

III. Somerset House, ordinary paper again.

(*h*) July, 1911. As (*g*), but small squares at middle corners of purple lines. Green line unbroken at TA; it has a dent under TB. Pale shade. Besides the De La Rue cut in the purple line under TB, there is one in the shape of a V under TE (the fifth stamp), and a double cut under TK, which is supposed to signify that the plate was re-surfaced in May, 1911. A careful comparison of the late De La Rue issues with those of Somerset House shows that in the former the upper of the two sloping lines above the fringe to the right of the tablet containing the value has nearly disappeared, while in the Somerset House prints it is very distinct.

(*i*) Oct., 1911. As last, but darker shade, with purple dots on the margin near the corners on right side. The green line is not altered; the purple lines are not cut under TB or TE, but have a single cut under TH, and the 11 cut under TK. This is presumably a different head plate to (*h*).

(*j*) Feb., 1912. The green line is now broken to each stamp, and the TH cut in the purple one is gone, while the 11 cut is under TL instead of TK, perhaps to indicate 1912. This appears to be the same head plate with the cuts altered, as the bar running from the centre of TF to that of TG varies slightly in thickness, and has a tiny white dot on it, these peculiarities being identical with the one in (*i*). There are two varieties of the head plate, as follow: (i) small dots; "12" cuts to left of figure 1 of value. There are distinct signs of the "11" cut having been filled up. The violet bars under TK and TL are very irregular. (ii) "12" cuts nearly under 1 of value; bars regular.

Twopence, green and red.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 25 Mar., 1902. Pale yellow-green. Green line continuous, with cut under TB. Short red lines opposite the tablets containing value, both vertically and horizontally, sometimes only rudimentary. Doubtless an old Victorian duty plate.

(*b*) early in 1903. Pale bluish green, otherwise as last.

II. De La Rue, chalky paper.

(*c*) Sept., 1905. As (*b*).

(*d*) 1910? Green lines broken as in (*b*) of the ½d. Red lines very irregular.

(*e*) July, 1910. As (*c*) but pale olive green. No cut in green line under TB.

(*f*) 1910. As (*d*). Do.

II. Somerset House, ordinary paper again.

(*g*) Aug., 1911. As (*f*). Shade variable. Cut in green line under TG (besides the usual one in the centre), and "11" under TK. Green dots at right corners. I have a block KA, KB, LA, LB, without any traces of the red lines.

(*h*) Nov., 1911. As (*g*), with an additional sloping cut under JK and TK.

(*i*) Mar., 1912. Apparently two new plates. The green lines are slightly narrower than before, and have two white dots under TL, while the red lines are broken regularly to each stamp.

Note.—In 1910 it was decided to change the colour to magenta, and a supply was printed in a new design, but never issued on account of the King's death.

Twopence halfpenny, blue.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 1 Jan., 1902. Continuous blue line. Patterns in space. Shades.

(*b*) (?) Line broken as in (*b*) of the ½d. Cut under TA, and on another plate, under TB.

At the beginning of 1911 there was a re-issue as (*a*).

II. Harrison.

(*c*) July, 1911. Continuous line; shade pale; single cuts under TC and TK.

(*d*) Aug., 1911. Broken line, cut under TB.

(*e*) Oct., 1911. As (*c*) but perf. 15×14. Two plates, with cuts under TC and TD respectively. The latter has no cut under TK.

(*f*) Oct., 1911. As (*d*) but perf. 15×14. Cut under TA. Both (*e*) and (*f*) were in use concurrently. The cuts look as if there were two plates with broken lines cut under TA and TB (query 1 and 2), and two continuous cuts under TC and TD (3 and 4).

Threepence, purple on yellow, appearing to be brown.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 20 Mar., 1902. Continuous purple line; patterns in space.

II. De La Rue, chalky paper.

(*b*) June, 1905. As (*a*).

In Jan., 1909, there was a very pale printing, which lasted some months. Variations may also be found in the tint of the paper.

III. Harrison, ordinary paper again.

(*c*) Sept., 1911. Dark and pale. This issue was extremely small.

(*d*) Sept., 1911. As last, but perf. 15×14. Cut under T D.

Both these exist with and without dots in the centre of side margins.

Fourpence, green and brown.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 27 Mar., 1902. Green lines all round, but varying in different parts of the sheet. I have the following:—

(i) pair T A, T B; green line broken at corner, and under T B.

(ii) block J K, J L, K K, K L; corner at J L rounded, and at K L broken.

(iii) pair T K, T L; corner broken, and a kind of scoop out of the line below the spaces between stamps. All these are characteristic of the first printing.

(*b*) (?) All corners broken? I have a block J K, J L, K K, K L, similar to the last, except that both corners are broken. Mr. S. C. Buckley has a block in which the vertical green line stops short before it reaches T L. These may both belong to the same issue.

II. De La Rue, chalky paper.

(*c*) Jan., 1906. As (*b*) in the centre. Mr. Buckley has A A and J A with unbroken corners—query the same, or a different issue.

(*d*) (?) Green line broken as in (*b*) of the ½d. Cut under T L.

Fourpence, orange.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 1 Nov., 1909. Thin broken lines and patterns.

From Dec., 1909, to the end of 1910 these stamps were issued in a much paler shade, after which they returned nearly to the original deep orange.

II. Harrison.

(*b*) July, 1911. Similar to the last, but inferior execution.

(*c*) Nov, 1911. Perforation changed to 15×14. Both of these exist with dot in centre of side margin, sometimes on right side, and sometimes on the left.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Society's rooms at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., will be closed from August 3rd to August 25th inclusive.

DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTION MADE SINCE JUNE, 1911.

WE have to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following gifts:—

H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN. Panes of 60 *each*, unused, 5d. and 6d., Gilbert and Ellice stamps.

R. B. YARDLEY. Three early Tasmanian, 2d., 4d., and 6d. stamps, the two latter on entire.
The 2d. is watermarked 2, *emerald-green.*
„ 4d. is the local print.
„ 6d., London print.
Also two forged Uruguay.

D. PICK. Two U.S.A. Official Postal Savings Office stamps, used.

R. J. HOGG. Twelve unused Tasmanian stamps, perforation. varieties.

C. E. TANANT. Sundry Postage Dues and post cards of China and three Macao stamps.

BARON E. G. E. LEIJONHUFVUD. Twenty-three unused Swedish stamps, and a Sardinian franked envelope.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM. Two used Bavarian stamps.

F. H. MELLAND. Rhodesian registered envelope, thirteen unused Rhodesian adhesives, nine unused Belgian Congo adhesives, and eight Heligoland forgeries.

ERNEST A. ELLIOT. 108 entires, unused, various.

C. LATHROP PACK. Sundry unused Canadian stamps, also some forgeries.

J. J. TERRY. A quantity of forgeries.

C. F. DENDY MARSHALL. The 1d., red-brown, stamp of Great Britain, with the check letters which were not used until 1852, but with a forged red Maltese Cross obliteration, and dated 1st February 1841.

For the Collections Committee,
M. P. CASTLE (*Chairman*),
A. C. EMERSON (*Secretary*).

ILLEGALLY BISECTED POSTAGE STAMPS.

WE are indebted to Mr. A. T. Bate for the following interesting correspondence, and are sure that the action taken by the New Zealand Postal Authorities will commend itself to all our readers :—

"General Post Office,
"Wellington,
"*27th April*, 1912.

"A. T. Bate, Esq.,
"Wellington.

"DEAR SIR,

"In light of your request to be informed of any variation in the issue of New Zealand stamps, I think you will be interested in the following episode. At the end of 1911 a person in England sent registered letters under separate covers to a Postmaster appointed by this Department in one of the Pacific Islands. These letters bore the sender's printed address. They were all fully stamped with New Zealand postage stamps, including the registration fees, but each envelope also bore in addition pieces of New Zealand stamps of various values. The stamps had been cut into rectangular halves perpendicularly and horizontally and into triangles diagonally. Forgetting for a moment the law against the mutilation of stamps and the penalty attached to its infringement, the Postmaster date-stamped the mutilated stamps as well as the whole ones, and dispatched the letters. This may appear to give the fragments a postal value, and it is to dispute this appearance that I inform you of the inadvertence.

"Yours faithfully,
"(Sgd.) D. ROBERTSON.

"DEAR MR. BATE,

"The following correspondence, I have no doubt, will be of interest to you. You may make what use of it you like.

"Yours faithfully,
"(Sgd.) D. ROBERTSON.

"Letter from England addressed to the Secretary, General Post Office, New Zealand :—

"Would you kindly inform me what would be the penalty incurred for supplying me with the £104 worth of unused official stamps set out on my folio —— of 31.10.11, or of such portion as you could supply.

"If the penalty did not exceed £50, perhaps you would send me the £104 worth of stamps.

"The following is the text of the reply from this Office :—

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st March last, in which you suggest that you should be supplied with unused 'official' stamps on making good the penalty imposed upon officers for breach of the regulation. I am astonished that you should make such a suggestion, and it is now under consideration whether a copy of your letter should be sent to a leading Philatelic journal with a suitable denunciation. This Department conceives

it to be an act of bare self-defence to publish its attitude towards invitations to break the law, for there is no estimating how far a spirit similar to that in which you wrote may be abroad. Your invitation is an attack on the integrity of the philatelic world."

DEATH OF DR. MOSCHKAU.

THE sincere regrets of all collectors will be associated with the grief that our Teutonic friends will naturally feel at the loss of this well-known philatelic student and writer. Dr. Moschkau, who died on the 27th May, was born in 1848 at Löbau, in Saxony, and in 1873 obtained the title of Doctor of Philosophy. As early as 1868 he commenced his long series of philatelic writings, which remained unbroken until his decease. It is stated by the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*—to whom we are indebted for some of our information—that the Doctor commenced his collection of stamps as early as 1859, having, in arranging his father's correspondence, found a number of stamps, inclusive of several of the 3 pfennig, red, of his native land. The collection thus auspiciously commenced was continued until 1871, and when disposed of had become one of the most important then extant.

Relinquishing active collection, Dr. Moschkau henceforth devoted himself to philatelic literature, and it is in this respect that lies his greatest claim to our remembrance. In 1871 the Doctor published an important monograph entitled "The Watermarks upon Postage Stamps" (*die Wasserzeichen auf den Briefmarken*), followed by a Handbook for Collectors, and one for collectors of essays, and numerous other monographs. In the sphere of philatelic journalism Dr. Moschkau was especially active, having been editor of some of the best known German papers, but since 1891, when he retired to Oybin, he has been content with inditing a monthly article in *Der Philatelist*. The Doctor was also esteemed a high authority in the matter of expertising stamps, and, in a word, his career has always been one in which the little world of stamps has played the leading rôle.

Dr. Moschkau was one of that band of cultivated men of leisure and literary attainments whose lifelong connection with Philately has done so much to raise it to the high level which it has now attained, and our grateful remembrances are due to his memory for his great labours in the advancement of the pursuit.

DEATH OF DR. LEGRAND.

BY the decease of Dr. Legrand, Philately loses one of the actual pioneers of the pursuit. Commencing his collection of stamps as early as 1862, the Doctor was fortunately spared for exactly half a century's connection with Philately, having expired at the ripe age of ninety-two.

Dr. Legrand was one of the very early writers on the subject, and one of the very first to apply his great abilities to the scientific side of Philately, his articles upon Watermarks, written in 1865, having a pronounced effect upon the stamp world. From henceforward the Doctor—under his

pseudonym of Dr. Magnus—became one of the foremost philatelic authors of the day. One has but to turn to the pages of the older magazines to find the stamp of his intellectual activity everywhere apparent, nor can there be any doubt but that Dr. Legrand was one of the leading factors in the elevation of Philately from a childish hobby to a scientific pursuit that is to-day accepted by all ranks of society. Of a vigorous personality, the Doctor was always loath to be contradicted, and there were not wanting instances where he was in direct opposition to other philatelic luminaries. Among the many claims that he has to philatelic fame should assuredly be made Dr. Legrand's invention of the stamp-gauge in 1866, which with modifications remains in use to the present day. The Doctor also founded the *Société Timbrologique de France*, which had a brilliant career until broken up by rival factions, which the Doctor was unable to withstand. Dr. Legrand was also editor of the *Timbre Poste* from 1874 to 1878, and was, moreover, for many years intimately associated with other magazines as a contributor of articles of the first importance Both by age and attainments Dr. Legrand will always be justly regarded as the *doyen* of French Philately during the nineteenth century.

In the sphere of collecting Dr. Legrand also claims the highest honour, having commenced in 1861 and continuing until 1897, when his vast collection passed into the hands of Mr. Th. Lemaire. His treasures included both the Post Office, Mauritius, practically all the great rarities, and was of immense extent, while its sale at a strictly moderate commensurate price was, in the words of a celebrated French dealer, "the bargain of a lifetime." Dr. Legrand's philatelic activity was, however, by no means terminated at the date of the sale of his general collection at his then already advanced age of seventy-seven, as he continued for many years his fine collection of French stamps, and until quite recently his vast accumulation of Fiscal issues. The Doctor also to the end retained and interested himself in his philatelic library, which was of great extent and interest, and which, we are glad to learn, has acquired a home in this country, having been purchased by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

In every branch of Philately the name of Dr. J. A. Legrand stands out prominent, and when in future generations the earliest history of stamp collecting is collated, one of the very highest positions must be accorded to him. The memory of the worthy Doctor will always, as it is at the present day, remain associated with the highest respect and admiration as that of one of the actual pioneers of the pursuit, and as a man who, by lifelong example and endeavour, was a great factor in the elevation of Philately to its present position.

We may add that full justice is done to the Doctor in a long and able article which, accompanied by his portrait, will be found in the *Philatelic Review*, Vol. VII, pages 205–10.

DISTINCTIONS FOR AUSTRIAN PHILATELISTS.

THE numerous visitors from this country to the highly successful Vienna Philatelic Exhibition of last summer—as indeed all classes of collectors—will be glad to hear that official recognition of merit has been awarded to two of the most prominent philatelists of Vienna. The Emperor of Austria has been graciously pleased to confer the Gold Cross of Merit of the Crown (*Goldene Verdienstkreuz mit der Krone*) upon Herr Hermann de la Renotière, Ritter von Kriegsfeld, and Herr Adolf Passer respectively, the President and Hon. Secretary of the Vienna Philatelic Exhibition of 1911. Herr de la Renotière is a well-known Vienna Philatelist, and a cousin of the great collector of the same name at Paris. To the indefatigable labours of Herr Adolf Passer the success of the Vienna Exhibition was very largely due. Herr Passer paid visits to all the principal countries in Europe, spending a considerable period in this country, and it is to the enthusiasm that he imparted to others on his travels that the success of the Exhibition was practically assured before its inauguration. We heartily congratulate both gentlemen upon the honour conferred by His Imperial Majesty upon them, and through them upon Austrian Philately.

THE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION.

WE are informed that all the necessary extensive arrangements in connection with this exhibition, to be held next October in London, are in a satisfactorily forward state. We publish below the list of classes, which, however, we understand, may be yet somewhat modified. The prizes are very liberal, practically every section having allotted to it gold, silver, and bronze medals. Fuller information in all regards will be forwarded to applicants by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Class A.—Championship.

Open to any exhibitor; exhibits which have obtained gold medal awards at previous International Philatelic Exhibitions *must* be shown in this class.

Section 1. Great Britain, British India, or any dominion, colony, or dependency of the British Empire.

Section 2. Any other country, or specialized group of States.

Class B.—Great Britain.

Section 1. Postage Stamps of all classes. Unused, or unused and used together.

Section 2. Postage Stamps of all classes. Used only.

Section 3. Postage Stamps of Great Britain used abroad, and Telegraph, Telephone, Local, and Railway Letter Fee Stamps.

Section 4. Stamped postcards, envelopes, and other postal stationery.

Class C.—British Empire.

Section 1. British Guiana, Ceylon, Mauritius, Transvaal (including the South African Republic), British India.*

Section 2. New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand, Papua (including British New Guinea), Fiji Islands.

Section 3. Barbados, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Nevis, Newfoundland, Orange River Colony (including

* With or without Native Convention or Feudatory States.

the Orange Free State), St. Vincent, Trinidad, Turks' Islands, Straits Settlements.*

Section 4. Any other past or present colony or protectorate of Great Britain in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Section 5. Any other past or present colony or protectorate in the Western Hemisphere.

Class D.—Europe and Colonies.

Section 1. German Empire, old German States (including Bavaria and Wurtemberg), Austria, Hungary, Bosnia.

Section 2. Italy, Italian States, Switzerland (including Cantonals), Greece.

Section 3. Russia,† Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Montenegro, Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania.

Section 4. France, Holland, Luxemburg, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Turkey.

Section 5. Any group of colonies of an European State except Great Britain.

Class E.—America.

Section 1. United States of America,‡ Confederate States, Hawaiian Islands, Mexico.

Section 2. Any South American State, or group of such States.

Section 3. Any Central American State, or group of such States; any United States colony or possession, or group of such possessions.§

Class F.—Asia, Africa, etc.

Section 1. China, Japan, Persia, Siam, Egypt.

Section 2. Any other non-British country not provided for in Classes D and E or Section 1 of Class F.

* With or without Federated Malay States.

† With or without Russian Levant, but not including Russian Rural (Zemstvo) Stamps.

‡ With or without Postmasters' Stamps.

§ Panama Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Cuba, Guam, Porto Rico may be reckoned as available for inclusion in this section, but not Hawaii, which is provided for in Section 1.

Class G.—Single Issues Specialized.

Section 1. Any single issue of stamps printed from recess-plates.

Section 2. Any single issue of stamps printed direct from lithographic stone or by other kindred planographic process.

Section 3. Any single issue of stamps printed by any other process than those provided for in Sections 1 and 2.

Class H.—Local Postage Stamps.

Section 1. United States of America, Russian Zemstvo or Rural stamps.

Section 2. Local stamps of any other country, or group of countries, or group of issuing private concerns.

Class I.—General Collections.

(*In Plain or Printed Albums.*)

Section 1. Without limit as to number.

Section 2. Containing 5000 to 10,000 stamps.

Section 3. Containing not more than 5000 stamps.

Class J.—For Young Collectors.

Class K.—Postal Stationery.

Class L.—Rarities.

Section 1. Selections of 25 to 50 rare stamps (or pairs, strips or blocks counted as one) shown by collectors.

Section 2. Selections of 25 to 50 rare stamps (or pairs, strips, or blocks counted as one) shown by dealers.

Class M.—Etceteras.

Section 1. Collections of proofs and essays.

Section 2. Collections of curiosities.

Section 3. Collections of forgeries.

Section 4. Collections of objects of postal and philatelic interest.

Class N.—Philatelic Publications, etc.

Class O.—Manufacture of Postage Stamps.

(*For Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps.*)

We have now received from the Hon. Secretary the following later items of information:—

The Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., His Majesty's Postmaster-General, has kindly consented to become the Patron of the Exhibition. The Right

Hon. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, Sir Joseph Ward, Bart., Sir J. Henniker Heaton, Bart., and the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P. (of the *Daily Telegraph*), are Vice-Patrons.

Owing to the large number of notifications received from collectors abroad of their intention to *personally* visit the Exhibition, it has been deemed advisable to enlarge the scheme of entertainment. In addition to the usual attractions of the Exhibition, an interesting programme of festivities is being arranged for the entertainment of visitors.

Several modifications of the original draft of the Scheme of Competition have been adopted on the numerous suggestions received from friends of the Society.

The Championship Class * will be open to anybody, but in cases where exhibits have already gained *gold medal awards* at any international philatelic exhibition in *Great Britain* they can only be entered in the Championship Class. The three sections of Class G for "Single Issues Specialized," have been levelled up as regards the awards. A gold and a silver medal is now offered for a typographed issue (instead of a silver and two bronze medals as in the draft). This advance may be regarded as the outcome of very recent highly specialized studies of certain stamps of this class. In Class I two additional sections have been added covering General Collections of British Colonial Stamps: unused (Section 4); and used, or unused and used together (Section 5). One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal is offered in each of these two added sections.

Important announcements concerning the establishment of the Model Stamp Factory at the Exhibition will be made during August. The promoters of the Exhibition confidently anticipate that this section of the display will be of a most practical and instructive nature, and will be the means of attracting many thousands of visitors to see the latest stamp-printing processes in full operation. Visitors will have the opportunity of seeing the processes used for rapid modern stamp-printing on a gigantic scale, especially as used for the stamps of Great Britain. Such an exhibit has never been presented to the philatelic public before.

Probably the exhibition scheme which has aroused the greatest enthusiasm so far is the Contest for a Prize Design for an Improved British Stamp. From the correspondence that this competition has brought in from all parts of the world, it is expected that important and practical benefits may result from the experiment. Artists and others who desire to compete have still some weeks in which to complete their designs, and may obtain full particulars of the competition and prizes from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Owing to the long distances from which many of the visitors are coming to attend the Exhibition the invitation cards have already been prepared, and are now being circulated. Visitors from abroad are specially requested to put themselves in communication with the Central Office of the Exhibition immediately on arrival, and to notify the Hon. Secretary of their London addresses that late notices, etc., may be duly forwarded to them.

* These alterations affect Classes A G and I on preceding pages 179–180.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Aitutaki.—The ½d. Edwardian issue, chronicled on page 127, has reached us, and we find the perforation to be 14 × 15 and not 15 × 14 as given before.

Bahamas.—We have seen "Specimen" copies of seven stamps, type 7, but bearing the *large Georgian head.*

Adhesives.

½d, green, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
2½d., ultramarine, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
4d., orange, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
6d., brown ,, ,, ,,
1s., grey-black and carmine, multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
5s., dull purple and blue, multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
£1, green and black, multiple, chalky; perf. 14.

Ceylon.—Four "Specimen" stamps of the Leeward Islands type, plain tablets bearing the *small Georgian* head, are before us.

Adhesives.

3 c., green, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
6 c., scarlet ,, ,, ,,
10 c., sage-green ,, ,, ,,
15 c., bright blue ,, ,, ,,

Falkland Islands.—We have seen eight "Specimen" stamps, similar to types 6 and 7, but with a *medium-sized Georgian head* with Crown above and "Postage and Revenue" added.

Adhesives.

½d., green, multiple wmk.; perf. 14.
1d., vermilion ,, ,,
2d., purple ,, ,,
2½d., deep blue ,, ,,
6d., orange ,, ,,
1s., brown ,, ,,
3s., bronze-green ,, ,,
5s., dull lake ,, ,,

Fiji.—"Specimen" copies are before us of three stamps, types 23 and 24, but bearing the *small Georgian* head.

The 1d. and £1 have the lined tablets, type 23, and the 5s. has the plain tablet, type 24.

Adhesives.

1d., carmine, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
5s., green and red on yellow, multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
£1, purple and black on red, multiple, chalky; perf. 14.

Gambia.—We have seen "Specimen" copies of a set of sixteen stamps, types 3 and 4, but bearing the *small Georgian* head.

The values ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. have the values on lined tablets, type 3, and the remainder on white or plain tablets, type 4.

Adhesives.

Multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

½d., green.
1d., carmine.
1½d., olive; name and value in green.
2d., greyish slate.
2½d., ultramarine.
3d., purple on yellow.
4d., black on yellow; name and value in red.
5d., orange; name and value in purple.
6d., dull purple; ,, ,, bright purple.
7½d., light brown ,, ,, blue.
10d., sage-green ,, ,, carmine.
1s., black on green.
1s. 6d., violet; name and value in green.
2s., purple on blue ,, ,, bright blue.
2s. 6d., black on blue; name and value in red.
3s., yellow; name and value in green.

Gibraltar.—We have seen five "Specimen" copies of the new Georgian set in addition to the ½d. stamp chronicled on page 156.

All bear the large-sized head.

Adhesives.

1d., carmine, multiple wmk.; perf. 14.
2d., greyish slate ,, ,, ,,
2½d., ultramarine ,, ,, ,,
6d., dull purple and violet, multiple wmk; perf. 14.
1s., black on green, multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

KEDAH.—We have seen five more "Specimen" copies of the large oblong stamps chronicled on page 156.

The 30 c., 40 c., and 50 c. values show in the centre man and oxen ploughing, and the $3 and $5 native building or temple.

Adhesives.

Multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.

30 c., red, greenish black centre.
40 c., mauve ,, ,, ,,
50 c., blue, brown centre.
$3, blue on blue, black centre.
$5, carmine, black centre.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. — We have seen "Specimen" copies of four stamps, types 6 and 7, but bearing the *small Georgian* head.

The ½d. stamp has the plain tablet, type 7, the others have the lined tablet, type 6.

Adhesives.

½d., brown multiple, ordinary ; perf. 14
½d., green ,, ,, ,,
1d., scarlet ,, ,, ,,
2½d., ultramarine ,, ,, ,,

SIERRA LEONE.—We have seen a "Specimen" copy of the 1d., type 9, bearing the *small Georgian* head.

Adhesive.

1d., carmine, multiple, ordinary ; perf. 14.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—We have seen a "Specimen" copy of the 2d. value, type 2, but with the *small Georgian* head.

Adhesive.

2d., greyish slate, *small Georgian* head, multiple, ordinary ; perf. 14.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 1/- value, type 33, watermarked South Australian paper, Crown and A sideways, perf. 11½ × 12.

Adhesive.

1/-, olive-green, Crown and A sideways ; perf. 11½ × 12.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us copies of the 40 c., 50 c., and 1 fc. values of the new set, with bust of the King.

The Sunday label is retained.

Adhesives.

40 c., emerald green, no wmk., perf. 14.
50 c., grey ,, ,,
1 f., orange ,, ,,

NORWAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us copies of the old and re-drawn 15 öre stamps.

Seen side by side, the difference will at once be noticeable, the re-engraved type being superior to the old type, particularly in the spandrels.

PORTUGAL.—The ¼ c. value of the new set has reached us, and we should say the colour was greyish brown.

The S.C.F. has received the 7½ c. of this set and gives the colour as yellowish brown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE, AND ST. THOMAS AND PRINCIPE.—Full sets of the stamps chronicled on page 158 are before us, and we find the perforations of the 500 reis Mozambique stamp, to be 14 × 15 though all the other stamps are perforated 11½ × 12, like the Cape de Verde set up to 300 reis.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1912-13.
President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
C. N. BIGGS. T. WICKHAM JONES.
D. C. GRAY. F. J. PEPLOW.
T. W. HALL. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season 1911-12, being the annual general meeting, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 6th June, 1912, at 6 p.m.

The following members were in attendance : Lord Crawford, Baron Erik Leijonhufvud, Captain G. F. Napier, and Messrs. M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, G. Papier (Associate), C. R. Wickins, J. Read Burton, D. C. Gray, E. D. Bacon, Wilmot Corfield, T. Wickham Jones, and L. E. Hall.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. John Lewis Green, proposed by Mr. J. R. Burton and seconded by the Honorary Secretary, was, after ballot, duly elected a member and fellow of the Society.

The Honorary Secretary then read his report on the work of the Society and the events of the season 1911-12, and on the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, it was resolved that the report be received and adopted and published in the *London Philatelist*, and a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Tilleard for his report and services.

The President reported the receipt of the following letter in reply to the resolution passed at the last meeting :—

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
"*24th May*, 1912.

"Dear Lord Crawford,

"The King has received your letter of the 23rd May, transmitting the resolution passed at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on that afternoon thanking His Majesty for sending stamps of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for the inspection of the Society.

"The King was much pleased to hear that the condition of these specimens gave such satisfaction.

"Believe me,
"Yours very truly,
"(Sd) STAMFORDHAM.

"The Earl of Crawford,
"*President*,
"Royal Philatelic Society."

On the proposition of Lord Crawford, it was resolved that the following address be presented by the President, in the name of the Society, to His Majesty the Patron :—

"May it please Your Majesty,

"The Council and Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, now assembled at their annual general meeting, beg to tender to Your Majesty their heartfelt thanks for the continuance of the Patronage so graciously bestowed upon the Society.

"They also ask, Sire, that (although it is somewhat late) you will accept their cordial congratulations on your birthday, with their earnest hope that Your Majesty may enjoy health and happiness for long years to come.

"For the Council and Fellows, the devoted servants and subjects of Your Majesty.

"(Sd) CRAWFORD,
"*President*."

In the unavoidable absence of the Honorary Treasurer and the auditors, the accounts and balance-sheet of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1911, with the report of the auditors, were read by Mr. T. Wickham Jones. It was resolved that the accounts be received and adopted, and the cordial thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, the Honorary Treasurer, and to Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton, the Honorary Auditors, for their valuable services.

No notices of retirement having been given, and no nominations having been received, the present officers and Council were re-elected for the ensuing season.

Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr J. G. Langton having kindly consented to serve, were duly re-elected as auditors for the year.

On the conclusion of the business, the President expressed the great pleasure with which the fellows and members welcomed the return of Mr. M. P. Castle and his presence at the meeting, and congratulated him on the improvement in his health.

In response to the address referred to in the above minutes, the following reply was received by the President from the Private Secretary to the King :—

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
"*7th June*, 1912.

"Dear Lord Crawford,

"The King has received with much satisfaction the address which you as President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have forwarded to His Majesty from the Council and fellows of the Society.

"I am commanded to express His Majesty's hearty thanks for the kind congratulations which you offer him on his birthday, and for your good wishes for his future health and happiness.

"At the same time, I am to assure you of His Majesty's continued interest in all work connected with Philately, and especially in that of the Society of which he is Patron.

"Yours very truly,
"STAMFORDHAM.

"The Earl of Crawford, K.T.,
"Etc., etc., etc."

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 14 June, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red-brown, Plate 137, full corner margins, imperf., mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1848–50, 1d., red-brown, Archer roulette 12	3	0	0
Würtemberg, 1st issue, 18 k., slate-lilac, pair, and a 1 k. on entire	5	5	0
Russia, 1st issue, 20 k., wmk. fig. "2"*	2	18	0
Ditto, Wenden, 1871, 4 k., black and yellow-green*	2	0	0
Spain, 1852, 2 rls., pale red,* slight crease	9	9	0
Ceylon, 1857, ½d., lilac on bluish, imperf.,* creased	2	17	6
India, 4 a., blue and red, pair, showing blue dividing line, on entire	3	5	0
Niger Coast, 1894, "½" in blue on half 1d., vermilion, double surcharge	3	7	6
Northern Nigeria, 1st issue, 10s., green and brown	2	10	0
Orange River Colony, 1905, 4d., pair, one "IOSTAGE"	2	2	0
Transvaal, "V.R." slanting, 1d., red on orange, fine roulette, mint	5	17	6
Canada, 7½d., green*	5	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange vermilion	2	2	0
U.S.A., Periodical, 1879, $60, mint	2	10	0
Barbados, 1873, 5s., dull rose*	3	0	0
Nevis, 1883, ½d, in black on half 1d., lilac-mauve*	2	0	0
St. Vincent, 1st issue, 6d., green, imperf.	4	0	0
Ditto, 1866, 1s, slate-grey, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1869, 1s., indigo, mint	2	5	0
Trinidad, 4d., grey-lilac, imperf., block of 4, mint	4	8	0
New Zealand, Official, 5s., vermilion, strip of 4	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 20s., rose, strip of 5	10	5	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 18 and 19 June, 1912.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 6, two slightly damaged	3	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Naples, 1861, 50 gra., grey, cancellation guaranteed	2	4	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓rd gro., "Drittd,"* no margins	2	10	0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red,* thinned	5	15	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 6 r., vert. lines, retouched variety	7	0	0
India, 1882–8, 2 a., blue, double impression	3	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, close and creased	3	10	0
New Brunswick, Connell., imperf. proof, block of 6	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 8d., scarlet, block of 4, mint	4	8	0
United States, 1847, sheet of 50 of the reprints of the 10 c., black	7	15	0
Barbados, 1873, 5s., rose, mint	3	0	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., blue, early, cut into	2	12	6
Fiji Times Express, on laid batonné, 1d., 3d., 6d., 9d. and 1s., all*	5	0	0
Hawaii, 1864, 1 c., wove, raised "I" in "Inter"*	4	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake on greyish, Plate 2, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue, Plate 2, shading outside, fan	4	10	0
Ditto, 1885–98, perf 11½, 12, 10s., black overprint, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 20s., ditto, ditto	6	10	0
Tasmania, 1853, 4d., orange, pair, apparently,* one with small tear	3	3	0
Victoria, 1850, 1d., brown-red, with frame lines printed close, pair on piece	2	4	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, ½d, vermilion, with small "Protectorate" inverted, block of 9, mint	2	4	0
Collections, 6688, £55; 5234, £39; 945 (Lalliers), £33; and 6780	31	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 20 and 21 June, 1912.

Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	3	0	0
British East Africa, 1 a. on 2d., strip of 3	3	5	0
Ditto, 4 a. on 5d., pair, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, another pair, used	2	8	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., green, mint pair	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, rouletted, 6d., lilac, defective	2	2	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red,* repaired	5	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	2	4	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, intermediate	6	5	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., 6d., carmine, figure of value omitted., mint	3	15	0
Barbados, 1873, Large Star, 6d., imperf., with certificate	4	4	0
Nevis, 1883, 6d., green	3	10	0
United States, 1861, premiere gravure, 24 c.	2	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 2	3	3	0
Ditto, another, deep blue	3	0	0
New Zealand, 1871, 10 × 12½, 6d., blue,* one perf. missing	2	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red*	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bronze	2	2	0
Ditto, 1860, 6d., sage green*	3	3	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of 13 June, 1912.

Great Britain, 1847, 6d., purple, mint	4	2	6
Ditto, £5, orange, pair	5	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red-brown	1	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion	2	7	0
New Zealand, 1860, imperf., pelure, 6d., black-brown*	1	10	0

Sale of 24 June, 1912.

Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 6d., slate-lilac on blued, pair	3	7	6
Ditto, 1863–4, 4d., pale blue, pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1s., deep yellow-green, pair, and 1d., rose-red, pair, on piece	7	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1s., yellow-green, pairs, on piece, 58s., 63s., 65s., £4, and	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, pair, on piece	4	0	0

Sale of 8 July, 1912.

British East Africa, 1895, 5 as.	1	7	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d.	2	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 1d., brown-red, strip of 6, pen-marked	2	4	0
Cape, 1882–3, 5s., orange-yellow	1	4	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 2d., blue	1	2	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓rd. gro, black on green,* thinned	4	4	0
Russia, 1857, 10 k., imperf.*	1	1	0
Cyprus, 1880, 1d., red, Plate 174, mint	1	6	0
Hamburg, 1864, 9 sch., yellow	1	10	0
India, 1866, Service, 8 as.	4	4	0
New South Wales, 1853, 6d., brown, pair on entire	2	2	0
Ditto, 1854–5, 6d., grey, wmk. "8,"* part gum	2	15	0

Sale of 10 July, 1912.

Brunswick, 1861, Perces en arc, 1 sgr., black on yellow, roulettes two sides only	2	4	0
Canada, "Specimen," 12d., black, 24s. and	1	5	0
Ditto, ditto, pair	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 4	4	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 6d., slate-lilac on blued, pair	3	3	0
Ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pairs, £2 15s. od., £3, and	3	12	6
Ditto, 1863, 1d., carmine, block of 4, mint	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4, mint	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, pair, mint	3	10	0
Ceylon, 1857–9, 9d., purple-brown, thinned	3	0	0
Geneva, 1843, 5 + 5 c., pair, cut wrong way*	24	0	0
Great Britain, "I.R., OFFICIAL," 1885, £1, violet, "Specimen"	8	0	0

THE

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The New Season's Programme.



E publish in the present number the first instalments of the programmes of work of the philatelic bodies for the ensuing season, including that of the Royal Philatelic Society, and hope to see the list completed in our next issue. The task of preparing these lists is no light one, and becomes increasingly difficult with each year. The field of discovery inevitably narrows with the diffusion of philatelic study and literature, the standard of perfection as to Displays becomes higher with every year, and we regret to say that the energy and enthusiasm of the older school of collectors is not always equally observable in the case of the younger generation.

Thanks, however, to the strenuous exertions of the Hon. Secretaries and of Programme Committees of the various Societies, an excellent programme is generally provided, and the very least that the other members of the various philatelic societies can do is to testify by their regular personal attendance at the meetings their appreciation of the work so cheerfully borne by the framers of the season's philatelic transactions.

It will be seen from the programme of the Royal Society that valuable assistance is being rendered by gentlemen who are not Fellows, and we trust that the latter will not fail to testify to their appreciation of the interesting subjects foreshadowed in the last by a numerous attendance. There is nothing more discouraging to the reader of a paper than a half-filled room, and it is much to be desired, in the best interests of the Royal Philatelic Society, that there will be no such paucity of attendance.

It cannot be denied that, making every allowance for widespread distances, climatic considerations and sickness, that the average attendances at the meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society are far below what they should be, and we earnestly entreat Fellows to make some little personal sacrifice of their leisure and to testify by regular attendances their appreciation of the

Royal Philatelic Society and the work that it undertakes. The items included in the programme for this season include several of much interest, and we are confident that each session will be found to afford alike instruction, interest, and entertainment.

We may add that the Council have arranged that the evening session shall commence somewhat earlier, and will so arrange matters that the principal feature of each meeting shall have ample time allotted to it for both reading or display, and for the subsequent discussions.

Notes on Perforation.*

By (the late) GORDON SMITH and L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

Read before a Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London.



N the present day, when investigation is so unceasingly pursued into all the arts and sciences, it would be strange if the art of Philately escaped attention. Since stamp collecting, begun in the late fifties of last century, has now developed into the recognized cult of Philately, very different views are held by its exponents to those maintained by the early collectors.

As you are all aware, the postage stamp had been in daily use some fourteen years before the invention associated with the name of Archer had been so far perfected that it could be practically applied to postage stamps. Since that date the use of this method of separation has become almost universal.

We philatelists have come to look upon perforation as almost an essential part of every postage stamp of more modern date, and the study of the different methods and appliances used in producing it, as well as a correct classification of the results so produced, are now considered indispensable to the education of every collector.

But after all perforation is not an essential although important factor of the postage stamp. Design, colour, paper and method of production are in reality the only essentials, perforation and gum non-essentials. Nevertheless the proper consideration of these two last factors is often of the first importance in the correct classification and arrangement of stamps, enabling us not unfrequently to determine the correct time and place, when and where, a specimen was produced.

To enable us, therefore, to arrive at these conclusions it is necessary we should examine perforation with great precision, taking great care to avoid falling into errors of observation as well as errors of deduction from true observation.

In the early days of collectors it soon became apparent that perforations

* These notes were mislaid at the lamented death of Mr. Gordon Smith, but have been revised by Mr. Hausburg, and we think that, despite the delay, they will be found at the present day to be of interest and value to the student of perforations.—Ed.

differed considerably in character, the chief difference then observed being the number of holes or punctures which occurred within a given length.

The first person to introduce a method of measurement for this purpose was the celebrated French collector and philatelist, Dr. Legrand, who proposed that a length of two centimetres should be adopted as the standard of length, and that the number of holes occurring therein should be the notation for that particular perforation. We would refer collectors to the work of Dr. Legrand, *Manuel de l'Amateur de Timbres*, pp. 153 to 163, wherein the learned author sets out at length his reasons for adopting this measurement. At this time the French school led the world of collectors and this method, first adopted by French collectors, has now become universal wherever stamps are discussed.

This description of perforation has, however, its limitations, for although it tells us the number of holes in a length of two centimetres it tells us nothing further about their nature. This defect has long been recognized, for in the work of Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby, published on the Postage Stamps of Great Britain in 1881, in a footnote on page 69 attention is called to it, with the remark that "this is no doubt a defect in the system, and one which it is easier to point out than remedy."

Let us consider for a moment what are the characteristics of perforation which are observable besides that indicated by the use of a perforation gauge, or *odontometer*, the name given to this appliance by Dr. Legrand.

There are size of holes, shape of holes, and alignment of holes, and also a distinction of more subtle nature—cleanly or roughly punctured. As to size of holes, we already find in catalogues "large holes" or "small holes" in South Australia; as to shape, "square holes" in Queensland, "irregular" alignment as compared with "regular" in Montenegro and Bosnia. And, lastly, not only do we have "rough perf." and "clean-cut perf.," but an additional refinement to madden the beginner with "intermediate." Now beyond this *in description* I do not think it would be practicable to go, and I am sure in the interests of *all* stamp collectors it would be very undesirable. But before this can be done, it is desirable that we should obtain all the information we can concerning the nature of the machinery used in performing perforation, with special reference to the results produced.

The first machines used were those applied to the stamps of Great Britain, and consisted of an arrangement of punches plunging into wells drilled in a bed plate. The approach of the edge of the punch to the edge of the well cut a circular piece out of the paper. These punches were so arranged that each downward descent perforated a long line of holes across the sheet at the top of a row of stamps, lines of holes between each stamp in the row, as well as on the outer sides of the end stamps. This kind of perforation has of late years been designated by the term "comb," as the outline of the figure the perforation makes on the paper somewhat resembles the back of a comb with its teeth at right angles, although somewhat wide apart. The machine making this perforation is sometimes referred to as a "triple-cutter," although the earliest machine used. The simplest in form perforates a single line only and is usually called a "guillotine" or "single-line" machine.

The third kind, familiar to all who have seen the stamps of Portugal or its Colonies in complete sheets of twenty-eight, perforates the whole sheet at one blow and is now spoken of as a "harrow" machine—the simile will be at once apparent.

For some time past philatelists have been endeavouring to obtain accurate measurements of perforation in conformity with the two-centimetre scale, as considerable confusion has arisen in the proper description, brought about by collectors confining their attention to measuring single stamps and not attempting to obtain more accurate results by measuring longer lines on sheets or portions of sheets. As a consequence it has been found that the real measurements in many cases differed considerably from those usually accepted gauges which admitted a half point between two units, but no other fraction. Collectors, therefore, will not be surprised to learn that perforations described in one country as 11½, in another 11½, 12, in another 11½ to 12, and perhaps in another as simply 12 have been produced if not by the same machine, at least by machines practically identical. As a fact this perforation measures 11·8 or thereabouts, so that none of the descriptions given above are accurate.

The question naturally arises, Can this defect be overcome? We think it may to a certain extent.

It occurred to us that, as the first perforating machines were of British manufacture and nearly all the machines in early use were also, it was probable that in the specifications for the construction of these machines, the number of pins to be inserted would be stated as "so many" to the inch. We accordingly worked out the following scale:—

No. of pins to the inch gives a gauge to two centimetres:

12	9·44
13	10·23
14	11·02
15	11·81
16	12·59
17	13·38
18	14·17
19	14·95
20	15·74
21	16·53

(*To be continued.*)

British Stamps of the Reign of King Edward VII.

By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, B.A.

A Paper read by the Author before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on February 1st, 1912, and revised since.

(*Continued from page* 174.)

Fivepence, purple and blue.

I.  E LA RUE, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 14 May, 1902. Continuous purple line, blue lines broken, of very varying length.

II. De La Rue, chalky paper.

(*b*) May, 1906. As last.

(*c*) (?) Purple line broken as in (*b*) of the ½d., but with small square block at middle corners.

(*d*) 1910. Both lines continuous. This is perhaps the duty plate used for a short time in 1888.

III. Somerset House, ordinary paper.

(*e*) Aug., 1911. As (*d*). Purple dots near the right-hand corners. Cut under TG, and 11 cut under TK.

(*f*) Feb., 1912. As (*c*). 11 cut under JK and TK.

(*g*) April, 1912. As (*c*). 12 cut (under TL).

The same duty plates appear to have been used for all these issues as in the Victorian stamps. A crown was introduced into the head plate, which necessitated the octagonal frame containing the head being brought slightly lower down than in the Queen's stamps, and also the tablets containing the value, so that the blue lines above the panes come right on the purple ones, while below the panes there is a space of a sixteenth of an inch between the lines.

Sixpence, purple.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 1 Jan., 1902. Continuous line, cut under TA. Patterns in space, and dot in centre of left margin. Variety: on slightly rep paper.

II. De La Rue, chalky paper.

(*b*) Oct., 1905. As last, with and without cut under TA.

(*c*) (?) Line broken as in (*b*) of the ½d. Cut under TB.

III. Somerset House, ordinary paper.

(*d*) Nov., 1911. As (*c*). There have been four shades at least, the first being very bright. They exist with and without dots in the centre of side margin, but all have dots at the right side above and below the corner stamps, which vary slightly in size and position. Those that come in the central space appear to be in the centre of a white disc, as the patterns have pieces scooped out of them. There are two plates; in one the dots come between the two last patterns, in the other they are farther to the right, and only the last pattern is mutilated. Both have the 11 cut under TK, the first having a single cut under TA, the other under TB and TD.

(*e*) March, 1912. As last, but 12 cut (under JL and TL). Also cut under TA. These cuts are thinner than before.

(*f*) June, 1912. Both 11 and 12 cuts. Perhaps printed before (*e*).

(*g*) July, 1912. Continuous line with 12 cut.

Sevenpence, grey.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

4 May, 1910. Thin broken lines and patterns.

II. Somerset House.

August, 1912. As last, but coarsely printed. Cut under TB, and 12 cut under TL.

Ninepence, purple and blue. Sheets of 160, in eight panes of 20.

These stamps are printed on special paper. The lower half of the sheet is shown in Diagram R of Wright and Creeke's "British Isles," the upper half being similar. The sheets are always divided in halves by a clean cut before being issued, but the central stamps can be distinguished from the bottom ones by the size of the crosses watermarked in the side margins, which are about 16 mm. high in the centre, and only about 10 mm. high at the corners. This rule must also be observed in dealing with the 10d. and 1s. values, printed on the ordinary crown paper, which are also cut up before distribution.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper; continuous lines. Patterns of alternate colours.

(*a*) 7 April, 1902. Break in purple line over AA.

II. De La Rue, chalky paper.

(*b*) June, 1905. As last. There is a break over AA in one plate, and AB in another.

III. Somerset House, ordinary paper.

(*c*) July, 1911. As (*b*). There is a break under HB and PB, and the 11 cut under HI and PI. The July issue was in a reddish purple (or mauve), and rather pale shade of

blue; in October the purple was dark and the blue bright; in a third batch both colours were pale.

(*d*) Nov., 1911. As (*c*), but two purple dots instead of 11 cuts.

(*e*) March, 1912. As (*c*), but 12 cut instead of 11 cut (under P J. H J not seen). Very dark purple and pale blue. I have this printing with a break over I B in the purple line; also a pair with a fine cut in the blue line over A I, and a white dot over A J.

Tenpence, purple and red. Sheets of 192, in four panes of 48.

The arrangement of the sheet in this value is also peculiar. First there is a pane of four horizontal rows of stamps; then patterns of alternate colours, on paper watermarked with crowns; then a pane of stamps; then a blank space, below which the whole is repeated. The centre ornaments at the top and bottom of the sheet are also unique, in that they are bi-coloured.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 3 July, 1902. Continuous lines; a break under O A (1st stamp in lowest row).

II. De La Rue, chalky paper.

(*b*) Sept., 1905. As last.

III. Somerset House, ordinary paper.

(*c*) Oct., 1911. As last. Red dots at right side. In addition to the break under O A, there is a single cut under O H, and 11 cuts under the second and fourth panes.

(*d*) 1912. As last, but 12 cuts instead of 11 cuts.

One shilling, green and red.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 24 Mar., 1902. Both lines continuous except at corners, where they are broken. At the side of stamps A A, B A, C A, the green line is broken opposite each, with other occasional breaks. Both lines are cut under T A.

II. De La Rue, chalky paper.

(*b*) Sept., 1905. As (*a*).

(*c*) (?) Red line not broken at corners, or under T A.

III. Somerset House, ordinary paper.

(*d*) July, 1911. As (*c*); very dark green and scarlet, coarsely printed. The lines of shading are often blind, particularly those over T A G of "Postage." The green line has the old cut under T A, and another under T F.

(*e*) 1911. As last, but 11 cut to both panes.

(*f*) Oct., 1911. Green paler, red dots at right side. All cuts as last.

(*g*) April, 1912. The red is now carmine. 12 cut under T L.

Two shillings and sixpence, purple. Sheets of 112 in two panes of 56. Wmk. Anchor. Continuous lines, and patterns between the panes.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 5 April, 1902. Medium shade.

II. De La Rue, chalky paper.

(*b*) Oct., 1905. Pale and dark.

III. Somerset House, ordinary paper.

(*c*) Oct., 1911. Dots in margin to right. 11 cuts under last stamp but one in both panes (shades).

(*d*) 1912. 12 cut, both panes.

Five shillings, carmine. Arrangement, etc., as 2s. 6d.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 5 April, 1902. Pale and dark.

II. Somerset House, ordinary paper.

(*b*) Feb., 1912. Dots and 11 cut (both panes).

Ten shillings, blue. Arrangement, etc., as 2s. 6d.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 5 April, 1902. Shades.

II. Somerset House, ordinary paper.

(*b*) Jan., 1912. 11 cuts to both panes, under spaces between the last two stamps.

(*c*) July, 1912. With 12 cuts.

One pound, green. Sheets of 80 in two panes of 40. Patterns in space. Wmk. three Crowns.

I. De La Rue, ordinary paper.

(*a*) 16 June, 1902.

II. Somerset House, ordinary paper.

(*b*) Sept., 1911. Darker shade. 11 cuts under the last stamp in both panes.

(*c*) April, 1912. Dot instead of 11 cut.

With regard to official stamps there are the following additions :—

ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL. 1½d., both types.

ARMY OFFICIAL. 1d., error OFFICIAL.

Do. 6d., second type, Sept., 1903.

I.R. OFFICIAL. 6d., May, 1904. This was not regularly issued, but one or two were used on the 14th, two days after all official stamps were supposed to be withdrawn.

Post Cards.

The ½d. printed by Messrs. De La Rue fall under three heads, as follows:

(*a*) Jan., 1902. Blue-green.
(*b*) Dec., 1904. Yellow-green.
(*c*) March, 1908. Instructions as to address omitted.

The above varieties exist in both sizes, single and reply.

In 1911 and the early part of 1912 the King Edward post cards and wrappers were printed by Messrs. McCorquodale and Co. They are so similar to the De La Rue issues that it is often difficult to distinguish them. At the time of purchase from the post office, however, the source was unmistakable, owing to the difference in the bands surrounding the packets, which are ornamented with quite a different pattern. In 1908 the 1d. cards were issued without the instructions, both single and reply. As far as I know, only the single ones have been printed by McCorquodale, my specimen being on a rather whiter card.

Letter Cards.

In April, 1911, these were issued printed by the new contractors, on the usual blue, differing slightly in shade. The perforation of my copy resembles the preceding issue in not going to the edge of the card, but has smaller holes.

In July, 1911, the colour of the card was changed to white, and the imprint to vermilion. The perforation is of the old style, the vertical rows of holes going out to the edge. It is found with large and small holes.

Newspaper Wrappers.

In December, 1904, the colour of the ½d. was changed to yellow-green (shades). Both the ½d. and 1d. have been printed by McCorquodale, the shade being lighter in each case.

Stamped Stationery.

The dies known are as follow:

½d., 7 to 30, 43 to 76, "B.R."	3d., 1, 2.
1d., 7 to 30, 43 to 88, "B.R."	4d., 1.
1½d., 1, 2.	6d., 1 to 13, 15, 17.
2d., 1, 2.	10d., 1.
2½d., 3.	1s., 1.

3d. Registration, 1 to 18.

There are three main varieties of the registration envelopes, existing in all five sizes, as follow:

(*a*) 1902. R in oval.
(*b*) 1907. Space for label.
(*c*) 1909. "Inland" omitted before "Registration" on the back.

NOTE.—Letter C was omitted by mistake from the first issue of the halfpenny.

Royal Philatelic Society, London.

MEETINGS AND LIST OF PAPERS AND DISPLAYS ARRANGED FOR THE SEASON 1912-13.

1912. Thursdays.	Subject.	
Oct. 24.	Display of a collection of Proof sheets of United States Stamps with a Paper thereon by Mr. E. D. Bacon .	The Earl of Crawford, K.T., (*President*)
Nov. 7.	Paper on the Stamps of Brazil, with Display	Mr. C. Lathrop Pack.
Nov. 21.	Paper on "The application of the Microscope in Philately," illustrated by Lantern Slides	Mr. W. Harold S. Cheavin, F.R.M.S.
Dec. 5.	Paper on the Stamps of the Roman States, with Display . . .	Mr. L. W. Fulcher.
Dec. 19.	Notes on the arrangement of the Pence Issues of Ceylon, with Display .	Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P. (*Vice-President*)
1913. Jan. 2.	Paper on the Stamps of Japan, with Display	Mr. F. J. Peplow.
Jan. 16.	Display of "A General Collection," with Notes	Mr. W. Corfield.
Feb. 6.	Paper on "Surface Printing from Steel Plates," with Display . . .	Mr. J. Dunbar Heath.
Feb. 20.	Display by members of one or more specimens on Entires or of pairs or blocks. Members are requested to limit the Display to twelve exhibits and to give a succinct description of each specimen	
Mar. 6.*	Display, with Notes	Mr. J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.
April 3.	Display of the Stamps of Brazil .	Capt. G. F. Napier.
April 17.	Display of the Stamps of New South Wales	Mr. H. J. Duveen.
May 1.	Paper on the Stamps of South Australia, with Display	Mr. R. B. Yardley.
May 15.	Display by members of one Issue of any country	
June 5.	Annual General Meeting . . .	

All the meetings will be held at 4 Southampton Row. Meetings will commence punctually at 5.45 p.m.

Owing to Easter Holidays no meeting will be held on March 20.

L. L. R. Hausburg
(*Hon. Sec. Programme Committee*).

* The nature of the Display will be announced at a later date.

Occasional Notes.

THE EDITOR'S CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MR. M. P. CASTLE will be much obliged if his friends and correspondents will accept this notice, that after September 1st next his future and only address will be—

Oak Hill House,
Sevenoaks, Kent.

THE POST-PAID PLATES OF MAURITIUS.

IT appears that a paragraph has appeared in certain organs of the German daily press regarding these plates which is entirely incorrect and misleading. Under the title "Good Fortune for Stamp Collectors," this notice states that the plates of these two stamps having come into the possession of a prominent philatelic society in London, that body had proceeded to reprint the stamps from the original plates, that these "reprints" would amply serve the requirements of the average collector, for whom, on account of their value, original specimens were unattainable, and that these impressions, if not actually original, were printed from the actual plates, and might be considered as "semi-original"!

Despite the obvious absurdity of this latter hermaphrodite expression, and, in fact, of the whole paragraph, we are none the less indebted to our esteemed contemporary, the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, from whose August issue we cull the information, as also for its prompt refutation of the alleged facts contained in the German papers.

The full record of this interesting transaction will be found in the July number of the *London Philatelist* for last year, where it will be seen that His Majesty the King, in making this valuable and interesting gift to the Royal Philatelic Society, commanded that the two plates should be immediately defaced. This was of course done, and the only use to which the plates have been put was to strike off a few impressions in black (which, of course, show the vertical defacing lines) for the use of the donor and for the purposes of the Royal Society's collection.

In these days of Press agencies it is as well to immediately controvert any "libels," and this is clearly one, reflecting alike upon the reputation of this fine old issue and upon the possessors of the original plates.

MEETING OF EXCHANGE CLUB SECRETARIES.

WE have received the following intimation from Mr. F. H. Vallancey (89 Farringdon Street, E.C.).

"An important meeting of Stamp Exchange Club secretaries will take place in London, on Saturday, September 7th, at a time and place which will be notified to those who say they are willing to attend.

"All secretaries and others who have not already done so are asked to immediately send their views on the possibilities of such a Protection Society as will keep Exchange Clubs clear of undesirable members.

"Suggestions as to subscription and methods of working such a society will be much appreciated. Membership of the Society should place the hall mark of respectability on those clubs which co-operate and thereby guarantee

the straightforwardness of their members and render doubtful the status of those who do not join.

"The proposed society will represent Exchange Clubs at the next Congress, provided there is a good support.

"There are some excellent schemes now in hand, and these and all others will be thoroughly examined at the meeting which I have been asked to convene as Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*"

THE AUSTRIAN ISSUE OF 1867.

It is always with an especial pleasure that we note any discovery in the ranks of the commoner varieties, as the field of investigation therein is open alike to the millionaire and the collector with the slenderest purse. We read, therefore, with gratification the announcement of the finding of a fresh type variety in one of the commonest stamps of Europe, e.g. the 5 kr. of the 1867 issue of Austria. This discovery has been made by Herr Josef Salzik, of Vienna, and is described in an interesting article in the August number of the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*. The varieties of this stamp hitherto catalogued are as follows, the differences denoting the several plates being in the ornamentation in the lower right angle.

A. *Whiskers and hair coarse.*

Plate I.—Ornament to left of lowest curve short.

Plate II.—Ornament follows the inside of curve.

B. *Whiskers and hair fine.*

Plate III.—Similar to Plate II, but the ornament in curve is extended.

Plate IV.—The ornament in curve is slightly more extended than Plate III, and is clearly defined and separated from adjacent curve.

Herr Salzik's discovery consists of Plate I, but with the head of Plates III and IV with the fine whiskers and hair, and he attributes it to a temporary expedient "during the period of transition in 1875." Two specimens have been found, one of which is illustrated by our contemporary, and in every way confirms the remarks of Herr Salzik.

The variations of colour and impression of this issue have always been patent to the reflective collector, who will now find an additional incentive to the study of these stamps.

FORGERIES OF THE CURRENT FRENCH STAMPS.

Once again, according to the *Collectionneur*, there has been a recrudescence of imitations of the current (Sémeuse) type of the French stamps, numerous specimens of the 10 c. and 15 c. having been discovered in several large business houses. A search was instituted in the suspected quarter, but no manufacturing apparatus was discovered, and it is believed that these forgeries are made abroad. Our contemporary shares the view already expressed in these columns, that despite the gracefulness of the design the *Sémeuse* type is too facile of imitation for the current issues of our friends across the Channel.

We are glad to learn that a successful prosecution has been instituted against an individual who had sold forged stamps to the Vice-President of the syndicate of French stamp dealers, resulting in an imprisonment of fifteen

days and a fine of 150 francs. It appears that these forgeries, like so many others, are manufactured in Italy and thence despatched to Marseilles for distribution in France. Among the forgeries in the present case were specimens of Bavaria (1 kr., black), Levant (the large square stamps), Zululand, Hamburg, Tuscany, and United States.

MEXICO: EAGLES AND MAXIMILIANS (FROM MAY, 1864, TO AUGUST, 1867).

BY MESSRS. S. CHAPMAN AND W. T. WILSON.

WE have pleasure in making the following announcement of the authors of this interesting work:—

Apart from historical associations, these stamps possess peculiar interest for the student in consequence of the elaborate system of accounting. Aided by the invaluable authority and assistance of the Mexican Government, Mr. S. Chapman has been permitted to examine the accounts of this period, and in searching for information has journeyed from Saltillo and Monterey in the north to Caxaca in the south, and from Lagos and Morelia in the west to Jalapa and Vera Cruz in the east.

Very valuable lists of consignment and sub-consignment numbers, considering the amount of information then available, have been published in England, the United States, and Germany, and having had through his hands most of the finest collections of these stamps (including De Coppet, Williams, etc. etc.), Mr. W. T. Wilson has taken notes at every opportunity for many years past, and these lists and notes have been used to supplement the information obtained from official records, Mr. Chapman's own collection, and the collections of several leading philatelists who have lent Mr. Chapman their stamps and furnished him with many valuable notes. This kindly help is indicated in the book by initials to identify the owners of the stamps recorded. Messrs. Chapman and Wilson have decided to co-operate and publish the information they have so far secured—mainly in the form of lists of consignment and sub-consignment numbers, with numerous notes thereon, prefaced by a photographic reproduction of the official circular giving instructions in regard to the system of accounting, together with an English translation.

In addition to the bare lists of numbers, information will be given as to the values supplied with each consignment in all cases where the records have, so far, been found. To facilitate the reading of cancellations, a list of minor offices under control of each principal as at 30th September, 1875, will be given. It has not been practicable to form a complete list of such offices for the period 1864–7, but various places included in official lists during and before this period have been added to the foregoing, and it will be found that the lists of names now given will be of material help. A map, in sections, will also be included, by kind permission of the proprietors of the Mexican Year Book, and the "de luxe" copies will have an additional set of consignment and sub-consignment numbers printed on loose sheets on one side only.

The work will be well and clearly printed on excellent paper with broad margins, so that additional information may be added from time to time.

The ordinary copies will be supplied in a strong cover and enclosed in a box, with the plates and map loose.

With the exception of those required by English law, copies for the Mexican Government, and for the authors, there will be no free copies, nor will the book be placed on sale with the trade. It will be supplied exclusively to subscribers, each copy being numbered aud signed by the authors.

There will be printed ten only De Luxe copies, and as many of the general edition (after providing for the free copies required by English Law, copies for the Mexican Government, and for the authors) as may be subscribed for, after which the type will be distributed and no more copies can be supplied. The subscription list will close in London on 30th November, 1912.

The prices will be: For the De Luxe copies, £2 10s. each, and for the Regular Edition, £1 15s. each.

It is obvious that much of the information in the book would be of great assistance in the manufacture of forgeries, and it is therefore hoped that every subscriber, in his own interest and in the interests of philatelists generally, will refrain from lending his copy to any one where there is the least risk of some unscrupulous third person taking advantage of it.

The authors have given a very great amount of time and study and have expended a considerable sum of money over a period of many years, but they present the result of their work to philatelists without seeking any monetary recompense. The subscription to this work represents only the actual cost of production.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have kindly agreed to act as publishers without making any charge, and the application form should be posted direct to them. Additional forms will be sent on request on receipt of names and addresses.

JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, OCTOBER 14–19, 1912.

WE have received the following notification from the Hon. Sec. :—

The heavy amount of correspondence involved in the preparations for the forthcoming Exhibition leads me to court your assistance in notifying the public of the exact state of our printed matter, so that applicants will know what to ask for.

We have ready for posting :—

The General Prospectus.
Tickets.
Book of Tickets (for colleges, societies, etc.).
Entry forms for Exhibitors.
The Prospectus in German.
The Prospectus in Swedish.
Conditions of the Art Contest.
The J. P. S., Past, Present, and Future.
Circular to the Trade (*re* Stalls).
Lithographed Plan (for dealers).
Model Stamp Factory Posters.
General Posters.

There will be issued in September a new edition of the General Prospectus, and notice of Advertisement Rates in the Exhibition Catalogue. Any of the above may be had free of charge on application to me at this office, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

H. F. JOHNSON,
Hon. Exhibition Secretary.

We are also enabled to give further particulars as to the arrangements as follows :—

The plan of the Exhibition has been prepared by one of the members of the Executive Committee, Mr. J. C. S. Mummery, A.R.I.B.A.

The long tables in the large hall represent the general arrangement of the exhibits, which will be shown in glass-covered frames, arranged triangle fashion. Ample space is allowed between the exhibits, and the central gangways are approximately 10 feet wide. This spacious setting out of the exhibits will, it is believed, minimise the tendency to overcrowding, which was a feature of the last exhibition of this Society.

The annexe on the left of the hall is to be devoted to exhibits connected with the manufacture of postage stamps, and it is hoped to show here all stages in the chief methods of printing and perforating stamps, together with paper-making.

The annexe on the right will be turned into a comfortable refreshment lounge. Both annexes open directly into the large hall. An orchestra will be in attendance each day, and will play in the balcony over the entrance from Bell Street.

On the first floor the Exhibition will be continued in the Lecture Room, but the centre of the floor here will be kept clear for lectures and an auction sale.

The Exhibition Room, next to the Lecture Room, will be devoted to a display which will undoubtedly attract widespread public attention. Here will be shown a selection of the designs for a new British postage stamp, of which it is anticipated many will be submitted by artists and philatelists in the popular competition instituted by the Executive.

The Committee Room will be used by the Executive, Officials, and Judges.

The dealers' stalls (instead of being located in the annexe) will be distributed round the main hall of the Exhibition, and by virtue of the novel arrangements of the "avenues" of exhibits, visitors will be constantly in view of the stalls, and will readily see special displays set out by the trade as they pass up and down the exhibits. Among the Technical and Trade Exhibitors to whom space has already been allotted are :—

Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Limited, of Broken Wharf and Birchin Lane, London ; Messrs. Grover and Co., Limited, of Wharf Road, London, N. ; Mr. David Field, of 4 and 5 The Royal Arcade, Bond Street, London, W. ; Mr. W. S. Lincoln, of 2 Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. ; Messrs. Charles Nissen and Co., of 63 High Holborn, London, W.C. ; Mr. W. T. Wilson, of 18 Livingstone Road, Handsworth, Birmingham ; Messrs. Lewis May and Co., of 15 King William Street, Strand, London, W.C. ; Mr. Oswald Marsh, of 18 Hamlet Road, Norwood, London, S.E. ; Messrs. Bridger and Kay, of 71 Fleet Street, London, E.C. ; Mr. W. H. Peckitt, of 47 Strand, London, W.C.

The following "Latest Notes and News" have also been forwarded to us by the Hon. Secretary :—

The only change in the Scheme of Competition since the publication of the Prospectus on August 1st concerns Class K, in which the scope of Section 1 has been broadened to include collections of entires or *cut-squares*

of any country except Great Britain. No provision was made in the original scheme for such collections of other than European states. The revised scheme for this class is as follows :—

CLASS K. POSTAL STATIONERY.

(*Exhibits in this class may be shown as "entires" or "cut-squares."*)

Section I.—Collections of impressed postal stationery (post-cards, wrappers, envelopes, etc.) of any country (except Great Britain) or of any group of colonies of a country.

Section II.—General collections of impressed postal stationery.

The awards remain as announced, though it will be at the discretion of the judges to increase these in the event of the alteration to Section I considerably increasing the number of competing exhibits.

The following comparative figures have been drawn up to show the enormous advance in space to be occupied by the "Jubilee International" over the former successful shows conducted by the juniors. The figures concern floor space, and not the area of the glass frames :—

DATE.	EXHIBITION.	AREA.
1905.	British . . .	1,564 square feet.
1908.	Imperial . . .	9,000 „ „
1909.	Golden West . . .	2,588 „ „
1912.	*Jubilee International* . .	*17,920* „ „

The approximate area available for exhibits entered in competition for the various awards is 12,000 square feet, which amount will probably be fully taken up. At present, applications for space are being received in considerable numbers, and the requirements vary from a minimum 10 feet to 400 square feet per entry.

The planning of the Exhibition has been carried out with a view to enabling every visitor to see the show in comfort. The gangways are all wide and short, and the central intersecting cross roads are ten feet wide. The visitor who sets out to walk from the first exhibit to the last, without a visit to the Club Room, will, when finished, have covered a distance of three-quarters of a mile. So it will be seen that with a bountiful provision of space for visitors and with so much to see it should be well worth every visitor's while to pay several visits to the Exhibition.

The greatest interest is being taken in the Exhibition abroad, and the international element is expected to be strong both in the competition and in the concourse of visitors. Mr. John Wulff, the Vice-President of the Sveriges Filatelist-Förenings, Stockholm, hopes to be present, and Mr. Nils Strandell, B.A., the editor of the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift* is also expected. M. Albert Coyette, of the Société Français de Timbrologie, Paris, and Baron A. de Reuterskiold, of Lausanne, are among those whose attendance is probable. From the United States, Mr. A. W. Batchelder, of Boston, Mass., Mr. Eugene Klein, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Percy McGraw Mann, the editor of the *Philadelphia Stamp News*, are journeying to the Exhibition.

Exhibits are already entered or promised from Germany and the United States in good numbers. It is expected that the number of entries from America will greatly exceed those at any previous international exhibition

in Europe. A collection has been entered already from a philatelist in Bangkok, Siam.

The Model Stamp Factory.

The arrangements for this novel feature of the Exhibition are now completed. The complete scheme of this interesting side-show will enable visitors to study the processes involved in stamp-manufacture on a scale unprecedented at philatelic exhibitions.

The display includes :—(1) Paper-making by hand. (2) Paper-making by machinery.

This most interesting and important display is being arranged by Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co., of Campbell Works, Stoke Newington.

(3) Stamp-printing. The stamp-presses will be installed and operated by the celebrated stamp-printing firm of Waterlow Brothers & Layton, Limited, of Birchin Lane and Broken Wharf, London.

Messrs. Waterlow Brothers are also arranging to show many items of curious and rare interest relating to stamp-manufacture, and as during their firm's long record they have produced stamps by lithography, recess-plate printing and typography, their display is certain to be of the greatest interest to every stamp collector.

(4) Perforating the Stamps. Two perforating machines are being installed by Messrs. Grover & Co., of the Britannia Engineering Works, Wharf Road, N. The larger of the two machines is exactly the same as in use at the Somerset House, Hayes and Broken Wharf stamp-factories, and it will be provided with a George V punch box perforating 15 by 14 in a comb corresponding to the long way of the sheet of 240 stamps.

It will be seen from the foregoing brief description of the arrangements for the Model Stamp Factory that the Executive Committee of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition have prepared and completed a wonderful working display of stamp-printing on a scale never before attempted.

Reviews.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE, PART I.*

By M. P. CASTLE.†



THE publication of Part I. of these well-known Catalogues appears this year in the correct order of precedence, i.e. before Part II, while the interval elapsing since its last issue is much shorter than usual, arising from the enhanced demand which resulted in the stock being sold out as early as May last. It is stated that Part II will also be issued in September, so that both sections will be available for collectors at the commencement of the new season.

As was to be expected from the fact of the last edition having only preceded the present one by a few months, the alterations are of comparatively little importance. The most striking feature is that the British stamps

* Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of the British Empire, 1912–13, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

† The reviews in this journal have for some considerable period been the work of various writers, and it has hence been considered advisable to place each article under the signature of the respective author. As the writers are men of wide philatelic experience the critiques will thus carry greater weight and at the same time will probably induce a greater freedom of opinion and criticism.—Ed.

of King Edward VII have received careful attention and have been listed on philatelic lines. The Harrison, De la Rue, and Somerset House printings are now all separated, although they are not divided into the ordinary and chalk-surfaced papers. These with the Georgian issues constitute quite a formidable list, and judging by the prices affixed to some of the varieties the collector of Great Britain stamps "up to date" will find his patience and his purse alike put to the test. In various other Colonies minor alterations have been effected, and the new issues have been amalgamated right up to date. So unimportant, however, is the new matter that the number or pages remains practically as in the last edition.

The principal point of interest in the present Catalogue will therefore be found in that of the prices. It is stated in the preface that "generally the stamps of the British Colonials are getting scarcer"—an obvious truism somewhat discounted by the succeeding statement that "the greatest advances in this Catalogue are in stamps issued about 1880 and 1900." This is somewhat vague, the two dates being twenty years apart, nor should I have thought that the issues of the latter period were yet ripe for advancement. It is very difficult within a few years of the issue of any stamp to assign its true value, and every year sees this difficulty accentuated. In olden days relatively few stamps, especially of the higher values, were imported, and these practically only by a very few of the then leading dealers, hence within a reasonable period after the supersession of an issue a fairly accurate value could be determined. Even on the exhaustion of the stocks available in those days, however, remainders might occasionally be found in Colonial Post Office or Departmental Offices, or a collector might unload an unsuspected accumulation so that it might reasonably be a few years before prices could settle down.

During the last quarter of a century—and every year sees these conditions developing—the circumstances have entirely altered, and at the present time the quantities of new issues imported, or retained in the Colonies for future transactions, are frequently so great that a new issue cannot be safely and permanently approved until it has attained its majority. I am well aware that if collectors or speculators refused to buy until a stamp was twenty years old that it would spell ruin to the modern stamps, nor do I counsel it. I only wish to sound a word of warning to those who rush in where dealers fear to tread. The purchase of recent issues, except in the most limited form for the exigencies of either a simplified or specialized collection, must inevitably partake of the nature of speculation. As on the Stock Exchange, this form of "investment" generally means success—for the limited inner circle which has knowledge and the reverse for the far greater number of the outside public.

I do not, therefore, agree with many of the suddenly raised prices of the later and latest issues of British Colonials, and I am confident that the only way to properly appraise these is (with a few exceptions) by a slow, steady, and regular rise that should not be practically felt until several years have elapsed from the dates of issue.

As regards the old issues of the British Colonies the Catalogue "stands where it did," and where it has for a number of years! The question of

the prices of the old issues was fully commented on in the *London Philatelist* quite recently (see December number of last year), and I can only emphasise the remarks then made by stating that, in my judgment, very many of the quotations for the old issues require alteration. In most cases it is only the one, or perhaps two, commoner values of an old issue that have been gradually raised in value, while their immeasurably scarcer companions have remained for years at the same price. The result of this raising the values of the relatively commoner varieties of the old issues and of the more recent issues (as previously mentioned) without any corresponding increase in the old issues, is essentially unfair and unjustly depreciatory as regards the latter.*

It is common knowledge that the old issues of the Colonies are—in the condition that modern Philately requires—a very rapidly diminishing quantity. This is amply endorsed by the auction sales and by the dealers' stocks. The publishers themselves state that "it is with the greatest difficulty that they can fill up gaps in their stock," and I can from my own experience confirm this testimony, and can bear out the fact that the dealers' stock-books, in a vast number of instances, do not display a lavish quantity of *fine* copies of the old issues at the catalogue quotations. I do not advocate any sweeping changes, but notably in the case of this class of philatelic debenture stock, I advocate the steadiness and slow but sure appreciation that first-class stock always preserves as its characteristics.

One has only to look back at the pages of the Catalogues and compare the fluctuation of prices during the past twelve or fifteen years to see at a glance that many of the alterations of price have been arbitrary and unjustifiable. All the older grade of stamps have passed the twenty years' Rubicon of solidarity and there is not, nor has been, any occasion for violent fluctuations.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogues have a world-wide and well-earned reputation, but it is incumbent on them not to live on their reputation as regards the Catalogues, and I do not hesitate to say, as one of the oldest clients and wellwishers of the firm, that, in their own interests, the time has come when a careful revision of the British Section is absolutely called for if they wish the Catalogue to maintain its prestige.

Independently of the pricing, there are many anomalies that call for redress—some minor varieties being excluded while similar ones in other countries are included—there are a number of stamps that should be eliminated—there are many lists that require simplifying, and beyond all, the urgent need for characterization of the minor varieties in dropped type is apparent to everyone. I can but hope that in the near future, with the help of a skilled compiler, that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons will prepare a revised Edition, which will restore to their Catalogue of the British Empire, the prestige and authority that, by universal consent, has always been maintained until the recent editions.

* I have read many much more forcible criticisms than mine in important philatelic journals, English, Continental, Australian and American, as regards the neglect of the British Colonial issues.—M. P. C.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Barbados.—Messrs. Bright and Son and Whitfield King and Co. have sent us copies of the new Georgian ¼d. and ½d. stamps.

The King's Head with crown above appears in an oval at left in the top half of the stamp, with value in figures on solid ground on a shield beneath.

Britannia and sea-horses with palm-tree are shown on the right half of the stamps and "Barbados" at foot.

Adhesives.

¼d., brown; multiple; ordinary; perf. 14.
½d., green ,, ,, ,,

Gibraltar.—To the new Georgian set, large head, chronicled on pages 156 and 182 we have now to add the 2s., 4s., 8s. and £1 values.

Adhesives.

2s., purple and bright blue on blue; multiple, chalky.
4s., black and carmine; multiple, chalky.
8s., purple and green ,, ,,
£1, deep purple and black on red ,, ,,

India.—We have seen two more values of the Georgian set: 8 annas, with "India Postage" in a straight label at top, value "eight 8 AS annas" at bottom; 12 annas, with "India Postage" in curved label at top, twelve annas in words and figures (as in the 8 annas) at bottom.

Same head in oval as those already issued.

Adhesives.

8 annas, bright mauve.
12 annas, reddish purple.

Mauritius.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on continental authority, chronicles the 6 c. value of the Georgian set.

Adhesive.

6 c., rose.

Morocco Agencies.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the ½d. Georgian issue of Great Britain, has been surcharged 5 centimos for use here.

Adhesive.

5 centimos on ½d. green, Georgian type.

Papua.—The 1s. value in single colour has been received by the *Australian Stamp Journal.*

Adhesive.

1s., pale lemon-yellow, Crown and A (S A type); perf. 12½.

Victoria.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and Bright and Son, we have received copies of the 2d. stamp surcharged in small sans-serif type "one penny" in red.

Provisional.

One penny in red on 2d., mauve; type 66.

Western Australia.—It would appear from the *Australian Philatelist* that the current 4d. stamp has appeared, perf. 11.

Adhesive.

4d., yellow-brown (?); perf. 11.

EUROPE.

Bulgaria.—As we go to press, we have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson a very handsome set of three new stamps.

They are of large size and bear a very fine portrait of King Ferdinand in a circle surrounded by native inscriptions. Value in figures at left and ST. at right, at foot, both in circles on solid ground. The dates 1887–1912 are shown in a white band at foot.

Adhesives.

5 st., sage-green; no wmk.; perf. 12½.
10 st., plum ,, ,,
25 st., slate-blue ,, ,,

Denmark.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 5 and 20 öre stamps of type 15, figures of value in oval, on white ground, instead of Head of King Frederick.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News states that a 10 öre of similar type will appear as soon as the present 10 öre stamps are exhausted.

Adhesives.

5 öre, deep green; wmk. crown; perf. 13.
20 öre, blue ,, ,,

PORTUGAL.—According to the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, the 1½ c., 2 c., 8 c., 10 c., and 30 c. of the new type have been put into circulation.

Adhesives.

1½ c., chocolate.
2 c., carmine-red.
8 c., slate.
10 c., brown-orange.
30 c., brown and pink.
Chalky paper; perf. 15 × 14½.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us two "Transacciones" stamps overprinted "Correos 1912"

Adhesives.

2 c., green, overprinted "Correos 1912" in black.
5 c., orange ,, ,, in red.

ECUADOR.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a large Consular stamp of 2 sucres surcharged

"POSTAL
DOS
CENTS."

in black and used on entire.

Mekeel's Weekly lists the 1 sucre also with the overprint

"POSTAL
UN.
CENT"

in black.

Provisionals.

Un cent on 1 s., green Consular stamp.
Dos cents on 2 s., carmine ,, ,,

HAYTI.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the first of the new stamps for this country has been seen.

The design consists of a fine portrait of the (late) President C. Leconte.

The stamp is rather large and bears the name of the makers, "American Bank Note Co.," below.

Adhesive.

5 centimes de piastre, blue.

VENEZUELA.—According to the *Monthly Journal* the new Official issue is similar in type to that just superseded, except that there are now no stars over the arms, and the white horse faces to the left instead of to the right.

Officials.

5 c., black and pale green.
10 c. ,, red.
25 c. ,, blue.
50 c. ,, violet.
1 b. ,, yellow.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ANGOLA.—*Smith's Monthly*, on continental authority, reports that the 15 r. overprinted "Republica," as been surcharged "10 reis."

Provisional.

10 reis on 15 r., green.

CHINA.—From Mr. W. S. Lincoln we have received the 3 c. stamp of a set with, it is stated, a new overprint which were locally struck by the Postal Authorities at Nwang-do, a town about three miles from Nwang-tu.

The overprints were made in two colours, red and black, we are told, the latter of which are said to be extremely rare, as they were only done in very small quantities, not more than 5 per cent of the total issue.

The Chinese characters are much larger than the ordinary issue, and the overprint is diagonal.

The following quantities are given by Mr. Lincoln's correspondent of the complete set, which is only ½ c. to 7 c., as follows:

½ c., 1570 stamps.
1 c., 1750 ,,
2 c., 1520 ,,
3 c., 1725 ,,
4 c., 1510 ,,
5 c., 1200 ,,
7 c., 320 ,,

FRENCH COLONIES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens of the latest surcharged stamps.

French Guinea, 1892 issue.

"05" in black on 2 c., 4 c., 15 c., blue, 20 c. and 30 c.
"10" in black on 40 c. and 75 c.

French Guinea, 1904 issue.

"05" in black on 2 c., 4 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c. and 30 c.
"10" in black on 40 c. and 50 c.

Martinique, 1892 issue.

"05" in black on 15 c. and 25 c.
"10" ,, on 40 and 5 francs.

New Caledonia, 1892 issue.

"05" in black on 15 c., 20 c. and 30 c.
"10" ,, on 40 c. and 50 c.

Reunion, 1892 issue.

"05" in black on 2 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c. and 30 c.
"10" in black on 40 c., 50 c. and 75 c.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the 1 mark stamp printed on watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

1 mark, red; watermarked paper.

MOROCCO.—A new set of stamps has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The design shows a mosque and palm-tree; native inscriptions, above and below, figures of value in each lower corner.

Adhesives.

1 m., grey;	no wmk.;	perf. 11.
2 m., rosy mauve	,,	,,
5 m., green	,,	,,
10 m., brick-red	,,	,,
25 m., blue	,,	,,
50 m., grey violet	,,	,,

SPANISH GUINEA.—Additions to the set overprinted "Guinea 1911" in an oval, chronicled on page 238, Vol. 20, are made in *Smith's Monthly* on continental authority.

Adhesives.

25 c., blue;	red surcharge.
30 c., reddish;	blue ,,
40 c., rose;	blue ,,
50 c., brown-violet;	black ,,
1 peseta, green;	red ,,
4 pesetas, orange;	green ,,
10 ,, carmine;	green ,,

SURINAM.—We read in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that some provisionals have been issued in this colony. The stamps are plain type, set in ornamental border. "Surinam" at top, large numerals of value in centre and "cent" below. Printed on white paper and perforated 11½.

Provisionals.

2½ c., green.
5 c., red.
12½ c., blue.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

Season 1912-13.

OFFICERS.

President—DR. HUBERT AMSTRONG.

Vice-Presidents—

W. MCMILLAN. W. WOODTHORPE.

Hon. Secretary—J. H. M. SAVAGE, "Tarbock Lodge," Bebington Road, Rock Ferry.

Meetings will be held at 7.30 p.m. in the St. George's Restaurant, 5 Redcross Street, Liverpool, on the dates given below.

1912.	SYLLABUS.
Sept. 23.	Presidential Address. "Notes on Early Issues of New South Wales." By Dr. H. Armstrong. Display: New South Wales prior to 1862, and Chile.
Oct. 7.	Notes on Fourth Philatelic Congress. By W. Oxley. Display: "Nevis," with Notes. By A. Oxley (Leeds Philatelic Society).
,, 21.	Debate: "Points to be Considered in Choosing a Country for Specializing." Opener: W. E. Whitnall. Display: Nova Scotia and Belgium.
Nov. 4.	"'Rivadavia' Issues of Argentine," with Lantern and Notes. By W. J. Cochrane (President North of England Philatelic Society).
,, 18.	Notes on "Early British Issues." By W. Woodthorpe. Display: Great Britain.
Dec. 2.	Notes and Display: "Falkland Islands." By J. S. Gee (Manchester Philatelic Society).
,, 16.	General Display, with Notes. By the Members.
1913.	
Jan. 6.	Notes and Display: "Great Britain." By J. S. Higgins, Jun. (Manchester Philatelic Society).
Jan. 20.	"Exchange Packets." By W. McMillan. Display: Western Australia and Liberia.
Feb. 3.	Notes on "Egypt." By A. S. Allender. Display: Egypt and Gambia.
,, 17.	"Simplified Collecting." By Rev. W. C. Hudson, M.A. Display: Natal and Hanover.
Mar. 3.	"The British Postal Service." By A. Studley. Display: New Zealand and Russia.
,, 17.	"Natural History in Philately." By W. Shanley. Display: Bavaria and Grenada.
,, 31.	Display: "Italian States on Original Envelopes and Covers," with Notes. By A. P. Walker (Birmingham Philatelic Society).
April 14.	Debate: "Should Great Men's Portraits appear on Postage Stamps?" Opener: E. Leonard. Display for Special Prizes.
,, 28.	Annual Meeting.

COMPETITIONS.

Class I.—Those with collections of 7500 and over.

Class II.—Those with collections of less than 7500.

The Committee offer the following prizes:—

Class II.—The member gaining the highest aggregate of marks for his various exhibits and the most regular exhibitor, other than the above, both have their subscriptions paid to the Society for one year.

Class I. and II.—A certificate or medal will be awarded to the owner of the best British or Colonial, and one for the best foreign exhibit, shown on the special night.

The winning collections to have been previously shown during the season in accordance with the programme, and to have been one of at least four exhibits by the same owner during the season.

General Prize for Class I is for the time being suspended.

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXI. SEPTEMBER, 1912. No. 249.

Discovery of the Plate of the 15 c. 1866 Issue of Uruguay.

THE safe custody of the disused dies or plates from which stamps have been produced is a matter of vital moment to stamp collectors. In many instances the obsolete plates remaining in the archives have been used for the purpose of producing Reprints by the postal authorities themselves, but with very few exceptions these Reprints have always been easily capable of separation from the originals by the philatelic student, and the acceptation of officially issued Reprints has now become general, and in fact their existence has been frequently welcomed for the help they have afforded in the elucidation of philatelic problems.

On the other hand, where the laxity of the Government has allowed the escape into private hands of the original dies or plates great mischief has been done. No more signal instance of this could be cited than that of the Mexican stamps, whose really fine old issues have for twenty years remained under a cloud through the unscrupulous use of both the dies and obliterating stamps which have fallen into the hands of individuals whose philatelic knowledge was in inverse ratio to their conception of honesty. Fortunately, however, in this instance, the great revival of interest in the old issues of the South American States has also included that of Mexico, and in capable hands—such as Messrs. H. Chapman and W. T. Wilson (whose forthcoming work was recently announced in this Journal), and Messrs. L. L. R. Hausburg and C. J. Phillips—the elimination of the bogus from the real issues is being proceeded with on sure and steady lines, and we may hope that the early issues of Mexico may soon be made clear to the average collector.

The instance of Heligoland is another sad case of the bad effect upon Philately wrought by the possession of dies by private individuals, as the Reprints are far more numerous than the originals, while this country must therefore always remain a stumbling-block to those who have not acquired special knowledge. Bergedorf is another instance of this evil, and a number of others might be cited.

The discovery of a plate of the 15 c. of the 1866 issue of Uruguay and its acquisition by the Pacific Philatelic Society of San Francisco, as announced in *Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers* for September, affords yet another instance of the passing of an original plate for the production of postage stamps into private hands. In the present case, as will be seen by the note contributed by Mr. H. M. Ahrens, which we reproduce by permission of our contemporary, no harm is likely to accrue through this change of ownership. In the recent case of the acquisition of the re-engraved plates of the first and second Post-Paid of Mauritius, graciously donated by H.M. the King, the Royal Society, to whom they were presented, were desired to cancel the plates immediately upon possession, and we cannot but think this was the wisest course. The Pacific Philatelic Society has, however, struck off fifty-five sheets in colour before defacement, and although this process has been safeguarded by the use of distinguishing paper, in these days of photo-lithographic reproductions we cannot but consider that an element of danger stands revealed. For the purposes of study and plating a couple of defacing lines scored across each specimen constitute no drawback, and all possibility of illegitimate use of the plate is thereby excluded.

We quote portions of Mr. Ahrens' interesting note, premising that they are accompanied by an excellent reproduction of the sheet of thirty-five types, three of which constitute prominent varieties, and which will be a great help to those who plate this issue.

"The finding of an original plate of an old stamp is always an event which is worthy of attention, especially when it is of a philatelically *first-class* country.

"The Pacific Philatelic Society, San Francisco, Cal., are to be congratulated on having gained possession of the original engraved plate of URUGUAY, issue 1866, 15 Centesimos yellow.

"This stamp was authorised on the 6th September, 1865, and issued imperforate in Montevideo on the 10th January, 1866. (Vide *Griebert*, A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay, page 29).

"The above-mentioned plate was engraved by Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald & Co., London, who made lithographic transfers from it and printed the first parcel of this stamp in England. Exactly what happened to the original plate has not as yet come to my knowledge, but probably it went to Montevideo and has now finally, after no doubt many wanderings, been recently unearthed in San Francisco, California. It is indeed most fortunate that this plate should have fallen into such good hands, and I trust the Pacific Philatelic Society will publish the past history of this interesting plate, should anything further be known about it. The Society were careful enough to have the plate marked in such a way that no further printings can be made from it without immediately showing them to be reprints. This is as a safeguard in the unlikely event of the plate ever getting out.

"Now *before* the marking of the plate took place, the Society had fifty-five sheets struck in colour off the plate, all numbered, which were disposed of to the members of the Society. Each sheet bears the signatures of the Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Society. There is no danger of this reprint ever being sold as a coloured proof, because the paper is wove, slightly thick, soft and porous, so it could not possibly be confused with the thick card or thin crisp paper on which those proofs of this issue were printed. To mistake it for a genuine stamp would be equally impossible on account of the paper used."

The Stamps of the Danish West Indies.

By THOMAS WILLIAM HALL.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 3rd January, 1907.

THE stamps of Danish West Indies are, I think, to be recommended to any specialist who is on the look out for a country comparatively easy, few in number, numerous shades (especially in the issues of 1873 to 1898), inexpensive, and with differences, especially in the before-mentioned issues, rather too subtle to be all included in any of the dealers' catalogues, thereby rendering it possible to acquire the rarer shades at prices in every way grateful and comforting to the collector.

The various series have followed the designs and methods of production adopted for the stamps of Denmark, and when the little islands are incorporated with the United States, as seems probable in the more or less near future they will, if possible, receive additional interest.

Instead of the skillings or öre of Denmark the Danish West Indies used the cents and dollars of the United States. In 1905, however, the value was changed and expressed in "bits," a local currency of which five are the equivalent of 4 cents of a dollar.

The early stamps are typographed, but the later ones are lithographed, and, except where stated, are on unwatermarked paper.

Danish West Indies, the most northern group of the Lesser Antilles, thirty-seven miles east of Puerto Rico, is composed of three islands — St. Croix, seventy-four square miles, with about 20,000 inhabitants; St. Thomas, twenty-three square miles, having a population of about 15,000; and St. John, twenty-one square miles, with about 1000 inhabitants. The seat of government for the whole colony is at St. Thomas, on the Island of St. Thomas, where the harbour of Charlotte Amalie (named after a Danish queen) serves as station for English and German mail steampackets between Europe and the West Indies.

It is also a coaling place and intermediate port for the West Indian trade. Indeed, as a proof of this, stamp collectors need only to be reminded of the well-known local stamp issue of the St. Thomas, La Guaira, and Porto Cabello steamer line.

In more recent times the importance of St. Thomas has somewhat gone back especially since the formerly prosperous sugar trade of the island has wholly departed owing to the abolition of slavery.

According to a Royal Decree, dated July 10th, 1855, it was decided to issue postage stamps for the Danish West Indies. This decree was similar to the one in effect in Denmark, and resolved:

That the Danish West Indies should have a uniform postage of 4 cents for single letters if paid in cash, and 3 cents if stamps were used.

It was also resolved that a discount of 8⅓ per cent should be allowed for stamps bought by the entire sheet of 100.

In order to comply with the above decree, the Colonial Directors sent a request to the Postmaster-General in Denmark for postage stamps. The request was granted, and a 3 cent stamp was issued November, 1855, the design being typographed and similar to the then current Danish 4 skillings stamp (Royal Crown: sceptre and sword crossed below, all within a circular laurel wreath). Watermarked small crown and printed at first in dark red on wove paper, 100 stamps to the sheet. The margin of the sheet also had a watermark, viz.: a crown on each corner, and "Kgl Post frm," Royal post stamps, on each of the four sides.

By a new decree, dated August 30th, 1861, it was further resolved that the discount should be allowed on a purchase not less than twenty single stamps if bought at one time. From the beginning the stamp was good for local postage on the Islands and for postage between the Danish West Indies and Denmark only.

This 3 cent stamp was the only stamp issued up to January 1872, and the entire issue consisted of 5000 sheets.

The total amount of stamps issued for the Danish West Indies up to 1900 was 77,710 sheets of stamps, 253,200 envelopes, and 120,000 cards.

The Danish West Indies stamps have never been reprinted.

Total amount of stamps issued up to December, 1900.

3 c., carmine, November, 1855, to January, 1872	5,000	sheets.
3 c., carmine, perf., January, 1872, to September, 1873	2,500	„
4 c., blue, January, 1873, to September, 1873	2,500	„
1 c., new design, since September, 1873	10,000	„
3 c. „ „ „ „ „	14,000	„
4 c. „ „ „ „ „	3,500	„
14 c., new design, September, 1873, to September, 1877	1,000	„
7 c., new design, since June, 1874	3,500	„
5 c. „ „ „ September, 1876	11,000	„
10 c. „ „ „ „ „	14,000	„
12 c. „ „ „ „ „	3,010	„
50 c. „ „ since July, 1879	1,500	„

The stamps of this issue are to be found with light and also very dark gum, the cause of which is as follows: In 1855 the authorities of St. Thomas received from the Home Government a consignment of postage stamps, on its being opened it was discovered that the damp atmosphere of the ship's hold had caused the stamps to stick together. They had to be regummed, and a part was sent to a pharmacist of the name of Riise, at St. Croix, and the remainder to F. Beuzon, another pharmacist at St. Croix. The former used the purest gum Arabic obtainable, whilst the latter used gum of an inferior quality, hence the difference in colour of the gum in these stamps.

The difference between this first printing and that of later issues is quite marked, not only in this matter of gum, but also in the shades of the ink

used; the stamp with the original brown gum is not nearly as rare in unused condition as the one with the yellow gum, but both are extraordinarily rare in blocks or even pairs. I can't of course say the unused blocks of eleven and eight I now exhibit are unique, but I have never seen any others of the same size.

The cancellation on these early stamps is almost invariably composed of six concentric circles, the small one in the centre originally being open; but, as might be expected, became filled with ink, and eventually showing a solid block of colour.

The carmine shades of the first stamps gave place to a rose varying somewhat in intensity and showing in some issues a carmine tinge. This was repeated on the perforated stamps which appeared in 1872.

The early 3 cent stamps have printed on them a further printing of the fine parallel wavy lines or burelage in a different colour from that of the stamp. These sometimes do not appear, but may be developed chemically or by heat. The 4 c., blue, stamps of 1872 do not bear any burelage, but may be found perforate, imperforate, and partly perforated.*

With a new law, passed in Denmark January 7th, 1871, it was resolved that postage stamps should be issued of different values for which there might be demand. According to this law, the Governor of the Danish West Indies requested, in August, 1872, that a new 4 cent stamp be issued at once, as there was a demand for this value.

The request was granted, and the 4 cent stamp was printed in blue after the same design as the 3 cent stamp; the stamp was not finished before 1873, because during 1872 the engraver was very busy with the new stamps of Iceland. The use of the 4 cent stamp was only of a short duration, the cause being that the manufacture of the Danish West Indies stamps was difficult because of their square shape and difference in size from the then current Danish stamps, the most troublesome thing being the manufacture of the watermarked paper. There was also difficulty with the perforating machine. At the request of the Postmaster-General, it was resolved, in May, 1873, to change the design of the Danish West Indies stamps and make them uniform with the then current Danish two-coloured stamps.

In September, 1873, new 1 c. and 14 c. stamps were issued, and at the same time the design of the 3 and 4 c. stamps was changed, and the remainders of the old 3 and 4 c. stamps were destroyed.

The different rates for foreign letters caused the issue of several new values—the 7 c. in 1874, the 5 and 10 c. in 1876, the 12 c. in 1877, and the 50 c. in 1879.

The 12 c. stamp was issued for foreign letters after the Danish West Indies joined the Postal Union in 1877. At the same time the 14 c. value was withdrawn, and the entire stock on hand, consisting of 901 sheets and 58 stamps, was destroyed.

In 1899, at a special request from the Postal Union in Berne, the 1 and 5 c. values were changed in order to comply with the regulations. At the

* Of the 3 cents, rose-carmine, I exhibit an entire uncut sheet of 100 stamps with full margins.

same time the design for these two values was altered to make them uniform with the current Danish stamps.

The most numerous shades appear in the 1873–79 issues, in the proper arrangement of which hardly two collectors or catalogues agree.

Many have attempted to divide them by the papers—thick, thin or medium—whilst some have had recourse to the gum, which may be smooth or crackly, brown or white.

As a general rule, all stamps printed from 1873 to 1880 are on a very thin transparent paper, but it is evident that the paper in one and the same printing was not always the same. This is especially the case in the 4 c., second and third printings; 7 c., second, and 12 c., second printings. Slight variations in paper can be found also in the 1867 to 1872 issues.

The earliest 1 c. stamp of this type was the one with a violet centre. The claret centre does not appear until 1892. The brown-red centre in 1896.

The 3 c. stamp, like the 1 c., came first upon the brittle paper, and the earliest shades are rose, dark to light. In 1892 the rose centre gave place to deep carmine with a dark blue frame, and in this printing occurred the rare imperforate stamps. In 1895 the centre changed to red, until the eighth printing in 1897 brought us back once more to carmine.

The 4 c. stamp appeared first in dark brown and ultramarine; next, a dull blue and light brown, followed by a bright blue and lighter brown.

The 5 c. present rather more difficulty, and here the best criterion is the green frame. The earliest printings had the grey centres darker than the later ones; the first printing had a pale green frame and was on thin paper; the second printing, also on thin paper and with a bright yellow-green frame, is rare; the third and subsequent printings were on a thicker paper, the first three printings having brownish gum, the last three yellowish gum.

The 7 c. first printing was also on thin paper with a deep yellow centre. The second (and last), of a pronounced orange shade, on both thick and thin paper.

The 10 c. appeared first on thin paper with a dark brown centre. The third and fourth printings both appeared in lighter shades altogether. All printings after the first were on thicker paper, the third, fourth and fifth, having a yellowish gum, and the sixth, or last, with crackly white gum.

The 12 c. had only two printings, the first being on thin paper with smooth, brownish gum, deep green centre with lilac frame. The second printing occurred on both medium to thin papers with yellow-green centre and red-lilac frame.

Of the 14 c. there was only one printing of 1000 sheets on thin, brittle paper in September, 1873, and as 901 sheets and 58 stamps of this value were destroyed in 1877, this stamp must get increasingly scarcer, and will, in my opinion, ultimately be the rarest of the Danish West Indian issues.

The 50 c. came in two printings, the first a dull purple on thin paper; the second a dull violet, often faded to grey, on a thick to medium paper.

To Mr. J. Murray Bartels is due the chief credit of working out these various printings and the following synopsis:—

Printing.	Approximate Date.	Colour.	Paper.	Perforation.	Gum.	Remarks.
			1 c., *Lilac-*	*Green.*		
1	Oct., 1873	Violet and green	Thin brittle	14 × 13½	Smooth brownish	Bright appearance.
2	,, 1877	Red-violet, bright yellow-green	,,	,,	,,	The rarest printing.
3	Dec., 1878	Dull lilac and dark green	,,	,,	,,	Heavily inked impression.
4	June, 1885	Pale lilac and yellow-green	Medium	,,	Yellowish	The palest of all.
5	Jan., 1887	Violet-red and light green	Thick	,,	,,	Clean impression.
6	Oct., 1889	Red-lilac and yellow-green	,,	,,	,,	
7	July, 1892	Claret and yellow-green	,,	,,	,,	Very distinct shade.
8	Dec., 1893	Red-violet and yellow-green	,,	,,	Crackly yellowish	Very glossy print.
9	Jan., 1896	Brown-red and yellow-green	,,	,,	White	Commonest variety.
10	,, 1898	Dull red-lilac and green	,,	12½	,,	Last printing.
			3 c., *Carmine*	*and Blue.*		
1	Oct., 1873	Bright rose, dull blue	Thin brittle	14 × 13½	Smooth brownish	Very clear print.
2	Nov., 1877	Bright rose, pale blue	,,	,,	,,	
3	,, 1879	Rose, grey-blue	,,	,,	,,	Border printing appears heavier.
4	Aug., 1882	Deep carmine and dark blue	Medium	,,	,,	Rarest printing.
,,	,,	,,	,,	Imperforate	,,	Imperforate.
5	July, 1885	Pale red and pale grey	Thick	14 × 13½	Smooth yellowish	
6	April, 1888	Dull red and bluish grey	,,	,,	,, brownish	
7	June, 1892	Red and light blue	,,	,,	,, white	
8	April, 1897	Bright carmine-red and bluish-grey	,,	,,	Crackly white	Glossy pink.
9	,, 1898	Bright red and bright blue	,,	12½	Very white	
			4 c., *Blue and*	*Brown.*		
1	Oct., 1873	Ultramarine and brown	Thin	14 × 13½	Smooth brownish	
2	,, 1887	Dull blue and light brown	Thin to medium	,,	,,	The thicker paper was current until 1901.
3	,, 1901	Bright ,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	Crackly yellowish	
4	Sept. 1901	Bright blue and yellow-brown	Thick	12½	,, white	

Printing.	Approximate Date.	Colour.	Paper.	Perforation.	Gum.	Remarks.
			5 c., *Grey and*	*Green.*		
1	Oct., 1876	Grey and pale green	Thin	$14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$	Smooth brownish	Heavily inked impression.
2	,, 1882	Grey and bright yellow-green	,,	,,	,,	Rarest printing.
3	,, 1887	Grey and light green	Thick	,,	,,	Clean impression.
4	,, 1889	Grey and yellow-green	,,	,,	Smooth yellowish	
5	Sep., 1890	Light grey and pale yellow-green	,,	,,	,,	Impression slightly blurred.
6	April, 1896	Grey and bright yellow-green	,,	,,	Crackly yellowish	Glossy impression.
7	,, 1896	Grey and pale yellow-green	,,	$12\frac{1}{2}$	,, white	
8	,, 1899	Grey and yellow-green	,,	$12\frac{1}{2}$	,, ,,	
			7 c., *Yellow and*	*Lilac.*		
1	June, 1874	Deep yellow and lilac	Thin	$14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$	Smooth yellowish	Variation in both figures 7.
2	,, 1894	Orange and lilac	Thin to medium	,,	,,	
			10 c., *Brown and*	*Blue.*		
1	Sep., 1876	Dark brown and light blue	Thin	$14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$	Smooth brownish	Various shades.
2	Nov., 1882	Dark brown and dark blue	Thick	,,	,,	The only dark blue border. The rarest printing.
3	Sep., 1887	Brown and light blue	,,	,,	Smooth yellowish	
4	Nov., 1889	Light brown and grey	,,	,,	,,	Pale shade.
5	Dec., 1893	Dark brown and bluish grey	,,	,,	,,	
6	Oct., 1895	Light brown and light blue	,,	,,	Crackly white	Glossy print.
7	Mar., 1901	Light brown and bright blue	,,	$12\frac{1}{2}$	,,	
			12 c., *Green and*	*Lilac.*		
1	Oct., 1876	Deep green and lilac	Thin	$14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$	Smooth brown	Lilac often faded to grey.
2	Nov., 1878	Yellow-green and red-lilac	Thin to medium	,,	,,	
			14 c., *Green and*	*Lilac.*		
1	Oct., 1873	Green and lilac	Thin	$14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$	Smooth brownish	Only one printing of 1000 sheets, $901\frac{1}{2}$ subsequently destroyed.
			50 c.,	*Purple.*		
1	July, 1879	Bright purple	Thin	$14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$	Smooth brownish	
2	,, 1879?	Dull violet, often faded to grey	Thick to medium	,,	,,	

The American Journal of Philately, page 174 of 1902, reports that there was a second printing of the 2 c. on 3 c. with the surcharge in green. And further that the 2 c. on 3 c. exists with the date "1901" instead of "1902."

It is stated that the first printing was ordered on December the 10th, 1901, and that the printer not knowing that the stamps were not to be sold until January the 1st, 1902, made two sample sheets with the earlier date. The date was ordered to be changed, but the two sheets with the "1901" surcharge were put into stock and sold.

I show also the 1 c., green and red violet, perf. 13½, surcharged in three lines "10—cents—1895," but whether this is an essay or an error I cannot say, but probably the former.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes on Perforation.

By (the late) GORDON SMITH and L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

Read before a Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London.

(*Continued from page* 190.)

WE had now to find out whether any of the well-known perforations corresponded to this scale. We accordingly measured the perforations of a considerable number of large blocks of Colonial stamps.

In a block of New Zealand 1d., orange, watermark Star, perforated so-called 12½, 13 we found that there were 174 punctures in a length of 276 millimetres, giving a result of 16·01 pins to the inch. Such a figure differing only by $\frac{1}{100}$ from the true figure 16 shows a very great probability that the description from which the mechanician worked who made the machine was 16 pins to the inch. We next measured a block of 1d. Western Australia, mark CA, perf. so-called 12, which gave exactly 15 pins to the inch. From a block of Grenada of the so-called perf. 14¼ we found that the perforation gave 18 pins to the inch true.

We then wrote to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons and also to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and from both firms we received replies confirming our original assumption that the specifications of the machines they use state "so many" pins to the inch, and the latter supply the additional information that the machines used by them (Messrs. De La Rue) have 18 pins to the inch. A careful measurement of their perforation in the long stamps of St. Helena, perf. 14, gives 105 pins to 6 inches, or exactly 17½ pins to 1 inch or 35 to 2 inches, and the measurement of the long line of the "comb" machines used on the stamps of Great Britain gives an identical result, but the short vertical lines appear to exceed 18. Again taking the "comb" machine used on the larger stamps, usually given as 15½ × 15, this would become, as expressed in pins to the inch, as 20 × 19.

Now this discrepancy between theory and practice is more apparent than real, and we think we have determined the true explanation. We will assume that the diameter of the punctures is equivalent to the width of the space of paper between the holes. Now, if the mechanic interpreted the expression "18 pins to the inch" as "18 pins within the inch," an interpretation by no means improbable to one not particularly well able to correctly interpret the expression, we should get, as you see, 18 punctures and 17 bridges to the inch; this would be followed by 18 bridges and 17 punctures, together 35 of each to 2 inches, or a scale of $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch. From the examples we have given you it will be seen that there are two classes of machines, one in which so many pins to the inch has been correctly worked out, and the other in which the words "to the inch" have been understood to mean "within the inch."

We are now in a position to construct a further table:

Pins to the inch.			Pins to the inch.		
10	=	7·87	$16\frac{1}{2}$	=	12·99
$10\frac{1}{2}$	=	8·26	17	=	13·38
11	=	8·66	$17\frac{1}{2}$	=	13·77
$11\frac{1}{2}$	=	9·05	18	=	14·17
12	=	9·44	$18\frac{1}{2}$	=	14·56
$12\frac{1}{2}$	=	9·84	19	=	14·96
13	=	10·23	$19\frac{1}{2}$	=	15·35
$13\frac{1}{2}$	=	10·63	20	=	15·74
14	=	11·02	$20\frac{1}{2}$	=	16·14
$14\frac{1}{2}$	=	11·41	21	=	16·53
15	=	11·81	$21\frac{1}{2}$	=	16·93
$15\frac{1}{2}$	=	12·20	22	=	17·32
16	=	12 59			

It will be seen from the above results that if at the outset, when perforation was first described for stamp collectors, a scale of one inch instead of two centimetres had been selected, not only greater simplicity but greater accuracy would have been obtained, and the errors of measurement into which many collectors have fallen would never have arisen.

It is too late in the day to propose any alteration in the notation now in general use, and even if it could be adopted it would hardly be practicable. The metric system is all but universal among civilized nations, and one must consider the collectors all over the world, who know no other. English collectors have, however, a great advantage; they can measure perforations with a two-foot rule: 14 holes to the inch gives perf. 11; 15 holes gives $11\frac{1}{2}$; $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, or 12, according to the description in the catalogue they are using; 16 holes gives them the so-called $12\frac{1}{2}$, or $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13, and so on.

While not advocating any change in the present method, we would, however, suggest a simple notation as an addition to the descriptions now found in catalogues in the English language. Such a description as perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ 12 (E. 15), would at once give the philatelist the clue of the real measurement and prevent him wasting his time in making sets apparently gauging 11 or 12, or compound.

Let us take an example of difficulty lately put before the collector in the division of perforation in Tasmania. There is one perforation barely 11½, and another exceeding 11½. Even the expert has found a difficulty in separating stamps so perforated. But we see now that the barely 11½ is our E. 14½, and the perforation over 11½ and less than 12 is our E. 15. With an inch-scale we can separate these at once. Place the scale so that the left end of the inch marks the left side of a hole; if the right end of the scale is on the *left* side of a hole there are 15 pins to the inch, which is equal to the perf. of over 11½; if the right end of the scale is on the *right* side of a hole there are 15 pins *within* the inch, giving the "barely 11½."

Again referring to our second table we find a gauge "12·99," corresponding to 16½ pins *to* the inch (17 within the inch); this is an old friend, the "perf. 13," found on the unwatermarked stamps printed by De La Rue and Co. from the Perkins, Bacon and Co. plate

We think we may now put forward the suggestion that where English-made machines are concerned, which, as far as we know, includes not only all the perforated stamps of the British Empire, but very many foreign countries as well, the collector should furnish himself with a new kind of perforation gauge marking from 10, 10½, etc., up to 20 pins in 1 inch. On the left side it would be marked E. 10, E. 10½, etc., and on the other the notation of the 2 cm. scale.

Lastly, we would suggest that the making of such a scale as we have indicated might be taken up by this Society. The cost of production would be very small; the only point to be considered is that a steel plate should be made, and the working drawing made with mathematical accuracy. A concise note on the card would explain it at once to the collector, and we feel confident that he would soon appreciate its utility and find many, if not all, of his difficulties in measurement and classification disappear.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE first meeting of the season 1912–13 will be held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, October 24, at 5.45 p.m.

There will be a Display of the Earl of Crawford's collection of Proof Sheets of United States Stamps, with a Paper thereon, by Mr. E. D. Bacon.

EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will meet on the following dates to examine stamps:—

SEASON 1912–13.

1912. October 24. November 21. December 19.
1913. January 16. February 20. March 13. April 17. May 15.

All stamps sent for examination must reach Mr. Emerson, at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., not later than the first post two days

before either of the above dates. *Any stamps received after that time cannot be dealt with until the following month.*

The Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who *are not members* of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue under £20 in value which are pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted at £20 (500 fcs. or 400 marks) and under £50 (1250 fcs. or 1000 marks), 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1250 fcs. or 1000 marks), 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given the charge will be on the *highest scale.*

Specimens pronounced not to be genuine, or not actually what they appear to be, will be charged 2s. 6d., and a return of part of the fee or fees will be made.

In all cases in which the Committee are asked to pronounce upon the genuineness of a surcharge or overprint, double the above fees will be charged.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d., except when the opinion of the Committee is asked upon the surcharge or overprint of a specimen, in which case the charges will be 6s. and 3s.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1 f. 25 c. or 1 m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The members of the Committee meet once a month only, generally in the afternoon of the *third or fourth Thursday* in each month (*June, July, August, and September excepted*).

Stamps found not to be what they appear to be are returned immediately after the meeting (unless a photograph is required by the Committee for future reference); but all stamps requiring to be photographed may be retained for ten days, or even more, *and no fixed date for their return can be stated.*

Unless the fees accompany the stamps no examination can take place.

NOTE.—Every care is taken of specimens sent for examination, but the stamps are only received on the express understanding that the Committee and the Society are not liable for any loss or damage, or for the results of the opinions given.

THE EDITOR'S CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MR. M. P. CASTLE will be much obliged if his friends and correspondents will accept this notice, that after September 1st his future and only address will be—

Oak Hill House,
Sevenoaks, Kent.

THE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION.

The Entertainment Committee.

As already stated, the contingents of visitors from abroad and from the provinces are likely to be exceptionally large, and not to be lacking in appreciation of the world-wide interest that is being taken in the Exhibition, whose programme of entertainment has been extended. It is hoped that all members and visitors will support the various functions by their attendance, and to enable the Entertainments Committee to make adequate arrangements.

The special functions already arranged for are:—

1. *The Opening Ceremony.* This will take place about 3.30 p.m. on Monday, October 14, and admission will be by invitation, such invitations being extended to all foreign visitors, members of the Philatelic Club, exhibitors, donors of 10s. 6d. and upwards, and to all subscribers for the *two* official functions, viz. the Banquet on Wednesday, October 16, and the Ball on Friday, October 18.

Ordinary tickets of admission (*white* or *green*) to the Exhibition will be available after 6 p.m. on the opening day.

All invitations to the Opening Ceremony are double, i.e. for one lady and one gentleman.

2. *Official Banquet.* This will be held in the International Hall of the Café Monico, Regent Street, W., on Wednesday, October 16, time 7.30 for 8. It is hoped that as many members and friends as possible will have ladies accompanying them. The charge for tickets for the Banquet is 6s. each.

Applications for Banquet tickets should be made early on the notice of attendance (*pink*) form. Parties desiring to be placed together at the tables should, as far as possible, apply for their tickets together, or give early intimation of their desires to the Hon. Secretary.

It is expected that by Wednesday the Jury will have completed their work of judging the competitive exhibits, and that the announcement of their awards will be first made at the Official Banquet.

3. *Ball and Supper in honour of the Foreign Visitors.* It is desired that this function should be attended by all interested in the Exhibition, whether as workers, members of the J.P.S., or visitors, as it is expressly designed to mark the courtesy and hospitality due to visitors who have travelled from foreign countries to visit us. By arrangement with the directors, the Entertainment Committee have secured the use of the magnificent ball-room of the Imperial Hotel, together with the luxurious Winter-Gardens and adjoining suite. The guests will be received in the Winter-Gardens from 9 p.m to 9.30, and dancing will commence at 9.30. Light refreshments will be served in the buffet and Winter-Gardens throughout the evening, and at 11.33 there will be an hour's interval for supper. The arrangements for this function already forecast a great success, but it is hoped that everyone who possibly can will attend. The tickets will be 6s. each, the price of tickets, including the ball, table d'hôte supper, and light refreshments.

It will be seen that the Entertainments Committee, while appreciating

the importance of evincing a proper spirit of hospitality to our foreign visitors, have yet striven to enable all members and others interested in the Exhibition to participate in these functions at a very moderate expenditure. The sum of twelve shillings (12s.) will enable any member or visitor to the Exhibition to participate in all the social functions. But it is of importance that early Notice of Attendance should be given.

Special Hotel Tariffs.

The leading London hotels have quoted special terms, through the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, to visitors to the Exhibition. The head-quarters of the officers of the Society in town during the week, October 14–19 will be the Imperial Hotel, where it has been arranged to hold certain of the social functions.

The terms, for which, however, the Executive take no responsibility, and to secure which visitors should apply direct to the hotel, stating at the time of application that they are attending the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, are as follows:—

The Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, W.C. Bed and Breakfast, from 5s.; Bed, Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner, from 10s.

Grosvenor Hotel, Victoria Station, S.W. Bed and Breakfast, from 7s. 6d.; Bed, Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner, from 15s.

Hotel Metropole, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. Rooms: single, from 6s. 6d.; double, from 10s.

Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. Rooms, single, from 5s. 6d.; double, from 9s. 6d.; Breakfast, 2s. and 3s. 6d.; *En pension*, 5 guineas a week.

St. Ermins Hotel, St. James' Park, S.W. Bed and Breakfast, from 7s. 6d.; Bed, Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner, from 12s.

Lincoln's Inn Hotel, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Bed and Breakfast, from 6s.; Bed, Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner, from 11s. 6d.

Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn, W.C. Bed and Breakfast: Week, from 31s. 6d.; Bed, Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner: Week, from 70s.

Holborn Viaduct Hotel. Bed and Breakfast, from 7s. 6d.; Bed, Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner, from 12s.

Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, S.W. Bed and Breakfast, from 7s; Bed, Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner, from 12s. 6d.

Strand Palace Hotel, Strand, W.C. Bed and Breakfast, from 6s.

Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, W. Bed and Breakfast, from 6s. 6d.; Bed, Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner, from 10s. 6d.

Savoy Hotel, Strand, W.C. Rooms: single, from 12s. 6d.; double, from 18s. 6d. per day.

Langham Hotel, Portland Place, W. Rooms: single, from 4s. 6d.; double, from 8s.

Hotel Great Central, N.W. Bed and Breakfast, from 7s. 6d.; Bed, Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner, from 12s. 6d.

Knightsbridge Palace Hotel, S.W. Bed and Breakfast, from 8s. 6d.; Bed, Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner, from 12s. 6d.

In several cases the accommodation at these rates is limited, and visitors are recommended to put themselves in communication with the manager of the chosen hotel as early as possible to avoid disappointment. October is a busy month with most of the London hotels.

Exhibition Theatre Visit.

In the desire to provide an attractive list of entertainments for the numerous visitors to the Exhibition from foreign countries the Executive Committee of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition has made a careful study of the theatrical and musical arrangements in London for October.

After due consideration of what should prove the most generally popular entertainment with our Continental and American guests, the Executive Committee has been fortunate enough to secure from the management of the Coliseum a large block of seats for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's performance on the night of Thursday, October 17.

The play, from which selected extracts will be given on that evening, is M. Emile Moreau's *Elisabeth Reine d'Angleterre.*

The visit of Mme. Bernhardt, the most international of all celebrated artistes, happily coincides with the week of the International Stamp Exhibition, and it is confidently anticipated that this arrangement will meet with the views of our foreign guests. So far as the allotted tickets allow, all visitors to the Exhibition and members of the Society are welcome to join the theatre party on that evening, the price of the tickets being 2s. 6d., obtainable from the Hon. Secretary, H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C. (*Evening dress is optional.*)

A convenient list of theatres, music-halls, and other entertainments for October is being drawn up by the Exhibition Committee, and will be printed in the Exhibition Catalogue, so that visitors to London may be assisted in every possible way to make the best use of their stay in the metropolis.

"GOOD NEWS" (?).

UNDER the above title our contemporary the *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung* announces the issue of a circular by the Federal Direction of the Swiss Posts at Berne with regard to the sale of obliterated postage and unpaid letter stamps of that country. It appears that the prices have been sensibly lowered, and having expressed the pious aspiration that the postal authorities may have been duly instructed to impose suitably light cancellations, our contemporary rejoices that in view of specializing or exchanges these stamps will now be available in large quantities for the delectation of the ordinary type of (confiding) collector.

The circular issued by the Swiss Post Office is to the following effect:—

SALE OF STAMPS.

Fresh prices have been affixed for the sale of Swiss postage and unpaid letter stamps, "obliterated and gummed on pieces of circulars." (The benefits of the sale are to be devoted to the benevolent assistance of relatives of the Swiss Federal Postal employés).

The prices are as follows:—

1 franc	for a set of	20–30	stamps.
3 francs	„	70–100	„
5 „	„	120–170	„
10 „	„	250–350	„
20 „	„	550–750	„
50 „	„	2000–2500	„
100 „	„	5000–6000	„

It is further officially announced that the series that include many blocks "of an important quantity of the stamps," are only delivered mixed, and that purchasers cannot obtain series or lots of the stamps consisting of any special value. In order to satisfy the most exigent taste, it is carefully stated that special blocks of the 3 franc stamps, "carefully obliterated," can be obtained at a rate varying between 5 and 10 centimes per stamp. Other directions are given as to remittances, etc., and the circular is signed " Direction Generale des Postes."

We frankly confess that we do not see any "good news" in this announcement, but rather the reverse. It is evident from the wholesale nature of the larger lots that enormous quantities of certain values will be spread broadcast and will be acquired by the ordinary unsuspecting general collectors who will never have the slightest return for any monies that they may expend on this kind of official condonation of spurious postmarks. We use the designation spurious advisedly, as although probably the postmarks, so naively announced as on "pieces of circulars," may be from ordinary obliterating dies, they will be entirely misleading in their connection with the stamp itself.

This form of cancellation has lately been much commented upon in German philatelic circles, and has justly evoked universal condemnation, the stamps being held to be rendered absolutely valueless by an anachronistic postmark, which conveys the false impression of being stamps that have done real postal service. A stamp is either unused or used, but with these horrible official defacements it becomes neither one nor the other, and should be ruthlessly cast on side by every self-respecting collector.

The object of the Swiss Federal Postal Direction in issuing these abominations is a laudable one, but we should have thought some less objectionable method might have been resorted to in order to procure benevolent assistance for its postal employees. As these stamps include apparently large quantities of high values, such as the 3 francs, they could well have been sold unused at full value instead of at one-thirtieth of that amount. The whole of these stamps could have been gradually absorbed by the philatelic world at their nominal value without exacting in return any service by the Swiss postal authorities in the delivery of letters. The several values might also have been demonitized and then disposed of *en bloc*, when they would assuredly have realized far more than they will with these fictitious cancellations. Better still, the whole lot had far better have been " cast into the fiery furnace," as is generally done in self-respecting and highly-civilized countries.

We cannot but think that the Swiss Postal Direction, in this deviation from its normal business in order to cater for the wants (?) of philatelists, has absolutely shown "how not to do it," and is setting a bad example to other smaller countries whose principles are not on the same exalted plane as the Helvetian Republic. The Swiss stamps in their earlier Cantonal, and in practically all the subsequent issues, have deservedly acquired such favour in the philatelic world that we deeply deplore this blot now cast upon their fair fame. We trust, therefore, that it is not too late to make representation to the Swiss postal authorities with the view to the withdrawal of this obnoxious circular before too many of these philatelic "weeds" are sown broadcast.

MEETING OF EXCHANGE CLUB SECRETARIES.

A MEETING of secretaries of Philatelic Exchange Clubs, as recently announced in the *London Philatelist*, convened by Mr. F. Hugh Vallancey, with a view to considering the formation of a Protection Association, was held at the Ideal Club, 374 Oxford Street, London, W., on Saturday last, September 7th.

Among those present were Mr. Percy C. Bishop (Chairman), Miss L. Bowyer, Mr. J. W. H. Goddard, Mr. Albert Harris, Mr. J. E. Joselin, Mr. L. J. Magnani, Mr. W. Nichols, Mr. O. Sewell, Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. J. S. G. Telfer, Mr. F. Hugh Vallancey, Mr. F. A. Wickhart, and others. Mr. H. Dannatt was unavoidably absent.

After ample discussion the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and we trust that the newly formed Society may exercise a beneficial interest upon the several Exchange Clubs whose prosperity is so valuable an asset to many collectors:—

"That the Stamp Exchange Protection Society and the Stamp Exchange Clubs' Protection Association be merged and continued under the former title, and that a suggested Council of ten members be nominated."

"That the whole question of finance be left for the consideration of the Council of the new Society."

"That Mr. F. H. Vallancey be asked to act as secretary up to the time of the first meeting of the Council."

The address of Mr. F. H. Vallancey (Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*) is 89 Farringdon Street, E.C.

MAURITIUS 1858 ISSUE 4D., GREEN.

WE are enabled to make announcement of another interesting find of old stamps, thanks to the courtesy of an esteemed correspondent in Australia, whose extensive knowledge of stamps should go far as a voucher for the authenticity of the specimen described. The 4d., green, of the Britannia series of Mauritius was only used to a limited extent, either surcharged or unsurcharged, and the existence of a surplus should therefore occasion but little surprise. This stamp has always been reasonably obtainable in unused condition, and it is therefore quite likely that a certain quantity of the old stock should have filtered out.

Some twenty years ago, in a well-known Australian collection which was sent to this country for disposal, there was an entire sheet of this stamp, apparently unused and in mint state. A careful examination at the hands of the most capable experts resulted, however, in the decision being arrived at that the sheet was chemically changed from the blue stamp, of similar design, which was never put into circulation, and of which large quantities were—and still are—available. The description given by our correspondent of the new "find" however, apparently, precludes any suspicion as to its authenticity. We trust that this block may find its way to this country, where the stamps of Mauritius find the greatest acceptance.

Our correspondent, who has promised so send a photograph by next mail, writes as follows:—

Sir,

Mauritius can now make a claim for further "honours" in connection with that colony's stamps, for I have recently become possessed of an uncut block of 128 of the green stamps—no value indicated, which although printed and sent out to the colony in 1848, were not utilized until 1854, being then issued to the public overprinted "Four Pence," and afterwards in 1858 without the overprint. These green stamps must not be confounded with those in red-brown and blue, which were not used for postal purposes.

In *A History of the Stamps of Mauriitus*, by Major E. B. Evans, incorporated in the Royal Society's work on the *Stamps of Africa*, Part II, published 1900, it is stated (p. 125) that 33,333 green "stamps with a seated figure of Britannia the name 'Mauritius' below and no indication of any value" were sent out in 1848, but "no use was made of these Britannia stamps for some years after their arrival, and no correspondence could be found relating to their receipt, or showing any reason for their not being put in circulation."

Page 127 contains a letter from the Acting Postmaster-General of the day, dated March 24, 1854, in which he acknowledges receipt of "10,152 (stamps) of the value of 'four pence' each."

Major Evans writes: "This is important, as showing that the green stamps surcharged 'Four Pence' in black (for these must be the stamps alluded to) were in existence as early as March, 1854."

From the same source we learn that a Mr. Pearson Hill, who at the beginning of 1859 had been sent out from England to reorganize the postal service of the colony, furnished a report to the Colonial Secretary, dated March 31st, 1859, in which he recommends that "The green stamps, hitherto sold at the rate of 4d., should continue to be issued at that rate; but as the number of stamps of this description now in stock is small, I submit. . . ." Amongst the specimens of stamps stated to be then in stock we find "The green Britannia without value."

In the next paragraph Major Evans writes: "The green stamps surcharged 'Four Pence' had evidently been all issued before this, and a considerable number of the unsurcharged also."

Ten thousand having been surcharged "Four Pence," leaves 23,000 unsurcharged, and there is nothing to show in Major Evans's paper that any

of them were left over after they had been superseded by another design; consequently these stamps cannot be considered merely "remainders," but must have been sold to the public in the ordinary course of postal business.

The philatelic value of the block in my possession lies mainly in the fact that it is far and away (unless I am mistaken) the largest unused block for its age in existence. True, all the stamps on the sheet were made from one die, and not being "plateable," it will not appeal to specialists as it otherwise might have done; but in my opinion the existence of it establishes a "record" which may never be beaten.

How the sheet came into the possession of the former owner, with whom I was acquainted for twenty years, I am unable to say, and I am afraid it will never be known. It must have lain neglected and forgotten for very many years. It has all the appearance of it, for I regret to say all the stamps are not in mint condition. Two have holes torn in them, and several have rust stains, while the sheet is creased in three or four places. The ink has discoloured the paper, and the thick, yellowish gum has been disturbed in parts. From the back the stamps have a similar appearance to the early red penny English on blued paper, but my stamps have rather a greenish appearance on the back.

The sheet consists of nine horizontal rows of twelve each and two of ten each. There are narrow margins at both sides and the bottom.

In sending you this communication I have been actuated by a duty to the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society to acquaint them first of my "find" (per medium of the *London Philatelist*).

Yours faithfully,

PHILAUSTRALIA.

SALE OF DANISH REMAINDERS.

THE following varieties has been recently disposed of by the Danish postal authorities:—

1853. 2 and 8 sk.
1863. 4 sk.
1864. 2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 sk., both perf. and imperf.
1870. 2, 3, 4, 8, 16, and 48 sk.
(The 4 sk., perf. both 12½ and 14.)
1875. 8, 16, and 20 öre.
1879. 5 öre.
1871. Official. 2, 4, and 16 sk. (16 sk., perf. 12½ and 14).

Although the quantities on offer were in some cases large, an excellent result was obtained at the disposal by auction.

THE CATALOGUING OF BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS.

A WELL-KNOWN Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society has sent us a long communication with reference to the apparent neglect of these stamps in recent catalogues, and having special regard to the remarks made by Mr. Castle in the last issue of this journal in the review of Part I of

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Catalogue for 1912. Our correspondent is kind enough to cordially support the forenamed criticism, and considers that the time is now due for a comprehensive and up-to-date revision of the British Colonial issues both on the scores of arrangement and valuation.

Our correspondent calls attention to an article in the last issue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons *Monthly Journal*, by Mr. C. J. Phillips, who publishes part of a letter in *The Australian Stamp Journal* of June 10th last from Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, and from which common-sense letter he takes the following extract:—

"You know very well that the stamps of some countries have been fully studied and developed; for instance, take New South Wales. What opportunity is there for a philatelist to add much to what is already known? Some of the South American countries until recently have not been really studied, and some of their stamps still present a truly wonderful, as well as interesting, field for study. The student is rewarded by making discoveries not heretofore known."

"I quite agree," writes our *confrère*, "with Mr. Pack's appreciation of South American issues, but he altogether misses the point raised by you, i.e. that the full present knowledge of the stamps of New South Wales and other colonies is not yet transferred to the catalogues of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and other firms. This knowledge also requires "sieving"—if I may be allowed the expression—so that the coarse grain may be picked out for the general collector and the fine for the specialist. In the lists of Chili, Mexico, and other countries this has been done, so I assuredly think that the grand old issues of our colonial system call for an equal elaboration. I also maintain that, making allowance for the modern exigencies as to condition, that the quotations for many of the oldest British Colonial issues—which have remained unaltered for years and years—require a considerable rise. I can affirm that I am unable to get *fine* copies of the old issues—notably Australian—at the prices quoted, and frequently pay far above catalogue valuation. Mr. C. J. Phillips himself acknowledges this fact, as evidenced by the remarks he makes on Mr. Pack's letter. He writes:—

"'I am very pleased to see the interest that has arisen amongst collectors in these fine old stamps. British Colonials are always "debenture stock," and are deservedly strong favourites.'

"'Two fairly good books of New South Wales are now ready; they contain about 120 Sydney Views, including eight or ten *unused*. I have noticed a curious fact lately, that, at recent auctions, "Sydneys" have sold for considerably more than I have priced equally good copies in our stock books. "Laureated" heads seem to be getting scarce in fine condition; we have been offered hardly anything of this kind during the past twelve months.'

"My experience is that catalogue quotations refer to the copies that predominate to a huge extent in the dealers' stock books, which, in schoolboy phrase, are simply rotten. One really only finds fine to 'grand' specimens of British Colonials in specialized collections, which are 'cleaned to the bone' after going through half a dozen hands!"

We can only add that we cordially endorse our fellow-member's views, and that we do not consider the present quotations of the old issues of British Colonials as of any value except as showing the rates that inferior copies can be gladly disposed of.

NEW SOUTH WALES DIADEM ISSUE.

THE existence of another hitherto unsuspected copy of that great rarity, the variety of watermark double-lined 𝕋 on the twopence of the Diadem issue of New South Wales, is revealed by Mr. W. L. Johnson in an article upon Queensland collections in *The Australian Stamp Journal* of August 10. This specimen, whose authenticity is affirmed by several collectors, is in the possession of a Brisbane Philatelist. As previously mentioned in this journal (see Vol. I, 1892, page 60—"2d., Diadem, wmk. double-lined fig. 1"; Vol. XIII, 1904, page 151—"Another Discovery in the Diadem Issue"; Vol. XIX, 1910, page 261—"Another Discovery in the Diadem Issue)," the number of copies known to exist of this stamp was either "two or three," and this will apparently now have to be three or four.

ROLLS OF STAMPS.

INFORMATION has been given by the Postmaster-General in a letter to the International Stamping Machine Company (Limited) that postage stamps may now be obtained in roll form. There are eight different kinds of rolls, as shown below:—

ROLLS WITH LARGE CORES (about 1¼ in. in diameter).

	Containing.	Arranged for Delivery.	Price. £	s.	d.
A.	1000 1d. stamps	top end first	4	3	6
B.	1000 1d. stamps	lower end first	4	3	6
C.	1000 ½d. stamps	top end first	2	1	10
D.	1000 ½d. stamps	lower end first	2	1	10

ROLLS WITH LARGE CORES (about ½ in. in diameter).

E.	500 1d. stamps	top end first	2	1	9
F.	500 1d. stamps	lower end first	2	1	9
G.	500 ½d. stamps	top end first	1	0	11
H.	500 ½d. stamps	lower end first	1	0	11

It will be observed that the charges, over and above the face value of the stamps, are 2d. for the larger rolls and 1d. for the smaller. The outside band of each roll bears a letter of designation—such as A. or E.—as shown above, the number and denomination of the stamps, the value of the roll, and an inscription indicating whether the stamps are arranged for delivery top end first or lower end first.

In the first instance, stocks of all of the eight kinds of rolls will be kept only at the Chief Post Office, King Edward's Building, London, E.C., at the London Head District Post Offices, and at the Head Post Offices at Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Dublin Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne; but rolls of any of the eight kinds can be

obtained at any other post office on a few days' notice, and will be kept in stock at any such office if there is found to be a regular demand for them.

When ordering rolls of stamps the letter of designation of the kind of rolls required should be stated.

MR. CHARLES LATHROP PACK'S ENTRIES FOR JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION.

MR. PACK is kindly sending a fine selection of his many treasures, including :—

1. A specialized collection of the Rivadavia stamps of the Argentine Republic 1864–72, with a study of the different printings of this issue. This display follows the system at first described by Mr. Jose Marco del Pont, of Buenos Aires, but in two of the printings at least there is an attempt to supply further details—the result of the owner's recent work. The collection is contained in three Oriel albums.

2. A study of the 1879–80 issues of Queensland mounted in accordance with the different types and plates. This work follows the system originally suggested, I believe, by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

3. A specialized collection of the 1856, or Diligencia stamps of Uruguay. This issue was included in a larger exhibit shown at the International Exhibition in Vienna in October, 1911, but since that time it has been rearranged, extended, and considerably re-studied.

4. A specialized collection of the 1894–1904 issue of *Brazil*, attention being particularly called to the study of the 100 reis denomination. The whole collection is included in seven Oriel albums. The 10 reis, 20 reis, 50 reis, 200 reis, 300 reis, 500 reis, 700 reis, and 1000 reis, mounted by papers and perforations, etc., occupy one album. The sheets of six Oriel binders are taken up by the 100 reis value, including one volume for the substituted heads.

PHILATELIC COMPETITION ORGANIZED BY THE FRENCH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Rules.

A COMPETITION has been opened to all the Philatelists of the whole world, who devote themselves to the study of postage and fiscal stamps, under the auspices of the French Philatelic Society of Paris. The subjects to be dealt with are set out in the following list. Manuscripts may be written in French, English, or German, and should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Competition before the 1st March, 1913. An acknowledgment of receipt will be sent to the authors.

The competitors remain the owners of their essays, whether awarded a prize or not ; they only give up the copy submitted for the consideration of the Jury, and the right of reproduction, for the benefit of the French Philatelic Society.

Competition A—Essays.

The most important study upon the essays of one or more countries.

Competition B.

List stamps that have been erroneously depreciated in the principal catalogues. State the reasons for their rarity not being recognized.

Competition C—Postmarks.

A paper on the postmarks of one or more countries.

Competition D—Varieties.

(*a*) Compile a Catalogue of the stamps which have been fractionally used—(1) By authority; (2) by sufferance of the Post.

(*b*) Compile a chronicle of the different forgeries of stamps which have been in circulation to the detriment of the Post.

(*c*) Compile the list of the "cut-out" cards and envelopes which have been used by authority as postage stamps.

(*d*) Compile a list, either general or confined to one or more countries, of the post offices which have carried on, or now carry on, business in foreign countries, and which have used there, or now use there, ordinary stamps. . . .

Competition E.

Section A.—Deal with some events of modern history, confirmed by the postage stamps, particularly when they have not been indicated by coinage or medals :—

German Confederation :

Incorporation of the Duchies, authenticated by a stamp pasted on the envelopes and covering the ducal arms.

Brunswick—The two Mecklenburgs—Oldenburg.

Unification of the currency subsequent to the formation of the German Empire.

Formation of Italy :

Garibaldi's campaign—Suppression of the Duchies and of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Provisional Stamps :

Two Sicilies—Roman States—Romagna and Modena—Parma—Tuscany.

Bonâ-fide Commemorative Stamps.

Revolutionary Stamps :

The Habilitados Issues of Spain, Philippines, etc.

War Stamps :

Brazil and Paraguay, 1865–70.

The Confinement of the French Troops in Switzerland, 1870.

Cession of Territories.

Canada—Louisiana—Mauritius—Heligoland.

Taking Possession of Territories.

The United States Incorporation of the Philippines.

Section B.—History of the eminent men who are portrayed on the stamps of distant countries.

Competition F.

Reserved for young collectors of postage stamps under eighteen years of age.

Reasons why should he collect postage stamps?

What moral benefits does he obtain from this hobby?

Competition G—Literature.

Philatelic.

(*a*) The most notable treatises on the stamps of one or more countries, prepared since 1910.

Philatelic Libraries.

(*b*) A description of the library, with details of the works contained, to be submitted.

Competition H—Forgeries.

The fullest and clearest details of the particular prints which assist in identifying the genuine stamps of all countries.

Competition I.

What knowledge does a collector require?

Ample medals will be bestowed in all classes, consisting of Silver-gilt, Silver and Bronze.

Hon. Sec.: MONS. A. COYETTE,
136, Boulevard Magenta, Paris.

"*BRITISH STAMPS OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD VII.*"

CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 173. The words "Green dots at right corners" should have been omitted under (*g*) of the Twopence, and inserted under (*h*).

Page 192. In (*e*) of the Sixpence the 12 cut is under TL only.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The new 2d. stamp of the Georgian set is before us, and we find it bears the large head of the King in profile to left.

We do not like the colour—orange—and the figures of value do not stand out well.

The inscription is "POSTAGE REVENUE," and the stamps are printed on the new "G R V" multiple watermarked paper.

The "*S. C. F.*" states that the 7d. Edwardian stamp is now being printed at Somerset House.

Adhesive.

2d., orange, multiple, G R V wmk.; perf. 15 × 14.

BAHAMAS.—The 1d. stamp of the Georgian issue is before us, and will, we presume, complete the set listed on page 182.

Adhesive.

1d., rose, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.

BARBADOS.—We have seen nine more values of the new Georgian set, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us copies of nearly all.

The designs of the 1d., 2d., and 2½d. values are like the ¼d. and ½d. stamps chronicled on page 206.

In the 3d., 4d., and 6d. values, the figures of value in label, solid ground, take the place of the sugar cane above Britannia and sea-horses.

The 1s., 2s., and 3s. values are of large size, with head of the King in oval, crown above, *over* Britannia and sea-horses in lower half, values in shields, 1s. etc., each corner above, and BARBADOS at foot.

In these three values palm trees appear each side of Britannia.

Adhesives.

1d., scarlet, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
2d., grey ,, ,, ,,
2½d., ultramarine, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
3d., brown on yellow ,, ,, ,,
4d., black and red on yellow, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
6d., dull and bright purple, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
1s., black on green, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
2s., purple and blue on blue, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
3s., green and violet, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.

CEYLON.—We have seen three more values, 2 c., 5 c., and 25 c., of the new Georgian set.

The values of all three are on plain tablets.

Adhesives.

2 c., brown-orange, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
5 c., purple ,, ,, ,,
25 c., orange and blue ,, ,, ,,

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS.—We have seen seven more values of the Georgian set, all with the small head as the ½d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. previously chronicled.

Adhesives.

1d., red, multiple; perf. 14.
2d., grey ,, ,,
2½d., ultramarine, multiple; perf. 14.
4d., black on yellow, name and value in red, multiple; perf. 14.
2s., purple and blue on blue, multiple; perf. 14.
2s. 6d., black and red on blue, multiple; perf. 14.
5s., green and red on yellow ,, ,,

INDIA.—We have seen two new Georgian stamps, 4 annas and 25 rupees for public use.

4 *annas*: Portrait as before, enclosed in oval frame divided in the centre at each side by a square tablet containing the value 4A^S. In the upper curve of the frame "INDIA POSTAGE," and in the lower curve "FOUR ANNAS." In the four corners of the stamp outside the oval frame are jewelled ornaments.

Rs. 25: Large size (bi-coloured); portrait in oval medallion surmounted by a fancy scroll containing "INDIA POSTAGE" in white letters on a straight label in the colour of the medallion. The framework of the stamp consists of an arch at the top, while in the lower part the medallion is supported by an elephant on each side, one with uplifted trunk and both with riders. Below is a rectangular tablet with the value, 25 Rs., in white on blue ground. Both stamps have also been overprinted "SERVICE." For official use, the 25 Rs. "SERVICE" is in larger san serif caps.

Adhesives.

4 annas, olive-green.
25 rupees, blue and brown-orange.

Officials.

4 annas, olive-green.
25 rupees, blue and brown-orange.

JAMAICA.—We have seen the 2d. and 1s. of the Georgian set; the designs are the same as the 3d. value lately chronicled.

Adhesives.

2d., grey, multiple wmk.; perf. 14.
1s., black on green, multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—We have seen six values of the new Georgian set, Leeward Islands type, small head of King George.

Adhesives.

½d., green, lined tablet, multiple, perf. 14.
1d., red ,, ,, ,,
2d., grey ,, ,, ,,
3d., purple on yellow, plain tabet, multiple; perf. 14.
4d., black and red on yellow, plain tablet, multiple; perf. 14.
6d., dull and bright purple, plain tablet, multiple; perf. 14.

SIERRA LEONE.—Another value of the Georgian set, the ½d., is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

½d., green.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—We have seen eleven more values of the Georgian set, type 2, small head.

Adhesives.

½d., dark green, multiple; perf. 14.
1d., carmine ,, ,,
2½d., ultramarine ,, ,,

3d., purple on yellow, multiple; perf. 14.
4d., red and black on yellow, multiple; perf. 14.
6d., bright and dull purple ,, ,,
1s., black on green ,, ,,
2s. 6d., red and black on blue ,, ,,
5s., red and green on yellow ,, ,,
10s., red and green on green ,, ,,
£1, black and purple on yellow ,, ,,

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Three stamps of the Georgian set are before us, 5 c., 10 c., and $500.

The 5 c. and 10 c. are of the Leeward Islands type, plain tablets, small head of King George; the $500 is type 48 of Gibbons, and with large head of the King. As before, the inscription reads "POSTAGE REVENUE."

Adhesives.

5 c., orange, plain tablet, multiple; perf. 14.
10 c., purple on yellow, plain tablet, multiple; perf. 14.
$500, orange and dull purple, multiple; perf. 14.

VICTORIA LAND.—We have seen the ½d. New Zealand, Edwardian type, overprinted "VICTORIA LAND" in their sans-serif caps in two lines.

Adhesive.

½d., green, overprinted as above.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—According to the *S. C. F.* the 35 c. stamp of the new issue has put in an appearance.

Adhesive.

35 c., pale brown.

The 5 francs value, chronicled on page 128, is before us, and we should say the colour was plum and certainly not lilac.

DENMARK.—The expected 10 öre stamp with numeral in centre has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

10 öre, rose; wmk. Crown; perf. 13.

PORTUGAL.—Four more values of the Republican set have appeared and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us copies thereof.

Adhesives.

15 c., purple, chalky; perf. 15 × 14.
20 c., brown on green, chalky; perf. 15 × 14.
50 c., orange on salmon ,, ,,
1 escudo, green on pale blue, chalky; perf. 15 × 14.

SWEDEN.—The 1 öre black with three crowns in centre, watermarked wavy lines, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

1 öre, black, Arms, wmk. wavy lines; perf. 13.

Smith's Monthly tell us that the 20 öre Official Stamp has appeared on the paper with watermark of wavy lines.

Official.

20 öre, blue, wmk. wavy lines.

TURKISH EMPIRE (*Russian Post Offices*).—Mr. A. Schemdling has sent us five new stamps for use here.

The surcharges are all in black, set *horizontally* at the *top* of each stamp.

Adhesives.

20 para on 5 kop., lilac, of the 1912 Russian stamp.
1½ piastres on 15 kop., ultramarine and pale magenta, of the 1912 Russian stamp.
2 piastres on 20 kop., blue and carmine, of the 1912 Russian stamp.
2½ piastres on 25 kop., mauve and grey-green, of the 1912 Russian stamp.
3½ piastres on 35 kop., green and purple, of the 1912 Russian stamp.

All have the varnished lines on the face.

AMERICA.

NICARAGUA.—Another batch of the Railroad Fiscal 1 c. stamps, value altered to 10 centavos, and converted into Official stamps, is before us.

The new surcharge reads

"Correo Oficial
1912
5 cvs.," etc.,

with a bar through "Vale 10 ctvs."

On the *backs* of each value the surcharge

"Vale
15 cts.,
Correo
de 1911"

in black, has been barred out vertically.

Provisional Officials.

5 cvs. on red, Railroad Stamp.
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,
15 ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, ,,
35 ,, ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,, ,,
$1 ,, ,, ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ANGOLA.—On page 207 we chronicled a provisional 10 reis on 15 reis.

This stamp and four others are before us.

Provisionals.

2½ reis, in black, on 15 r., green, "Republica" overprint in carmine.
5 reis, in black, on 15 r., green, "Republica" overprint in carmine.
25 reis, in black, on 75 r., dull purple, "Republica" overprint in dull purple.
25 reis, in black, on 75 r., rose, "Republica" overprint in dull purple.

The last-named stamp has the additional overprint "PROVISORIO" in black.

CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the ½ c. and 1 c., with a new type of overprint.

This overprint, four Chinese characters, in *blue* on the ½ c., and in red on the 1 cent, applied *vertically*, is rather larger, characters more spaced, and apparently otherwise not differing from the earlier overprint.

FRENCH COLONIES.—All the provisionals listed on page 207 are now before us, and we find the surcharges are in *red* and not *black* on the following :—

French Guinea, 1892 issue.
"05" on 4 c., 15 c., blue, and 30 c.
French Guinea, 1904 issue.
"05" on 25 c. and 30 c.
"10" on 50 c.
Martinique, 1892 issue.
"05" on 15 c. and 25 c.
New Caledonia, 1892 issue.
"05" on 15 c. and 30 c.
"10" on 50 c.
Reunion.
"05" on 15 c., 25 c., and 30 c.
"10" on 50 c.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA.—The *S.C.F.*, on Continental authority, states that the remainder of the Guinea, 1909 series, have been overprinted "Guinea 1911."

Adhesives.

25 c., indigo blue. 50 c., indigo blue.
30 c., chocolate. 1 p., green.
40 c., lake. 4 p., orange.
10 p., salmon.

Overprinted as above.

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—Some new provisionals have been issued, and copies of most of them have reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The stamps are perforated vertically down the centre. The new value appears in each half. Original value not cancelled.

Provisionals.

Dom Carlos type ; black surcharge.

3 reis on half 2½ reis, brown.
6 ,, ,, 9 reis, lilac.
1 real ,, 1 real, grey, overprinted "Republica" in red.
6 reis on half 9 reis, lilac, overprinted "Republica" in red.

The *S.C.F.* makes the following additions to the above list :—

1½ reis on half 2½ reis, brown.
2 ,, ,, 2½ ,, ,,
4½ ,, ,, 2½ ,, ,,

SURNIAM.—Another provisional of the type set, chronicled on page 208, is before us, the ½ c., and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the 10 c.

Provisionals.

½ cent, lilac, type set, no wmk. ; perf. 11½.
10 cents, slate, ,, ,, ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Session 1912–13

President—
W. DORNING BECKTON.
Vice-Presidents—
J. H. ABBOTT, G. B. DUERST,
W. HAMERSLEY, W. W. MUNN.
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Hon. Asst. Secretary—
MENDEL ALBRECHT.
Comptroller—
J. H. TAYLOR.
Committee—
J. K. KING, J. S. HIGGINS, jun.,
B. GOODFELLOW.

The Meetings are held at the Rooms of the *Manchester Geographical Society*, 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, on Friday evenings, at 7.30.

1912.		
Oct.	4.	Paper. Fiji. The President.
,,	11.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,,	18.	New Zealand, with Notes. B. Goodfellow.
,,	25.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Nov.	1.	Paper. Mythology and Postage Stamp Designs. R. S. Archer, jun. (*Liverpool Philatelic Society*).
,,	8.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,,	15.	Nevis, with Notes. Walter Oxley (*Leeds Philatelic Society*).
,,	22.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,,	29.	Malta, with Notes. J. E. Williams.
Dec.	6.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,,	13.	France, with Notes. W. G. Hamersley.
,,	20.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
1913.		
Jan.	3.	St. Vincent, with Notes. J. J. Darlow.
,,	10.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,,	17.	India, with Notes. John C. North.
,,	24.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,,	31.	Paper. Prussia. John H. Taylor.
Feb.	7.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,,	14.	Paper. Prince Edward Islands. P. L. Pemberton.
,,	21.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,,	28.	The 1840 Issues of Great Britain, with Notes. R. B. Sparrow.
Mar.	7.	Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,,	14.	Japan, with Notes. F. J. Peplow.
,,	28.	Egypt, with Notes. J. H. Abbott.

Junior Philatelic Society.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

Season 1912-13

(Subject to Revision).

Meeting Place. — Meetings, except where otherwise stated, are held at Prince Henry's Council Chamber, 17 Fleet Street, E.C. The regular meeting days are the *first* and *third* Saturdays.

1912.

Oct. 5. 6.0—Auction.
7.30—Fourteenth Annual Presidential Address.
8.0—Illustrated Paper. Stamps of the Steamship Companies. Fred. J. Melville.

[The Society's Forgery Collection will be on view at this meeting after 8.30.]

Oct. 14-19. Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Monday, 3.30 to 10 p.m.; Tuesday to Saturday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

,, 15. Exhibition Auction, 4 p.m.

,, 16. Exhibition Banquet, 7.30 for 8 (Announcement of Awards).

,, 17. Second Exhibition Auction, 4 p.m.

,, 18. Ball and Supper in honour of foreign guests. Reception, 9 p.m. Dancing, 9.30 p.m.—4 a.m. Supper, 11.30 p.m.

,, 19. Closing Ceremony at the Royal Horticultural Hall, 9 p.m.

Nov. 2. Beginners' Night.
6.0—Auction.
7.30—Special Programme for the evening, arranged by Frank C. Graham.

[The Society's Permanent Collection, Foreign Sections, will be on view at this meeting.]

Nov. 16. 6.0—Bourse.
8.0—Display, with Notes. Switzerland Retouches since 1900. Victor Beaujeux.
9.0—Display, with Notes. The Stamps of Dom Pedro. H. H. Harland.

Dec. 7. 6.0—Auction.
8.0—Paper and Displays. Jamaica. W. Buckland Edwards, B.Sc.
9.0—Paper. The Truth about Stamp Exchange Clubs. G. H. Dannatt, Secretary of the Otterdale Stamp Club.

,, 21. 6.0—Bourse.
8.0—Display. Great Britain. Baron Anthony de Worms.

[The Society's Permanent Collection, Colonial Sections, will be on view at this meeting.]

1913.

Jan. 4. 6.0—Auction.
8.0—Paper and Display. Travancore. Major E. B. Evans.
9.0—Display. Ceylon: Pence issues. Albert Ashby.

,, 18. 6.0—Bourse.
8.0—Paper and Display. Roman States. L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc.
9.0—Paper and Display. Tibet. C. L. Harte-Lovelace.

Feb. 1. 6.0—Auction.
8.0—Display. H. L. Hayman. (Subject to be announced later.)

,, 15. Ladies' Night.
6.0—Bourse.
8.0—Display. Mrs. D. Field.
9.0—Displays. Gold Coast, Lagos, and Southern Nigeria. D. S. Darkin.

Mar. 1. Brighton Branch Night.
6.0—Auction.
8.0—Display. Some European Stamps. J. Ireland.
8.30—Paper. J. B. Boulton.
9.0—Rare Philatelic Literature. Herbert Clark.

[The programme for this evening will be contributed entirely by visiting members from the Brighton Branch.]

Mar. 15. 6.0—Bourse.
8.0—Display, with Notes. Victoria. M. H. Horsley, J.P.

April 5. 6.0—Auction.
8.0—Paper and Display. Heligoland. H. P. Ereaut.
8.45—Paper and Display. Argentine Confederation and Republic. W. G. Walder.

,, 19. 6.0—Bourse.
8.0—Display. Brazil: later issues. Captain G. F. Napier.
9.0—Paper. Percy C. Bishop. (Subject to be announced later.)

May 3. 6.0—Auction.
8.0—Displays. Cape of Good Hope and Great Britain. W. H. Tarrant.
9.0—A General Collection, with Notes. Wilmot Corfield.

,, 17. 6.0—Auction.
8.0—Display. Early Issues of Sweden (1853-66). Baron Erik Leijonhufvud.

The Society's Collection of Sweden, as recently strengthened by a valuable donation from Baron Leijonhufvud, will be on view this evening.

June —. Garden Party at Hampstead by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. D. Field.

THE

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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The Record of Stamp Dealing.

THE point as to what firm holds the record in stamp transactions has been much debated, nor has the last word been said. There are obviously two distinct records—one for the first to commence, and the other for the longest period of dealing—the latter being one that will doubtless pass from one to another as the older firms drop out. Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have, however, made an announcement in their journal that practically claims both records, and is as follows :—

"With the present month the firm of Alfred Smith and Son—formerly Stafford Smith and Smith—completes, for the first time in the history of any philatelic business, either at home or abroad, a full half century of existence. In the *Times* of Tuesday, September 9th, 1862, there appeared the following advertisement :—

> ONE THOUSAND FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS for ALBUMS.—Just published, price 3d., post free, a DESCRIPTIVE PRICE CATALOGUE of several hundred varieties of BRITISH, Colonial, and Foreign POSTAGE STAMPS. Address H. Stafford Smith, foreign stamp depot, 25 Kingsmead-terrace, Bath.

Of this catalogue, which was one of the earliest price-lists of stamps ever published, no complete copy is known to us, but some cut-out portions are preserved in the library of the Royal Philatelic Society."

This is a long and honourable record, but we fancy "there are other Richmonds in the field." It seems also that the record is not quite continuous, as for many years the late Mr. Stafford Smith carried on a separate business, and as he was, according to the advertisement above quoted, the founder of the firm, it may in a sense be said to have ceased with his death.

There were certainly people trading in stamps in 1862, as in that year, to the best of his belief, the writer, who was then twelve years old, disposed of his collection to a dealer in Belfast through the medium of an advertisement in the *Boys' Own Magazine*.

The whole question is one of considerable interest, and while according to Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son our hearty congratulations upon a long and highly honourable career, we should welcome further contributions, however, from some of the able leading students of philatelic literature.

Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, 1912.

By M. P. CASTLE.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P. (His Majesty's Postmaster-General), the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P. (President of the Board of Trade), the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Bart., Sir J. Henniker Heaton, Bart., and the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., this extensive Exhibition, which is of an international character, has been ably organized by the Junior Philatelic Society, which body is to be heartily congratulated, not only upon having achieved a great success in its arduous undertaking, but upon having secured to Philately in this country a splendid advertisement.

In the attainment of these ends the greatest credit is due to the indefatigable labours of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Fred. J. Melville (President of the Junior Philatelic Society), and the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Herbert F. Johnson, ably aided by the Executive Committee Messrs. H. P. Ereaut, E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, F.A.I., F.S.I., H. H. Harland, J. C. S. Mummery, A.R.I.B.A., F. Treacher Terry, Ralph Wedmore; to the Publicity Committee, consisting of Messrs. D. B. Armstrong, Percy C. Bishop, and Fred. J. Melville, is also due the clever, insistent, and practical methods of advertising the Exhibition. The judicious methods adopted by the Committee to this end, coupled with the fact that the admission was free, procured an attendance of the public that was entirely satisfactory. Large as is the locale of the Exhibition, the Horticultural Hall was frequently thronged with visitors. There can be little doubt in my mind that in future Philatelic Exhibitions admission should be free. The relative loss of income is as nothing compared to the attainment of publicity.

The Exhibition was opened at four o'clock on Monday, October 1, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, inclusive of many well-known names in Philately, by the Postmaster-General (Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P.), who made an interesting speech. Mr. Samuel said that stamp collecting was one of the most delightful and one of the most interesting of hobbies. For many years it was a hobby in which he himself took a great interest. He was now a distributor of stamps on a very much larger scale than he used to be as a collector. Every day he furnished the public of these islands with about eight millions of penny stamps and about nine million stamps of other varieties. It was decided that the Mint should itself engrave the stamps instead of going to a contractor, and that the contract for the printing should be thrown open to competition instead of being renewed by the firm which had printed the stamps for many years. By that change they were able to effect a saving to the taxpayer of about £40,000 a year. In order to save that sum it was well worth while undertaking the difficulties attendant upon that new enterprise. He must admit the effect was in the early days to produce a stamp which was not in every respect as ideally

satisfactory as they might all have desired. He thought that those difficulties, so far as the production of the stamps was concerned, had been overcome. As to the design of the stamp, his lion, which had not been treated with the kindness that could be desired, had gone back to his cage, and they had now a different and, he thought he might say, really satisfactory design for the penny stamp by the same distinguished artist. After alluding to the recent and forthcoming new varieties of our current stamps, Mr. Samuel proceeded to say "comparisons were frequently made, and to the disadvantage of our present-day stamps, with the early issues in the reign of Queen Victoria. And especially had it been said the present stamps did not compare very favourably if they were put side by side with the original red penny Queen Victoria head. But that was particularly because those stamps were printed by the engraved process, which allowed a good deal more ink to be used, and gave the stamp a much stronger body of colour. That process, however, was open to one grave practical disadvantage. If it was used for revenue and cancelled with pen and ink a fraudulent person could obliterate the erasion and use the stamp over again for revenue purposes without damaging the ink.* Those early Victorian stamps were only used for postage, and when the stamps were used both for revenue and postage then it was no longer possible to use that process, and other processes had to be substituted in order to prevent fraud."

Sir J. Henniker Heaton, who proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Samuel, which was seconded by Major E. B. Evans, said that the British Post Office of to-day was the greatest and most trustworthy in the whole world. For many years he complained of a number of things wanted in the Post Office, but many of these reforms had now been effected.

In connection with the show a competition for an ideal penny postage stamp for the British Isles was arranged, and the results were on view. The adjudicators decided upon a combination of the three accepted designs, and this product is claimed to be absolute proof against forgery. The three successful competitors, who divided the £15 prize between them, are Mr. H. Schubert, 81 Oakfield Road, Southgate, N.; Mr. John Ashley, 32 Cromwell Road, West Gorton, Manchester; and Mr. L. S. Rayner, St. Cuthbert's, Caergwryde, Wrexham.

These stamps were printed and sold at the Exhibition, and at one penny per label must have brought in a large access to the revenues. They were produced both by surface and recess printing, and a roller was shown which apparently enabled both these impressions to be struck off concurrently. The

* Mr. J. D. Heath, a member of the firm of Perkins, Bacon, and Co., however, has sent a letter to the Press, controverting the Postmaster-General's statements as to the question of the removal of obliterations. I quote a portion of his letter, viz.: "Owing to the necessity of preventing the erasure of writing ink cancellations from revenue stamps, it was not possible to use the line engraved process for printing such stamps. It is true that the early Victorian black and red pennies were not printed in 'doubly fugitive' inks, as those stamps were not used for revenue purposes; but engraved or 'steel plate' stamps can be printed in 'doubly fugitive' inks if required, and in a variety of colours, as the Somerset House authorities are well aware, and it is misleading the public to imply that it is the ink difficulty that prevents the line engraved process being employed for the English stamps, especially as the ½d. and 1d. stamps, although used for revenue as well as postage, are not now printed in the doubly fugitive inks, which Mr. Samuel considers so necessary for the prevention of fraudulent re-use of the stamps."

design is simple and pleasing, His Majesty's portrait being excellent and thrown out against a central oval of solid colour. The surrounding ornamentation consists of the national heraldic emblems on a lined background, and a crown surmounts the design. The latter portions of this design lack boldness and distinctness, otherwise the effect is excellent. I should add that the "stamps" bear the legends, "International Stamp Exhibition" and "1d," that they are printed in several colours, perforate and imperforate, and certainly seemed to have aroused much interest on the part of the visitors.

The model stamp factory installed in a large room to the left on entering was also a great attraction to the visitors. The processes of paper making by hand and machinery, and the printing and perforating of stamps were seen being carried out by skilful operators on machines of the latest patterns and improvements, the firms who contributed this interesting feature being Messrs. J. J. Marshall and Co. for the paper making, Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton for the stamp printing, and Messrs. Grover and Co. for the perforating.

The stalls for the dealers were all well placed, and, judging by appearances, the various firms who were represented—the list thereof being in the last issue of this Journal—were rewarded by a constant stream of patronage. It seems to me obvious that stalls in a non-entrance-fee Philatelic Exhibition should be worth twice as much, or more, than those where payment for entry is required. Mr. D. Field had undoubtedly secured the greatest draw in the Exhibition in showing the original plate of the 1d. and 2d. Post Office Mauritius (to which reference is made elsewhere in this number), which naturally excited a constant, eager throng of visitors.

The Catalogue was a tasteful and well-produced book, but the interleaved advertisements were certainly not agreeable, and no attempt at an index had been made. The contents might have been better explained, some exhibitors being too prolix and others sending no lists of exhibits at all. This work requires a catalogue committee, and I am afraid that at this Exhibition the willing horses were overloaded!

The arrangement of the frames in the large hall was most excellent, the cases being well separated with wide gangways, with arrows denoting the way to follow the exhibits according to their catalogue numbers. The unpleasantly crowded narrow passages that are so frequently the complement of stamp exhibitions were pleasantly conspicuous by their absence, and one could both breathe and inspect with comfort.

Every advantage has its compensating drawback, and as the result of this pleasant ample spacing a number of exhibits were only displayed in part, while others (including important ones) were relegated to the relative obscurity of the room on the first floor. I am aware that the exhibits received were of such extent as to render it impossible to display all, but I certainly saw many cases in the main room whose contents "never would be missed," and others either displayed in wall cases too far off to be examined or banished upstairs, which should have contributed some of the greatest attractions of the Exhibition. This selection of exhibits, as I know from long experience, is very difficult, and doubtless too much to do was left to too few—as often happens at exhibitions!

An excellent and well-served refreshment room also added to one's material comforts, while the "club," located in the large room upstairs, formed a veritable Mecca to the eye-weary Philatelist who yearned for a friendly chat and cigarette.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

An Auction sale of stamps in the Lecture-room was held on Tuesday 15th, at 4 p.m., Messrs. Glendining and Co., and Plumridge and Co. kindly assisting in the conduct of the auctions, and, I understand, with successful results, a percentage of the sales being devoted to the funds of the Exhibition.

The Official Banquet took place at the International Hall, Café Monico, Regent Street, W., on the following day, at which announcement of the Awards of the International Jury of the Exhibition were made. A special edition of the Exhibition stamp in a distinctive colour was reserved and limited exclusively to the decoration of the Souvenir Menu at this function.

Mr. F. J. Melville occupied the chair, and among the two hundred guests present were Mrs. Melville, Sir J. Henniker Heaton, Lady Yoxall, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Baron A. de Worms, Sahib Claudius Bey (Inspector-in-Chief of the Egyptian Postal Service), Colonel R. J. Iremonger, Rev. G. E. Barber, Captain Clarke, Captain H. F. Murland, Dr. A. Chiesa, Mr. Seymour Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Mackenzie Low, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Waterlow, Mr. and Mrs. M. Waterlow, Mons. A. Coyette, Mr. N. Standell, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hayman, etc. etc.

In proposing the toast of "Our Guests," the Chairman referred to the presence of some officials of the Government, as they had there, for instance, Mr. Seymour Bennett, although they did not imagine for one moment he was responsible for the insipid lion on the Georgian stamps, the lion which presumably was intended to represent the strength of the British nation.

Sahib Claudius Bey, in response, characterized stamp collecting as one of the means of drawing the nations together, and said Egypt had always been ready to join in any movement for facilitating postal communication.

Baron de Reuterskiöld said that he had attended every philatelic exhibition in Europe, and he considered the one now being held in London as among the most interesting he had seen. There was ample evidence that this Society was bringing up the young collector in the way he should go.

Mr. Seymour Bennett also responded, and said there were many points about the Society's "perfect" stamp which he liked. One of them was the audacious way in which they had appropriated "our lion." They had seen some of the new stamps, and he hoped that before the week was out they would see another. He trusted they would think as well of it as its parents and sponsors did. Whether they liked it or not, those responsible for the stamp would be glad of the Society's criticisms, for they looked on the Philatelist as doing a very useful work.

The toast of "The Society" was acknowledged by Mr. Frank Terry, and "The Chairman" was honoured on the invitation of Sir J. Henniker Heaton, who said Mr. Melville was the youngest president of a philatelic society in the world.

Needless to say, the Café Monico fully sustained its reputation, and that the dinner and other arrangements conduced to render this function very pleasant.

On Thursday was organized a special visit to the Coliseum to witness a performance of "Elisabeth Reine d'Angleterre," by the celebrated international artiste, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, and on Friday there was a Reception and Ball at 9 p.m. at the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, in honour of the foreign visitors to the Exhibition followed by a Reception: Dancing, commencing at 9.30 to 4, with supper at 11.30.

The closing ceremony took place at a late hour on Saturday. It should, moreover, be stated that an excellent orchestra daily performed in the large hall at Vincent Square, and I feel sure my readers will agree with me that the Exhibition Committee provided to the full for the entertainment of their visitors.

I certainly consider that the Junior Philatelic Society has in their first great Exhibition worthily upheld the traditions of these now established functions. The Committee have in certain directions surpassed all other exhibitions previously held in this country, notably in the degree of public attention that has been drawn, and in the presentation of novel features, such as postage stamps in the making, etc. As a whole the exhibits were perhaps a little uneven, and many important countries were not represented, but there was much to see—alike fine and interesting, and I venture to cordially congratulate the Junior Philatelic Society and their very enterprising President upon the success that has attended their efforts in organizing such a large and important Exhibition.

THE EXHIBITS.

It is obviously impossible within the limits of this Journal to do more than give a resumé even of the novel or important exhibits. Many of the collections, moreover, have already been described at previous exhibitions, and are so well known and appreciated as to require other than the briefest mention. I have therefore placed a star against the exhibits where I consider their merits are so well known as not to require a fresh enumeration.

I should add that the jury consisted of the following gentlemen, but Dr. Diena was unavoidably absent.

International Jury—Emilio Diena (Italy), Baron A. de Reuterskiöld (Switzerland), Albert Coyette (France), A. W. Batchelder (U.S.A.), Nils Strandell, B.A. (Sweden), E. D. Bacon, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, and R. B. Yardley (Great Britain).

CLASS A.—CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ceylon.

Baron Anthony de Worms, Great Gold Medal.—A few gems have been added to this highly polished collection.

Great Britain.

Sydney Loder, Great Gold Medal.—Mr. Loder's collection has much gained since I last saw it, and is now extremely fine, containing many extreme British varieties.

CLASS A.—*Section II.*

Buenos Aires.

DR. A. CHIESA, Gold Medal.—A truly superb specialized collection constituting one of the greatest attractions of the Exhibition, containing historical documents relating to the post of the city of Buenos Aires at the time of the introduction of postage stamps; letters franked with the "cachets" in use prior to the stamps; essays, proofs, unused and used stamps, used stamps on letters, plates partially reconstructed, and reprints. The first issue is represented by 520 copies, and embraces matchless copies, unused and used, brilliant pairs, etc.

*Holland and Colonies.**

A. J. WARREN,* Great Gold Medal.—A very fine philatelic display.

*Switzerland.**

V. BEAUXJEUX, Gold Medal.—M. Beaujeux's stamps are marked by great taste and discrimination, and is a model of what a medium specialized collection should be.

CLASS B.—*Great Britain.*

W. M. GRAY, Gold Medal.—This is undoubtedly a first rank collection, and can be equalled by very few others. The 2d., of 1840, include a superb lot of blocks. The surface printed stamps embrace a strip of three 4d., rose, Small Garter, perf. 14, on *white* safety paper, and four single specimens on blue safety paper; two 4d., rose, Medium Garter, on blue safety paper; four singles, and pair, carmine, Medium Garter, on white paper; blocks of carmine, Large Garter, on white paper, etc., the blocks being in mint state. The 6d., 10d., and 1s., embossed stamps are very strong, including fifty-nine specimens, unused, some in blocks of four and strips, and several pairs. The Official stamps comprise three unused specimens of the 5s., rose, one on blue paper; four of the 10s., blue, including a pair, and one cobalt; and the £1, green; £1, watermarked three Crowns and one with three Orbs, overprinted for the Inland Revenue Department in 1885; and unused specimens of the 5s., 10s., £1, with the King's Head, with similar overprint. All other issues are strong and the condition splendid. A beautiful exhibit in every way.

T. H. HINTON, Bronze Medal.—A collection of 1840–1912, used and unused, including plate numbers, control letters, Telegraph and Telephone stamps, etc.

LEICESTER A. B. PAYNE, Silver Medal.—A fine collection of mint and used copies in singles, pairs, strips, and blocks of all issues from 1840 to date, amongst which may be noted 1d., black, a block of eighteen on original envelope, 2d. of same issue, a block of twelve, a reconstructed plate of 240, and many other rare stamps. The condition throughout is very fine.

SECTION III.—Postage Stamps of Great Britain used abroad, and Telegraph, Telephone, Local, and Railway Letter Fee Stamps.

HERBERT CLARK, Bronze Medal.—The Circular Delivery Companies' stamps from Edinburgh and Leith, London, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Manchester.

R. M. R. MILNE, Silver Medal.—Oxford and Cambridge College stamps. Collection containing singles, pairs, blocks, and envelopes, used and unused.

C. OTT.—Great Britain, used abroad. A number of fine and scarce varieties are shown, including several on the entire envelope.

J. C. SIDEBOTHAM, Silver Medal.—Collection containing many scarce and interesting pieces.

SECTION IV.—Stamped Postcards, Envelopes, and other Postal Stationery.

J. R. M. ALBRECHT, Bronze Medal.—A collection of British postal stationery, including the King Edward issues specialized.

MENDEL AND J. R. M. ALBRECHT, Silver Gilt Medal.—Collection of the Mulready covers, caricatures, and other illustrated envelopes. A grand lot of these interesting envelopes.

T. H. HINTON.—A collection of the postal stationery of the United Kingdom, 1840–1912, including envelopes, wrappers, and postcards, Victorian, Edwardian, and Georgian.

CLASS C.—*British Empire.*

SECTION I.—British Guiana, Ceylon, Mauritius, Transvaal (including the South African Republic), British India.

British Guiana.

HON. E. R. ACKERMAN, Gold Medal.—A strong lot of this difficult country, but weak relatively in the locally printed issues. It includes: 1850, 8 c., cut round, 12 c., square; 1852, a strong lot with block of four and pair of 4 c.; 1856, three copies of the 4 c., red; 1853, a nice lot with five unused copies; 1860, 24 c. on thick paper, unused, partially reconstructed plates of the 1862 issue, and many fine copies of issues 1860–75. A good nucleus for an ultimately fine collection, but requires working up.

H. M. HEPWORTH, Silver Medal.—A well specialized collection, though weak in local printings. The 1853 issue has been well studied and is strong, embracing some forty copies with some unsevered specimens. Later issues are well collated and evidence philatelic work. Altogether an interesting exhibit.

Ceylon.

O. K. TRECHMANN, Silver Medal.—A good sound lot; includes block of 25 of the De La Rue 5d. of 1863.

British New Guinea and Papua.

C. L. BAGNALL, Silver Medal.—A very extensive and praiseworthy philatelic collection.

*New South Wales.**

HARVEY R. CLARKE. Not for competition.—Mr. Clarke's wonderful Sydneys as usual evoked universal admiration.

Barbados.

HENRY GREY, Silver Medal.—A highly specialized and fine collection of this Colony, including a mint block of six of the 1858 6d., rose-red, pin-perf.

14; ½d., green, and two specimens of the 1d., blue, unused, pin-perf. 12½; ½d., green, two specimens, unused, clean-cut perfs.; 1d., blue, six specimens, unused. Compound perforations A1 × A2, A2 × A3, and specimens of the green and blue stamps A3 unused. Also three specimens of the error of colour, 1s., blue, and a mint pair of the 1d. on half 5s. and two used pairs.

Exhibits of this Colony shown also by C. H. Stephenson and W. H. Tarrant, both of merit, but former suffering from over-elaboration of writing, etc.

Canada.

MAJOR H. C. FRENCH, Silver Gilt Medal.—A charming collection having the pence issues strong, in fine condition, including the 12d., black, and the 6d. perforated, mint; 10 cents, black-brown, used and unused; two copies of the large 1 c. on laid paper, unused, etc.

Cape of Good Hope.

WM. MARTELLO GRAY, Silver Gilt Medal.—About 650 triangulars, including Perkins Bacon and Co. and De La Rue prints, and about eighty woodblocks with pair of 1d., red, and four singles unused; 4d., blue, two unused, one deep blue, also both the errors 1d. and 4d., and two copies with retouched corner, and about 2000 rectangular, used and unused. A fine exhibit.

Nevis.

H. J. RECKITT.—A very nice collection, having many points of excellence, and unfortunate in having no award, owing to the severe competition in this section.

*Trinidad.**

HENRY GRAY,* Gold Medal.—Mr. Gray's finely specialized collection has been much strengthened since I last saw it. It includes no less than ninety-three lithographs, with three or four unused copies, is strong all round, and only lacks very few things to be complete unused and used.

SECTION IV.—Any past or present Colony or Protectorate of Great Britain in the Eastern Hemisphere.

British Bechuanaland.

H. J. RECKITT.—This collection contains many scarce and fine pieces.

British Central Africa and Nyassaland.

C. OTT.—A Collection formed over a period of fifteen years.

British Somaliland and Somaliland Protectorate.

A. S. MACKENZIE LOW.—All values in complete sheets—an extensive collection.

*Cyprus.**

J. C. NORTH, Silver Medal.—A remarkably complete and interesting collection.

Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies (and Levant).

MISS F. GRAHAM, Bronze Medal.—Collection containing British stamps used in Gibraltar and all regular issues of the Colony, used and unused. Pair of 10 c. error without value.

A. MATTANA, Small Gold Medal.—Specialized collection of used and unused. The first portion contains a fine selection of British stamps used in Gibraltar. The second portion is a collection of Gibraltar complete in used and unused condition with all the errors and varieties, including two copies of the 10 centimos, carmine, without value, and the 6d. (King Edward), with value, in carmine. The third portion contains British stamps used in Tangier, and Gibraltar stamps used in Morocco, and a complete collection of Morocco Agencies.

Heligoland.

HERBERT P. EREAUT, Silver Gilt Medal.—A fine and highly specialized collection of used and unused. All issues are represented complete in unused, and nearly complete in used condition.

Hong Kong.

T. H. HINTON.—A specialized collection from 1862 to date, including used and unused single specimens, pairs, strips and blocks, and a small selection of the postal stationery.

Kashmir.

A. J. SÉFI, Gold Medal.—An extensive specialized collection of used and unused, special attention being paid to plating. The circular stamps, both in water and oil colour, are shown in all colours and varieties, and are accompanied by a very complete lot of "missing dies," reprints, and forgeries.

Malta.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Bronze Medal.—An excellent display.

St. Helena.

H. H. HARLAND, Gold Medal, (D. Field).—This fine philatelic work is intended to place the specializing of the stamps of this Colony on a hitherto unknown basis, "as it brings with it the possibility of the reconstruction of the settings of the rarer surcharges, and necessarily proof of the relative value of rarer varieties." It is a remarkable philatelic display. The collection includes practically all the rarities—6d. without surcharge, etc.—and, in fact, shows all issues unused and used; and the value of studying the postal obliterations is well illustrated, especially in the earlier printings by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

*Sudan.**

A. H. MACKENZIE LOW, Bronze Medal.—Remarkably complete in every way, and very extensive.

British Honduras.

J. MILLER WINCH.—Collection, used and unused, with sheets and blocks of 1872, 1882, and small and large surcharges.

*Cayman Islands.**

LÉON A. ADUTT, Bronze Medal.—All issues complete to date in singles, pairs, and blocks, in mint and used state.

Grenada.

H. J. RECKITT.—This collection is composed of used and unused, and includes many fine stamps.

St. Lucia.

M. H. HORSLEY, Silver Medal.—A very strong collection, containing superb blocks of unused as follows:—First Issue: 1d., two blocks of twenty-eight each, pairs, etc.; 4d., two blocks of twelve each, blocks of four, pairs, etc.; 6d., one block of twenty-four, block of eight, and four blocks of four, singles, etc. Second Issue: 4d., two blocks of six; 6d., one block of six. CC (12½): 6d., block of twelve and block of six; 1s., block of twelve and block of six; (14), 4d., block of twelve and block of six; 1s., block of twelve. C A: 4d. (Gibbons' No. 27), block of twelve; 1s. (Gibbons' No. 29), block of ten and block of six.

Tonga.

E. M. TAYLOR, Silver Gilt Medal.—A highly worked up and excellent display.

CLASS D.—*Europe and Colonies.*

SECTION I.—German Empire, old German States (including Bavaria and Wurtemburg), Austria, Hungary, Bosnia.

Alsace and Lorraine.

J. SCHIEB, Silver Medal.—Specialized collection of the postmarks used before, during, and after the war of 1870–1, arranged in alphabetical order. The collection includes many thousands of copies.

This very fine collection, formed over a period of thirty-five years, also contains unused copies of each stamp, partly in blocks of four, with both types of network, as well as a number of letters and newspapers which had been carried by Balloon Post and bear the Balloon Post cancellations, also Balloon Cards, etc. etc. Its historical interest is very great.

Baden.

A. E. GLASEWALD.—Collection arranged according to issues, shades, and postmarks.

Bosnia.

H. J. RECKITT, Bronze Medal.—This collection consists of unused stamps, embraces all issues and varieties of perforation, and is strongly shaded.

German States.

FRITZ KLARBACH.—Collection of about one thousand specimens selected from a general collection of twenty-nine thousand stamps. Many rarities were shown.

Germany and Colonies.

E. METZKES, Bronze Medal.—A very highly specialized collection of unused and used stamps of the German Empire. It includes also German stamps used abroad and German Colonies.

Liechtenstein.

HEINRICH KEIMEL.—Specialized collection.

Prussia.

RALPH WEDMORE, Silver Gilt Medal.—A small and choice specialized collection of the postage stamps of Prussia, formed during a period of three years, containing over five hundred issued stamps and reprints additionally.

*Saxony.**

KARL GUNTHER, Gold Medal.—This specialized collection contains copies of all stamps issued as well as proofs. There are some grand stamps, and the whole exhibit is marked by scientific Philately.

KARL HIEMANN, Silver Medal.—Specialized collection of Saxony.

Greece.

H. J. RECKITT, Silver Medal.—All issues are shown in unused condition, carefully shaded, and including a large number of blocks of four.

Bulgaria.

S. D. TIMMS.—Very complete, including the error 5 in black on 30, of 1884–5, a very rare stamp if undoubted.

Montenegro.

PAUL KOHL, Bronze Medal.—A rich representation of this postal fecund country.

Roumania, including Moldavia Wallachia.

RUDOLF KÖHLER, Gold Medal.—A splendid exhibit, separate collections, unused and used stamps, and essays (about 1300), practically complete, containing all varieties of paper, types, and perforation. Issue I includes a very, fine 81 paras, unused, "with original gum, from the Castle-Mann collection," fine used copies of the 27, 54, and 108 paras (on letter), and some remarkable "proofs" of the first issue (only three sets being known), and the 5 paras, on both blue and white paper of the rare type.

Russia and Poland.

W. VON POLANSKY, Small Gold Medal.—A. Russia and its Post Offices in Foreign Countries. B. Poland. A beautiful and extensive collection.

*Sweden.**

BARON ERIK LEIJONHUFVUD, Gold Medal.—All rarities and varieties in single copies, blocks, and whole sheets of many stamps.

The first issue is superb, and includes fifteen copies in all shades of the 3 sk. bancos, unused, and twenty used copies, some on original envelopes, some in strips; 4 sk. bancos unused block of four, first print, and a complete quarter of a sheet (25) with margin; three copies of the grey-blue 4 sk. banco, unused; ten unused 6 sk. bancos, the very rare grey; thirteen unused 8 sk. bancos in all shades; and nine copies, unused, of the 24 sk. bancos. This collection has been much enriched latterly and is superlatively good.

Luxemburg.

W. JACOBY.—A sound lot, strong in the engraved head.

Portugal.

MRS. A. H. BRIDSON, Bronze Medal.—A highly specialized and practically complete collection, shown in unused and used condition. Beautiful copies throughout, and a choice lot

Spain.

COMMANDANT G. AUPECLE, Gold Medal.—Specialized collection, practically complete as regards the general issues, and exceedingly strong. It includes :—

1885, 2 r., blue (error of colour), used.

1865, 12 c., rose and blue, imperf. and perf., with inverted frames, used, including pair, imperf., on original, and

1867, 25 mils, rose and blue, with inverted frame (this was not exhibited).

*Danish West Indies.**

T. W. HALL, Silver Medal.

Levant.

JOSEPH SCHMIDT, Bronze Medal.—The collection consists of the stamps of the foreign post offices in Turkey, generally called "Levant stamps," with German, Russian, and French Levant issues, and is a well worked up exhibit.

There were other meritorious exhibits in this class.

E. METZKES, Bronze Medal.

CLASS E.—*America.*

SECTION I.—United States of America, Confederate States, Hawaiian Islands, Mexico.

Mexico.

CHARLES PINON.—Not for competition.

United States.

GEORGE BRÜCKNER, Silver Gilt Medal.—The collection is particularly rich in the scarce reprint issues, essays, proofs, etc.

J. A. STEINMETZ, Bronze Medal.—The 1847 issue complete, showing trials in colour of the 5 cent. and 10 cent. stamps, cardboard proofs, and Government reprints. The collection is very strong in these stamps on original covers.

SECTION II.—Any South American State, or group of such States.

Brazil.

CAPTAIN G. S. F. NAPIER, Gold Medal.—A specialized collection of Brazil. The first issue shown partially plated for the first time, contains 120 copies of the 90 reis, including an entire pane of eighteen, two blocks of 4, a strip of 3, and seven pairs. The 307 copies of the 60 reis include a unique block of 20, a strip of 3, and twenty pairs. The 141 copies of the 30 reis include a block of 4, a strip of 3, and fifteen pairs. A new and unchronicled discovery of a provisional issue, made in 1906, is also shown. Altogether a piece of fine philatelic work.

Chili.

G. H. DANNATT, Silver Medal.—An excellent specialized collection of all issues from 1853 to date, particular attention having been given to the early imperforate issues previous to 1867. With these are exhibited a number of proofs, including a trial impression from the top portion of the original (1853) Perkins Bacon plate in same colour of the stamps as issued.

The later issues from 1867 are shown in mint blocks of four (or more), with some interesting varieties, including a vertical strip of three of the large $1 stamps of 1892, imperforate between, a pair of engraver's die proofs of the Waterlow stamps, issued in 1900, also a used block of the 20 centavos value of this issue, imperf. between.

W. B. CALVERT, Bronze Medal.—The collection is a general one of the country.

Uruguay.

A. H. DAVIS, Silver Medal.—A fine and extensive collection.

THOMAS L. GRAY.—A very nice collection, and fairly complete.

SECTION III.—Any Central American State or group of such States; any United States colony or possession, or group of such possessions.

Guatemala.

J. D. RAGG, Silver Medal.—A special collection, practically complete, of used and unused, in pairs, blocks, and singles, and used on entire cover.

Nicaragua.

H. M. AHRENS, Silver Gilt Medal.—A remarkably fine collection of unused and used stamps, numbering over 6000.

J. R. M. ALBRECHT.—A good lot, with special attention paid to the settings of the surcharges.

CLASS F.—*Other Countries.*

SECTION I.—China, Japan, Persia, Siam, Egypt.

China.

C. L. HARTE-LOVELACE, Silver Gilt Medal.—Collection of Imperial Post Office Issues. "This collection contains no more copies of any stamp than are required for the purpose of comparison," but is very fine and complete.

Egypt.

ALBERT EID.

A. S. MACKENZIE LOW, Gold Medal.—A highly important and fully up-to-date specialized collection of great extent.

Siam.

R. W. H. ROW, Silver Gilt Medal.—A large and highly specialized collection containing nearly all the known varieties and errors, and including wholly or partially reconstructed sheets of a large proportion of the surcharges. "The compiler's chief aim in making this collection has been to elucidate the history and relationships of the different surcharges, and the arrangement followed in it has been chosen as emphasizing these relationships most effectively." Elaborate and scientific work marks this exhibit throughout.

P. H. WARD, Junr.—Specialized collection of Siam in three volumes, postals, etc., both used and unused, together with notes.

Crete.

LT.-COLONEL R. G. IREMONGER.—The Stamps of the British sphere very well represented.

The Russian sphere is also well exemplified.

Haïti.

L. W. CROUCH.—Specialized collection, comprising all issues from 1881 to 1912.

Hayti (1881–6).

L. R. R. HAUSBURG.—Collection of Franks before introduction of postage stamps, also British stamps used in the island. Series of dated copies of all values, showing introduction of new plates and printings.

Complete made-up panes of fifty of all imperf. series, etc.

Mr. Hausburg's grand collection of this country was not entered for competition.

L. W. CROUCH, Bronze Medal.—Specialised collection.

Shanghai.

W. JAGOBY, Silver Medal.

*Korea.**

C. A. HOWES, Bronze Medal.—Mr. Howe's collection is, of course, *facile princeps* as regards Corean issues.

CLASS G.—*Single Issues Specialized.*

SECTION I.—Any single issue of stamps printed from recess-plates.

Argentine (Issue of 17th April, 1864, Rivadavia).

W. J. COCHRANE, F.S.I., Silver Gilt Medal.—This is a splendid highly specialized collection of the Rivadavia stamps of the Argentine so far as the "single issue" (April, 1864) permits, the later Rivadavia issues not being included in the exhibit.

The collection which is remarkably strong contains some seven hundred odd specimens, a large number of which are mint, whilst the used stamps include pairs, strips, and blocks in several colours, and many on pieces showing dates. The imperforate stamps are undoubted, and bisected 10 centavos stamps are shown on entires and on pieces showing the postmark.

Argentine-Rivadavia Issue.

C. LATHROP PACK, Silver Gilt Medal.—A specialized collection of the Rivadavia stamps of the Argentine Republic 1864–72, with a study of the different printings of this issue. Included is an extensive series of unused stamps of all printings with a large number of strips and pairs of used copies. There are two imperf. pairs of the 10 c. 1864, a pair of the essay of the 15 c., and numerous used and unused specimens of 10 c. and 15 c., imperf., of 1864–7, both watermarked and unwatermarked. All the rarest specimens of the 5 c. without watermark are shown, used and unused. A large number of the stamps are on original covers, and these are also arranged by printings.

Both this and the foregoing are remarkable and rich studies of an issue—each worthily commanding the medal bestowed.

Ceylon.

A. ASHBY, Silver Medal.—Pence Issue 1863–7, perf. 12½. The unused portion contains a large number of blocks, strips, pairs, and shades of the two papers. A very nice exhibit, the blocks and proofs being exceptionally fine. The working out of the two watermarks is also good, and all are practically complete, except, apparently, the 4d. and 2s. on the first paper, unused.

Great Britain.

E. W. FLOYD, Silver Medal.—A collection of the One Penny black, 1840 issue, arranged to show the origin of the principal varieties occurring on the plates, which are also shown partly reconstructed.

Holland.

G. A. HIGLETT.—Collection of the first issue used, with notes, "a study preparatory to plating," as described in the Catalogue, but as there seemed thousands of specimens—beautiful copies—the ultimate collection promises to be stupendous!

H. WADE, Gold Medal.—A superb specialized collection of the first issue showing both unused and used arranged in the order of the plates. The collection has been well written up and full descriptions given of the retouched varieties, of which over three hundred are shown. The unused portion contains many large blocks and strips of all values, and includes a mint strip of four of the 5 c. milky blue and block of fifteen of the pale blue, both Plate IV.

The used portion also contains many blocks of all values, and the whole exhibit is a charm to look upon.

Samoa.

JOHN N. LUFF, Silver Medal.—In addition to the single copies there are uncut or restored sheets (so far as it has been possible to obtain the stamps), showing all the transfers of each value in all types, as well as the stamps prepared for use but not issued, and the various reprints. There are numerous imperforate and part-perforate sheets and blocks.

Uruguay ("Diligencia Issue," 1856).*

C. LATHROP PACK, Gold Medal.—A specialized collection of the 1856 or Diligencia stamps of Uruguay. Attention is called to the plating of the 60 centavos of 1856. There are complete reconstructed plates of the 80 centavos and 1 real, and a block of four of the 80 centavos; also a block of fifteen of the 80 c.

Mr. Pack's exhibit is well known to be superlative.

SECTION III.—Any single issue of stamps printed by any other process than those provided for in Sections I and II.

Brazil.

C. LATHROP PACK, Great Gold Medal.—A specialized collection of the 1894–1904 issue of Brazil, attention being called to the study of the 100 reis denomination. The exhibit includes several new discoveries of considerable interest, shown for the first time, including the "Secret Marks" and Die Varieties of the substituted heads from the higher values found in some panes of the 100 reis of Type I.

The work in this issue is immense. Thousands of specimens have been collated and examined, and the whole represent an amount of labour that has probably never yet been expended upon one single value. Mr. Pack worthily deserved the high recognition that he received from the jury for his patient philatelic investigations.

Great Britain, Edwardian Issues.

SAMUEL C. BUCKLEY, Silver Medal.—A highly specialized collection

of the adhesive postage stamps of Great Britain bearing the portrait of King Edward.

Queensland, 1879–80.

C. LATHROP PACK, Gold Medal.—Another of Mr. Pack's fine special collections and study of the 1879–80 issues of Queensland mounted in accordance with the different plates, etc., on the lines of Mr. Hausburg's work.

CLASS H.—*Local Postage Stamps.*

SECTION I.—United States of America, Russian Zemstvo or Rural Stamps.

FRED. J. MELVILLE.—Russian Rural Stamps.

SECTION II.—Local stamps of any other country, or group of countries, or group of issuing private concerns.

Chinese Treaty Port Stamps.

C. L. HARTE-LOVELACE, Silver Gilt Medal.

Danube Steam Navigation Co.

EUGENE KLEIN, Bronze Medal.

CLASS I.—*General Collections.*

(*In plain or printed albums.*)

SECTION I.—Without limit as to numbers.

J. C. SIDEBOTHAM Silver Medal.—A general collection prior to 1897 of British Colonies and Foreign Countries.

AUGUST WEHN, Gold Medal.—General collection in three Schaubeck albums containing 21,655 stamps.

SECTION II.—Containing 5000 to 10,000 stamps.

W. H. FORDHAM, Bronze Medal.—A good general collection, containing about 7000 stamps.

SECTION III.—Containing not more than 5000 stamps.

C. F. HARRISS, Bronze Medal.—General collection containing under 4000 stamps.

General Collection of British Colonial Stamps.

SECTION IV.—General Collections of Unused Stamps of the British Colonies.

T. ALLEN, Silver Medal.—This collection contains British and British Colonial stamps in mint state from about 1880 to the present day.

MRS. EDITH FIELD, Gold Medal.—British Colonial stamps in mint condition. This has grown to be a very fine collection.

P. BEAUMONT, Bronze Medal.—General collection of British Colonials.

J. IRELAND, Bronze Medal.

CLASS J.—*For Young Collectors.*

Prizes were awarded to :—

W. B. HAWORTH	.	Silver Medal.
H. B. BRUCE	. .	Bronze „ (2).
D. A. WEST.	. .	Gold „
COUNTESS APPONYI	.	Gold „
E. CAZALET	. .	Bronze „
R. SCHUNCK	. .	Silver „

H. R. HOLMES . . Silver Medal.
V. A. CARALET . . Cup.
A. POLLITZ . . . Silver Medal.
F. S. CHILCOTT . . Bronze „

CLASS K.

Postal Stationery.

Prizes were awarded to :—

H. B. BOHREN . . Bronze Medal.
CAPT. G. S. F. NAPIER . Small Gold Medal.
WALTER T. WILSON . Bronze Medal.
W. P. COSTERIUS . . Silver Medal.
LEON D. RAAY . . Bronze „
H. REHLEN . . . Silver „

CLASS L.—*Rarities.*

SECTION I.—Selection of twenty-five to fifty rare stamps (or pairs, strips or blocks counted as one) shown by collectors.

A. CHIESA, Gold Medal.—Rarities of the old Italian States. The most noteworthy pieces in this superb exhibition :—

Modena, 1859: The Lira, used strips of four and seven. 80 cent. strip of three on letter. Naples: ½ tornese trinacrie, pair on letter; ½ tornese Cross of Savoy, unused pair, with gum, showing margin of sheet in two sides. Also row of four on letter. 1861: ½ tornese, black (in error for green), used pair. Parma, 1852: 15 cent., two *tête-bêche* pairs, on letter, one vertical the other horizontal. 1859: 80 cent., used on letter. 1853: 9 cent., used on newspaper. Romagna: Pair of 6 baj., on letter. Half of 6 baj. used as 3 baj. on letter. 20 baj., four copies on letter. Sicily: Original sheets, used blocks, 50 grana, on letters. Tuscany: Rows of five of the 2 soldi, on letters; 60 crazie, used pairs. The 3 lire, unused, apparently in a strip of three, in mint condition. Dr. Chiesa has, however, acquired these three stamps from different sources and rejoined them—as they had previously so existed. They are all in mint condition, of a fine, rich colour, and represent one of the most beautiful and valuable pieces ever seen. Dr. Chiesa's exhibit is magnificent.

HENRY J. CROCKER, Gold Medal.—Rare stamps of the Hawaiian Islands, including seventeen of the "Missionaries," and some exceedingly scarce Inter-Island stamps, with reconstructed settings.

HENRY J. CROCKER.—Fifty rare stamps from fifty different countries.

HENRY J. CROCKER.—Fifty rare stamps from another fifty countries.

Mr. Crocker's exhibit is very fine indeed—in all three sections. His Hawaiians are, of course, well known and appreciated; among other rarities shown were such as the ½ gr. error, Saxony, St. Louis 10 and 20, *se tenant*. Cape error, 4d., red, CA and Cr., 5s., unused, etc.

H. L. HAYMAN, Silver Gilt Medal.—A choice collection of fifty rare stamps, amongst which were 1d, scarlet and rose, Cape, wood blocks, mint. Two 3 pfennig, Saxony, on original. Naples ½, Tornese Arms, on original, etc.

C. F. HEGERMAN.—This exhibit included the 15 and 24 c. U.S. inverted centres and other rarities.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. G. IREMONGER.—Colonial rarities.

J. C. SIDEBOTHAM, Silver Medal.—The Baden error, 9 kr., black on green. Saxony error, ½ ngr., black on light blue were included.

O. K. TRECHMANN, J.P.—Collection of sheets, blocks, strips, and pairs.

K. MAIER, Silver Medal.—Fine Cape errors and rare blocks were shown here.

CLASS M.—*Etceteras.*

Proofs, Essays, Curiosities, and Forgeries, etc.

The following prizes were awarded :—

R. B. SPARROW	Silver	Medal.
G. B. DUERST	„	„
WILMOT CORFIELD	Bronze	„
M. GIWELB	„	„
A. E. GLASEWALD	„	„
H. L. HAYMAN	Silver	„
H. CLARK	„	„ (2)
E. ZUMSTEIN	Bronze	„
G. H. HOLLAND	„	„
W. LAKE	„	„

CLASS N.—*Philatelic Publications*, etc.

Prizes were awarded to :—

D. FIELD	Bronze	Medal.
H. GRIEBERT	Silver Gilt	„
F. J. MELVILLE	„	„
P. KOHL	Silver	„
NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY	„	„
P. OHRT	„	„
C. SCHMIDT	„	„
SWEDISH PHILATELIC JOURNAL	„	„
BRITISH GUIANA PHILATELIC SOCIETY	Bronze	„
D. FIELD	„	„
H. GRIEBERT and COMPANY	„	„
JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY	Silver	„
P. M. MANN	Bronze	„
P. L. PEMBERTON	Silver Gilt	„
PAUL KOHL	Bronze	„
P. L. KOSACH	Silver Gilt	„
KURT M. MAIER	„	„
L. SCHNEIDER	Bronze	„

Special Gold Medals awarded by the Executive Committee :—

MESSRS. WATERLOW BROS. AND LAYTON, LTD.
„ EWEN AND CO., LTD.
„ MILLER AND MOTLEY.

Collecting a Single Stamp and its Varieties —the 100 Reis of Brazil, 1894–7.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

A Paper read at a Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on November 7, 1912.

COLLECTORS have, of course, read of the five various head types of these stamps, and I have no doubt the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society are conversant with them in some cases by personal investigation. I need not therefore again describe the substituted heads from the 700 reis, 200 reis, and 500 reis values inserted in some frames of Type I of the 100 reis. Captain George F. Napier, whom we all know as a true Philatelist, first called your attention to the existence of these heads, and his paper was published in the October 1911 number of the *London Philatelist*. I have also written of some of my early discoveries and experiences with the borrowed heads and other varieties, and it is simply with the hope of adding to what has been made public that these further notes are written. I trust they may in some measure make the stamps more readily understood, but I shall not undertake to describe the display as a whole. That would take too much of your time. This 100 reis collection, together with a study of the other values of the issue, was shown last month mounted on 540 sheets in the class for single issues at the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

Recently I was obliged to completely make over my collection of these stamps, remounting a large portion of them for the third or fourth time within two years. This course was desirable because of the broader lines and wider scope that became necessary in treating the greatly increased number of known varieties. In the number of varieties of paper known to me there has been a notable increase. This was brought about by the systematic comparison of nearly ten thousand dated copies sorted from numerous representative lots with a total of more than one hundred and fifty thousand specimens. A concentrated comparative exhibit of the sixteen paper varieties, as found in my more comprehensive classification of the series, together with the earliest dated cancellations noted as found on each, is shown on a single album page prepared for the recent London Stamp Exhibition. The examination of this page will take less of your time. Specialists may care to examine the more extensive display of classified papers with their perforation varieties which is also shown in the albums here to-night. A description of the papers is given later on under its proper heading.

Scheme of Classification for Mounting.

Some Brazil collectors have asked for my plan of mounting the collection of these 100 reis stamps, and I may as well mention it now. Here is a typical scheme of classification adopted :—

Type I. *Thin, Hard-toned Paper, Perf.* $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

LIGHT SHADES.
Heads in grey-black.
Heads in brownish black.
Heads in full black.

MEDIUM SHADES.
Heads in grey-black.
Heads in brownish black.
Heads in full black.

DEEP SHADES.
Heads in grey-black.
Heads in brownish black.
Heads in full black.

This formula is repeated for each of the other paper varieties. Then the same scheme is followed with all the sub-divisions through all the papers for the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ perforations. The same thing follows for the compound perforations. This scheme has been somewhat modified in the actual mounting, as in many cases the "position" the stamps occupied in the pane was of greater importance in identifying varieties, etc., than the sub-division by shades. As there are ten different positions in which a single specimen may be found, as shown by the presence or absence of "margins," and as shown by a diagram with the collection, this departure from the above scheme became necessary. At other times the scheme is followed as herein. Many of the important series of varieties are treated by themselves under the following headings:—

Type I Frame-flaw Varieties.
The Letter Varieties of Type I.
Head-flaw Varieties.
Cracked Medallions.
Black-heads Badly Worn.
Retouches of Type 1; Liberty's Head Retouched.
Retouched Medallions.
Retouched Lower Label.
Stamps with Head Alone Printed on the Back.
The Re-cut Zeros Series.
Systematic Comparison of Dated Copies.
Paper Varieties in Order of Use.

The borrowed or substituted heads with the recently discovered die varieties and "secret marks" in all their varieties of papers, perforations, shades, plate, positions, and printing occupy fully one Oriel album by themselves. Then Type V is fully treated in the same way, but a less number of subdivisions are required.

The Die Varieties and Secret Marks of the Substituted Heads.

The best new thing I am able to show you is perhaps the "secret marks" or die varieties of the substituted heads. I think these were added so they

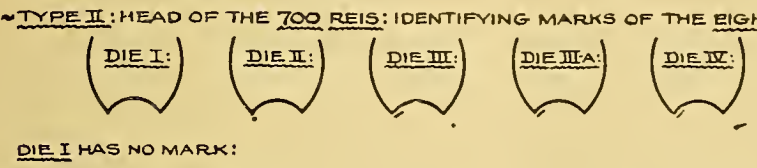
would appear on the various transfers for purposes of identification of the ones used. The differences in the heads themselves are not easily distinguished by a hasty glance, but if some black mark outside the medallion itself was added this could be readily seen. Also it is possible the printers may not have been aware of the head differences, and having borrowed certain head transfers from other assemblages of other values to fill the gaps caused by worn or damaged heads in the 100 reis groups, they marked them in this way to assure their return to their proper places. Whatever their cause may have been, the discovery of the "secret marks" has added much to the pleasure of collecting the varieties of the substituted heads. When the time arrived when it was deemed necessary to make entirely new transfers for complete panes, it is evident that certain of the 700 reis head dies (or matrices) were selected to re-engrave, and of these three at least bore the "secret marks" of their earlier "substitution" usage; thus Type V with the snub-nose was made, and in reality I believe it should be called a re-engraved die. Since more than one, as we have seen, of these 700 reis dies were so re-engraved, it would account for the slight differences that are known in the Type V heads. Of course someone might say off-hand: Oh, yes! These so-called secret marks are simply the remnants of the black circle enclosing the value libel which was cut off from the "borrowed heads" (the higher values had the value-label as well as the head medallion printed in black at the same time) for the purpose of making these dies available to substitute in the 100 reis frames, where the value-labels and frames were printed in red at one operation. This is easily answered. Careful study of these marks shows that they are in such positions and at such angles that they could not be coincident with this black circle. Moreover, the "secret marks" are invariably *straight* dashes. A line of equal length, if it had been part of the circle, having such a short radius would surely have shown as a *curved* line. And, again, any one mark is exactly the same as another of its type as to length and position. There is no haphazard thing about these "secret marks." I can't conceive how we failed to see them before. And what neater proof could be desired to show that the Type V head with the snub-nose must have been re-engraved from dies of the 700 reis head than the identical die marks appearing on both? Three of these are now known—Die III, Die V, and Die VII of the 700 reis head, of which Die V is by far the commonest.

A more complete study of the *Borrowed Head Collection* has expanded it until it fills one Oriel binder of some sixty-one sheets including the complete check-lists. I think when you examine them you will not accuse me of "padding," for there are many sub-varieties in some of the dies which each required a separate classification. There are a great many shades which add to the numbers after the die, position, paper, and perforation varieties have been considered. Here is a short statement of this part of the collection:—

Type II with the Borrowed Head of the 700 Reis.

I have these in five dies, in three plate positions, on ten kinds of paper and with two perforations. This accounts for forty-eight varieties known in these various combinations, and not counting shades, dated cancellations, etc. I

now have all the borrowed heads on "mesh paper," and you will also note that in almost every die or "secret mark" variety of the 700 Reis head there is now a "mesh paper" example. The collection of 700 Reis heads occupies eighteen pages, including a complete check-list. That at least eight different individual head dies were used bearing this head is proved by the specimens in my collection. Various dots and dashes in black, apparently added by either engraver or printer just below the medallion to identify the substituted heads in a pane as indicated and described, provide the required proof of such multiple usage. (See illustration.)



Die I. No Secret Mark.

Die II. Secret Mark.—Black dot below left lower point of medallion.

Die III. Secret Mark.—Black diagonal dash below left point of medallion, and small black dot south-east of right lower point.

Die IV. Secret Mark.—Short diagonal dash, as in Die III, below left lower point of medallion, and longer less oblique dash south-east of right lower point of medallion.

Die V. Secret Mark.—Short horizontal dash below middle of medallion.

Die VI. Secret Mark.—A long horizontal dash under middle of medallion, and a short diagonal one at south-east of right lower corner.

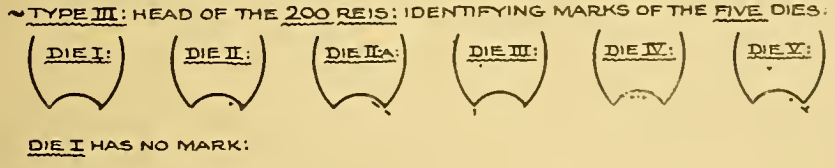
Die VII. Secret Mark.—A long *oblique* dash below medallion near right lower point of same.

Die VIII. Secret Mark.—*Two short oblique* dashes below left side of medallion.

Type III, with the Borrowed Head of the 200 *Reis.*

I have these in five dies, in four plate positions, on seven kinds of paper, and with three perforations. This accounts for thirty-eight varieties known in these various combinations. The 200 Reis head collection is mounted on fourteen pages, including a complete check-list.

That at least five different individual head dies were used bearing this head is proved, in the 700 Reis heads, by the presence of "secret," or identifying marks placed on each die so used. (See illustration.)



Die I. No Secret Marks.

Die II. Secret Mark.—A minute black spot below medallion, about 1 mm. to the left of lower right corner of same; also has a broken line in background above head, which identifies this die even when the dot cannot be made out.

Die II. A Secret Mark.—Two oblique black dashes below right side of medallion.

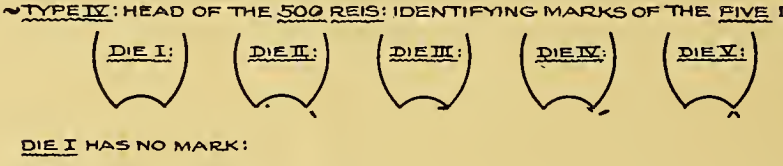
Die III. Secret Mark.—Small black vertical line below left lower corner of medallion.

Die IV. Secret Mark.—Three small dots about under middle of base of medallion.

Die V. Secret Mark.—A small black T-shaped spot under the right lower corner of medallion; usually also a small spot similar to the mark on Die II.

Type IV, with the Borrowed Head of the 500 *Reis.*

I have these in five dies, in four positions, on ten kinds of paper, and with two perforations. This gives thirty-two varieties known in the various combinations. The 500 Reis head collection is mounted on sixteen pages including one page of check-list. I have this head on the lilac toned paper which I first noted last year. You will also please note the various substituted heads on other varieties of paper on which they have not been previously known. That at least five different individual head dies were used bearing this head is proved, as in the 700 and 200 heads by the presence of "secret" or identifying marks placed on each die so used.



Die I. No Secret Marks.

Die II. Secret Mark.—A short *oblique* black line like a grave accent below right lower point of medallion; also a small dot about 1 mm. to the right of left lower point.

Die III. Secret Mark.—A short, *horizontal* black line extending to the left from right lower corner of medallion.

Die IV. Secret Mark.—An *oblique dash* at right of right lower corner of medallion, and small mark just below same corner.

Die V. Secret Mark.—*Two oblique dashes* like a circumflex accent below right lower corner of medallion.

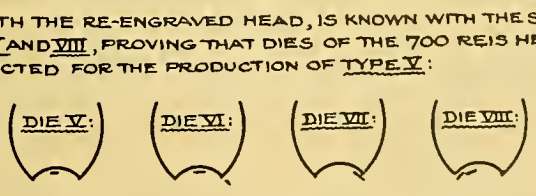
A drawing in the Substituted Head Collection made for reproduction purposes shows the various die diagrams, etc., and the explanatory notes. A photographic copy is also here, with my compliments, for each Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society who cares to take it with him.

Type I. Frame-Flaw Varieties.

Some of the frame-flaw varieties have been of the greatest help in fixing the positions on the plate of some of the borrowed heads from the higher values that were inserted in some frames of stamps of the normal type. I have noted over two hundred persistent varieties of this nature, but I only list here a few of them. So far as I know I have not seen the following noted elsewhere. I hope that those of you who are collectors of the stamps of Brazil may be acquainted with many of them. I may also

mention that there are on some stamps combinations of frame-flaw and known head-flaw varieties. For those who do not care to take the time to examine the more extensive display and study of frame-flaw stamps, I have prepared a page of selected frame varieties, to which I call your attention. A list follows of some of the most interesting frame varieties in the collection :—

1. Triangular flaw on "E" of "ESTADOS."
2. Cap on right zero of 100.
3. Top of zeros connected by a strong *red* line.
4. Dot on first "C" of "CORREIO," and on top of "I" of "100."
5. Period after "CORREIO."
6. Circle broken over 100.
7. "ORR" of "CORREIO" defective and spur on "S" of "ESTADOS."
8. Dot in head of second "R" of "CORREIO."
9. Split top to "I" in "CORREIO."
10. Right end of value label damaged, and apparently an additional line added, causing a peculiar variety. I have this on many single copies; it also appears on the south-east stamp of an unused block of 15 (5 × 3) in my collection.
11. No line at right end of value label.
12. No line at left end of value label.
13. The "U" of "UNIDOS" has a distinct notch in the bottom of the letter. It is almost always found on copies which have also the irregular frame line under "CORREIO."
14. The crescent-shaped flaw at right of "A" of "BRAZIL" on a stamp of Type I, the same as shown on the frame with the substituted head of the 500 Reis in my unused block of four. (See illustration.) It appears in this case on a stamp of the second horizontal row from the top of the pane. All the single copies I have show bottom margins. I call your attention also to two fine used pairs both with bottom margins, and this crescent flaw appears on the left-hand stamp of one pair cancelled 24 March,



1896, and on the right-hand stamp of the other pair cancelled 12 June, 1896; thus we have evidence that this flaw appeared also in the tenth row as well as the second row of a pane (or different settings of a pane). Here is plainly the reason for the substitution; just look at the black head with the lines worn and all gone on the specimens of Type I, in frames showing this crescent flaw. (See illustration.) No wonder they wanted to improve the appearance by inserting another head in the frame.

15. The first zero of "100" broken by a flaw extending thence downward to the left through the numeral 1. The variety is difficult to illustrate, but shows distinctly on the stamps themselves. This is the south-east corner stamp, or number 50 in a pane, and the frame later held the 500

Reis substituted head, which was thus also number fifty in a pane. In this way the flaw appears on the value label of copies of both Type I with the head with the Grecian profile, and Type IV with the 500 Reis substituted head. You will recall that on the 100 Reis the value label was printed in red at the same time as the frame. It was this flaw variety in connection with a block of Type I (Grecian head) including a copy of the 700 Reis substituted head which enabled me to prove that number 49 in a pane was one of the positions occupied by a 700 Reis head.

16. A large white dot preceding the word "UNIDOS." I have several single copies with this, and it also appears on the stamp of Type I with the Grecian head, in a pair with a copy of Type V with the sub-nose (*se tenant*) as discovered by me among a mixed lot of 100 Reis stamps of Brazil received from Portugal. This interesting pair was cancelled in April, 1897. This pair, together with the other pairs of Type I and Type V (*se tenant*) recently discovered by me, seems to open up an unsuspected new field for investigation, which should be further examined. (See illustration.)

17. There are also in the collection some fine copies showing an entirely new marginal line cut at either right or left side, as the wear on that particular transfer would require. It sometimes happens that in cutting this new line the curve end of lower label was almost cut off, whereas normal copies show the border line tangent to the curve at end of label.

(*To be continued.*)

The Stamps of the Danish West Indies.

By THOMAS WILLIAM HALL.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 3rd January, 1907.

(*Continued from page* 217.)

IN February of 1903, the 4 c. of 1873–79 was allowed to be bisected diagonally and used as 2 c. The following is a translation from the *St. Croix Avis* of February 11th, 1903, dealing with the question :—

"Notice to the public.—For the time being the post offices in St. Croix will admit the use of 4 cents postage stamps cut in half diagonally for the prepayment of postage, say in those cases where the amount of postage is covered by the payments of two cents or less.

"The correspondence thus prepaid should be handed over the counter and not dropped in a letter box.

"The use of postage stamps thus cut will be disallowed as soon as 2 cents stamps have been received about which publication will be issued.

"Government, St. Croix, the 10th February, 1903,
"P. G. V. LIMPRICHT."

Printing.	Approximate date.	Colour.	Paper.	Perforation.	Gum.	Remarks.
			1 c. *on* 7 c.	*of* 1874.		
1	May, 1887	Deep yellow and lilac . .	Thin . . .	14 × 13½ .	Smooth brownish .	On printing 1 of 7 c.
,,	,,	Orange and lilac . . .	Thin to medium .	,,	,, .	,, ,, 2 of 7 c.
,,	,,	,, ,, . . .	,, . .	,,	,, .	Double surcharge on printing 2 of 7 c.
			10 c. *on* 50 c.	*of* 1879.		
1	1895	Purple	Thin . . .	14 × 13½ .	Smooth brownish .	Various shades.
			1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 8 c.	*of* 1900–3.		
1	1900	Green	Thick . . .	12½	Crackly White .	New design more than one printing.
,,	1903	Carmine	,, . . .	,,	,, .	,, ,, ,,
,,	1900	Blue	,, . . .	,,	,, .	,, ,, ,,
,,	1903	Brown	,, . . .	,,	,, .	,, ,, ,,
		2 *c. on* 3 *c.*	*carmine and blue*	*of printing*	9 ; *per f.* 12½.	
1	Jan., 1902	Carmine and indigo . .	Thick . . .	12½	Crackly white .	Many type varieties.
,,	,,	,, ,, . .	,, . . .	,,	,, .	Straight foot to 2 in date.
,,	,,	Bright carmine, red and bluish grey	,, . . .	14 × 13½ .	,, .	Surcharged on the old stamp of printing 8. Glossy printing, perf. 14 × 13½.
		1[illegible]8 *c. on* 10 *c. bright brown*	*and bright blue of*	*printing* 7 ;	*perf.* 12½.	
1	,,	Bright brown and bright blue .	Thick . . .	12½	Crackly white .	Many type varieties.

Printing.	Approximate date.	Colour.	Paper.	Perforation.	Gum.	Remarks.
1	Jan., 1902	Bright brown and bright blue .	Thick . . .	12½	Crackly white .	Straight foot 2 in date.
,,	,,	,, ,,	,, . . .	,,	,, .	2 mm. between 1 and 9 in date.
		In thicker, larger type	2 c. *on* 3 c., 1902–	8 c. *on* 10 c.,	1902.	
1	May, 1902	Carmine on Indigo . . .	Thick . . .	12½	Crackly white .	Printed in lower-case letters with an initial capital instead of all capitals. The issue consists of 32,500 of the 2 c. and 107,500 of the 8 c. The surcharging was done in Denmark.
,,	,,	Bright brown and bright blue .	,, . . .	,,	,, .	
		Currency changed	*provisionals on*	*stamps of*	1900–3.	
1	1905	Bright blue and yellow-brown	Thick . . .	12½	Crackly white .	Surcharged on printing 4 of Sept., 1901.
,,	,,	on 5 c., blue, of 1900 . .	,, . . .	,,	,, .	
,,	,,	on 8 c., brown, of 1903 . .	,, . . .	,,		
			1905.			
1	1905	Green, brick-red, blue and emerald-blue, grey and red, grey and yellow, blue and green, brown and orange-red, brown and yellow	Thick . . .	12½	Crackly white .	Centre in 1st colour.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of November 7, a paper on the stamps of Brazil, by Mr. C. Lathrop Pack, will be read, and there will be a display of the stamps referred to.

On November 21, Mr. W. Harold S. Cheavin, F.R.M.S., will read a paper on "The Application of the Microscope in Philately," illustrated by lantern slides. Meetings start at 5.45 p.m.

THE ORIGINAL PLATE OF THE POST OFFICE MAURITIUS.

THERE can be no doubt that the appearance of this unique plate at the Jubilee Exhibition was a startling surprise to almost everybody and that it formed the greatest attraction of the week. Its acquisition is thus accounted for in the *West End Philatelist.*

"The history of this plate, since it was used for printing, has been a very uneventful one. In its early days it had been kept by a high official in Mauritius as an interesting souvenir of the first stamp of the country. In due course it passed to his son, who handed it over to the safe keeping of his bankers, from whose custody it has only just been removed, on its purchase by our publisher, Mr. D. Field. It is now the property of Mr. Sydney Loder, the well-known Philatelist, and owner of the famous gold medal collection of British stamps. With this gentleman's kind permission, Mr. Field will show this unique piece at his stall at the Jubilee Stamp Exhibition, to be held at the Horticultural Hall, from October 14th to the 19th."

It is curious in Mr. Barnard's estimate for printing these stamps published on June 13, 1847, that the term "Engraving Plates for Labels of One Penny and Two Pence £10" should use the plural, whereas it now appears that both specimens are seen to be on this same small copper plate. This is in fine condition and does not show any sign of having been printed from of recent years. The size of the plate is about 3 inches by 2½—the two pence being to the left hand when being printed from. There can be no two opinions that such a unique philatelic treasure should be placed either in the British Museum or with its fellow "Post paid" plate with the Royal Philatelic Society.

DEATH OF DR. ANDREW HOUISON.

WE deeply regret to have to record the death of Dr. Houison on August 22, in his sixty-third year, at his residence in Sydney. Dr. Houison, who was born at Parramatta, graduated M.B. and Ch.M., subsequently obtaining the degree of M.A. at the Sydney University. Adopting the medical profession, he studied at the Edinburgh University, and was ultimately elected hon. physician to the Sydney Hospital, his subsequent career embracing many important medical appointments.

We are indebted to our contemporary, *The Australian Philatelist*, of September 3, for the following additional particulars of Dr. Houison's philatelic career, which will be found of interest :—

"To the older collectors of stamps in New South Wales, in fact all over the world, he is best known as one of the pioneers of Philately. Quoting from *Vinden's Philatelic Monthly*, which gives a philatelic history of the doctor, in its issue of February, 1888, we note that he started collecting as early as 1865, and amongst his treasures then was a 'Sydney View.' His collection increased slowly, and on leaving Newington College (of which he was captain) he parted with it in exchange for a pistol. In 1884 his son, who seems to have inherited the mania for collecting, brought the matter forcibly under his father's notice, by showing him his assortment of stamps in an exercise book. This revived the old love of the doctor for his early hobby, and little by little it grew until the collection numbered fully twelve thousand varieties. On September 10, 1885, Dr. Houison took the chair at a meeting of collectors in Sydney called for the purpose of forming a philatelic society. The outcome was the 'Philatelic Society of Sydney.' The first meeting was held on September 21, and Dr. Houison was chosen as the first President. In course of time this society became defunct. In June, 1887, Mr. Fred. Hagen brought under the notice of the doctor the advisability of resuscitating the defunct society. A meeting was called, and the Philatelic Society of Australia was formed in June, 1887. For some months previous he had been engaged upon the history of the early issues of New South Wales stamps, and succeeded in bringing to light many facts of great importance, and he embodied these in that interesting and valuable work: *The History of the Post Office, and of the Issue of Stamps in New South Wales*, published for him at the Government Printing Office early in 1890. The edition was limited to a small number of copies, at 15s. each. The value of this work was quickly recognized by the leading philatelists of to-day, and the edition was soon exhausted. Copies now seldom come on the market, and when they do they bring a price far beyond that at which it was published."

Dr. Houison's greatest title to philatelic fame will undoubtedly rest upon his production—in an unprecedently short period—of his *History of the Post Office and Stamps of New South Wales*. This memorable work contained a quantity of valuable history as regards the production of the early issues of New South Wales, setting at rest practically all points of doubt and affording a triumphant testimony to the scientific accuracy of the British Philatelists who had practically worked out the problems involved in the early issues of New South Wales by the study of the stamps alone. Dr. Houison's books will remain for all time alike as a record of his philatelic abilities, and as a valued work of reference.

Dr. Houison, who was a widower, was a man of charming personal gifts, beloved by all who knew him, and leaves to mourn his loss a daughter and two sons.

THE ALFRED SMITH PHILATELIC LIBRARY.

WE have received the following communication :—

"The now numerous amateurs of the literature of postage stamps and stamp collecting will learn with interest of the forthcoming sale of the Alfred Smith library of philatelic literature, as it is the first great collection of the kind to come on the open market. Its foundation dates from the

year 1862, and it has been continued unceasingly since the death, in 1880, of the late Mr. A. W. Smith up to the present day. Its scope embraces the whole range of British and foreign philatelic publications, and it is especially rich, as may be imagined, in the early rarities or *incunabula* of philatelic literature, notable among these being one of the very few perfect copies known of the first published catalogue of postage stamps, namely, the *Catalogue des Timbres-Poste* of Alfred Potiquet (Paris, 1861). A detailed priced catalogue of the library is, we are informed, in course of compilation, and due announcement of its appearance will be made in the philatelic press."

HONOURS FOR PHILATELISTS.

THE many friends of Judge Lindenberg in this country will be gratified to hear of his further promotion to be President of Oberlandesgericht, one of the highest judicial positions in Germany. Judge Lindenberg's jubilee as a stamp-collector will also be honoured by his colleagues at Berlin next month, and we cordially wish the learned Judge long life to enjoy the honours he has so justly earned, alike in the legal and the philatelic world.

Dr. F. Kalckhoff, the well-known author and past President of the Berlin Philatelic Club, has also received promotion to the rank of Geheimer Regierungsrat, an honour on which the doctor is to be sincerely felicitated.

Mr. H. L. Hayman, the Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society, has also received the Order of the Crown for meritorious services from His Majesty the King of the Belgians. The popular and genial Consul for Liberia has hosts of friends, who will join with us in tendering him our hearty congratulations.

MEXICO ISSUE OF 1868.

WE have the following warning note sounded by a well-known Mexican specialist:—

"I have just been offered a pair of 6 c., Mexico 1868 issue Type II, one stamp with period after the "6" and the other without. I have no doubt the period has been fraudulently removed, as I am not aware this period existed on the plate, and Mr. Wilson, to whom I showed the stamps, confirms my view.

"I think it would be well to put collectors on their guard, because in the case of the 50 c. of the same issue and type it is possible to get a pair with and without period, so that a collector might easily believe he had secured a notable variety for his collection when buying one of these manipulated pairs of 6 c."

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE AUTOMATIC FRANKING MACHINES OF NEW ZEALAND.

By FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

THE article on "The Automatic Franking Machines of New Zealand," which I read last year before the Royal Philatelic Society, and which was published in this journal (Vol. XX, No. 240 of December, 1911), contains unfortunately a mistake, probably caused by an indistinct print of the figure 3 in one of the pamphlets or typewritten notices placed at my disposal.

As I am informed by the Secretary of The Automatic Stamping Com-

pany, Limited, of Christchurch, New Zealand, "the first commercial franking machine to be used in New Zealand was a coin-freed machine installed by them in the premises of one of the leading mercantile firms in Christchurch towards the end of the year 1903—not 1908—from which time the use of the machines has been gradually extended, though the coin-freed model has been abandoned."

The Secretary's letter continues :—

"Just prior to that we had a coin-freed machine installed outside the General Post Office at Wellington for public use, and it remained there for about six months, being then removed by us, as we found that impressions were being obtained by the insertion of tokens, etc., instead of pence. It is evidently an impression from this machine that you describe in your letter."

The description to which the Secretary refers was taken from an article in the *Australian Philatelist* of August 1, 1904, and reads as follows :—

"A Frank from Wellington being a circle 21 mm. in diameter with an inner circle 13 mm. in diameter, between the two circles are the words N.Z. POSTAL STAMP NO. , in the centre in two lines ID PAID, the number is undecipherable owing to the impression being blurred and stamped three or four times over, the envelope is postmarked N Z—Wellington—14 JL 04—paid."

In the same article of the *Australian Philatelist* another impression from an Automatic Franking Machine is described :—

"Another design emanates from Dunedin and has been forwarded by the New Zealand Stamp Company ; the design is an upright elongated oval measuring 12½ mm. wide by 22 mm. high with an inner oval measuring 4 mm. wide and 14 mm. high ; between the two ovals the letters N Z appear at the top with the value in figures at each side, and underneath the value in words ONE PENNY. The envelope is postmarked Dunedin 7 July 04—Paid. We are informed that the postmark date was the first day of issue of the new prepaying postmark."

The envelope mentioned by the *Australian Philatelist* is in the hands of a German collector, who has kindly placed it at my disposal.

I sent a photo of it to the Secretary of The Automatic Stamping Company, Limited, and he informed me that it is "taken from a machine which was installed outside the Dunedin General Post Office for public use, and was the invention of a man named Wales. It was, we believe, only in service for about a fortnight, when it was removed and nothing further was done with it."

SALE OF MR. ADUTT'S COLLECTION OF CAYMAN ISLAND STAMPS.

THIS well-known collection has been acquired by Mr. W. H. Peckitt, who is dispersing it, and thus giving collectors opportunities of acquiring the many unique varieties that it is stated to contain. The collection as a whole is marvellous in its completeness, and, despite the uncalled-for nature of some of its varieties, Caymans have acquired popularity, while there can be no doubt that some of the issues include stamps that are scarcer than is imagined and that will ultimately become really rare.

The two entire panes of sixty each of ½d. and 1d. on 5s., the former show-

ing one stamp unsurcharged, are quoted by Mr. Peckitt, and cannot fail to render some specialist supremely happy. There were less than four thousand more printed of these two provisionals, so that their relatively high price as now recorded seems justified.

MAURITIUS 1858 ISSUE, 4D., GREEN.

WE regret to state that the sheet of 128 unused specimens of this stamp referred to in our last issue are chemical changelings from the blue unissued stamp of the same design. In making the announcement we referred to the existence of these spurious specimens, but our correspondent, who is one of the leading Australian Philatelists, was especially desirous to have the announcement made in our September issue, and was unable to forward the sheet in time for inspection before publication. We have now, however, carefully examined the stamps with well-known experts, and there is no doubt that they are spurious, and that they once formed part of the sheet of which a portion was submitted for sale at the auction of the late Dr. Houison's collection some twenty years since. The latter block consisted of eighty-four stamps, and if to this is added the present block of 128 and the four stamps cut out, the full number of 216 specimens to the sheet is attained. The unsold stamps above mentioned were returned to Dr. Houison, and the present "find" was made by a member of his family during the severe illness—that we deeply regret to learn has terminated fatally—and sent by our correspondent in all good faith.

We should add that the colour of these changelings is too dull, and that the paper and gum both vary from the original stamps. It is to be hoped that the whole of these stamps may be destroyed, but our note will serve to put collectors on their guard until this is effected.

THE STAMP EXCHANGE PROTECTION SOCIETY.

AS a result of the recent conference of Secretaries of Stamp Exchanges as notified in this Journal the Society founded in 1894 under the above title has been revived, and an influential list of officers elected, viz.: *President:* Frederick A. Wickhart, Esq.; *Vice-President:* Fred J. Melville, Esq. (President, Junior Philatelic Society); *Committee and Board of Management:* G. H. Dannant, Esq. (Hon. Sec. "Otterdale" Exchange Club), H. A. Slade, Esq. (Hon. Sec. Herts Philatelic Society), L. J. Magnani, Esq. (late Sec. S.E.C.P.A.), Miss L. Bowyer (Hon. Sec. "Palatine" Exchange Club); *Solicitor:* W. Sanders Fiske, Esq., F.R.P.S. (Gedge, Fiske, and Gedge), 10 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* F. Hugh Vallancey, Esq. (Hon. Sec. "One and All" Exchange Club), 89 Farringdon Street, London, E.C., to whom all communications and applications for membership must be addressed.

A list of the rules of the Society has been issued, which seen will conceive, and there can be little doubt that the Society is one capable of doing excellent work in the much needed reform of the abuses that have crept into some of the Stamp Exchange Societies.

DEATH OF MR. H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN.

We most sincerely deplore the death of Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen at the early age of thirty-six. Mr. Ewen had been a sufferer for a considerable time, but his death will be a shock to the large circle of his philatelic readers and friends. Mr. Ewen who was a son of the late Rev. Henry L'Estrange Ewen, of Offord d'Arcy, Huntingdon, although vouchsafed so brief an existence, had found time to choose his career and to attain great success therein. Attracted from his earliest days by postage stamps, Mr. Ewen commenced business at Swanage, but as his operations extended came up to town and settled at Norwood. The wide and easy distribution of new issues to all collectors at a trifling advance over face value, which is now the general system, was initiated by Mr. Ewen, and developed into a very extensive business. Mr. Ewen was a man of great ability, originality, and power of organization, also a remarkable linguist, while alike in his extensive business and the conduct of his paper, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, he rendered valuable services to the benefit of Philately generally. That he should be cut off in the prime of his life renders his loss more acute and creates the sincerest sympathy with those he has left behind.

It is much to be desired that the extensive business built up by Mr. Ewen should be carried on upon the same lines, and as we gather that the business will be for disposal we trust that the enterprise of its founder may be continued in the future. Any information connected herewith will be afforded on application by letter to 32 Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—Mr. F. J. Peplow has very kindly shown us the new 1d. and 3d. stamps in the improved designs.

The 3d. stamp is in the same design as the recently issued 2d. stamp.

The 1d. stamp is decidedly an improvement on the superseded Georgian 1d. The large head of the King, in profile to left, on lined ground, crown above, appears in an oval, oak leaves to right and laurel leaves to left, halfway up. At top the inscription reads "Postage Revenue," at foot "One Penny" in white letters on solid ground, and the figures of value in white on lined ground appear in each corner at foot. The lion has been banished.

We understand that the late ½d. and 1d., Die 1, with the new watermark, have been issued in booklet form, and the ½d., Die 2, with this watermark, has appeared in sheet form.

Messrs. Charles Nissen and Co. have discovered the late 1d., Die 2, Georgian issue, *without watermark.*

These friends have shown us the new 1½d. stamp. The design is identical with

the current ½d. stamp, Die 2, except that it bears the large head of the King, like the 2d. and 3d. stamps.

The new 1½d. and 3d. stamps have the control A.12, which, strange to say, the new 2d. has not.

The new 2½d. stamp, design as the new 1d. stamp, has been shown us by Messrs. Charles Nissen and Co.

Adhesives.

1d., carmine, Die 2, *without watermark.*
½d., green, Die 1, wmk. multiple G.R.V. and Crown; perf. 15 × 14.
1d., carmine, Die 1, wmk. multiple G.R.V. and Crown; perf. 15 × 14.
½d., green, Die 2, wmk. multiple G.R.V. and Crown; perf. 15 × 14.
1d., scarlet, new design, wmk. multiple G.R.V. and Crown; perf. 15 × 14.
1½d., red-brown, new design; wmk. multiple G.R.V. and Crown; perf. 15 × 14.
2½d., blue, new design, wmk. multiple G.R.V. and Crown; perf. 15 × 14.
3d., violet, new design, wmk. multiple G.R.V. and Crown; perf. 15 × 14.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of a supply of the 3 cents, green, Edwardian issue, on chalky instead of ordinary paper.

Adhesive.

3 c., green; multiple, chalky.

FIJI.—On page 197, Vol. XIX, we chronicled, on continental authority through *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, a £1, *brown and black on red, Edwardian* stamp.

Now the *Australian Stamp Journal* reports having received, unexpectedly, a supply, coloured *purple and black on red*, multiple wmk., chalky paper. Doubtless the stock has been held back and will be used up before the new £1 *Georgian* issue is put on sale.

INDIA.—We have seen the 5 rupees stamp of the Georgian issue.

It is of large size, design as the 25 rupees chronicled on page 233, colour violet and bright blue.

Adhesive.

5 rupees, violet and bright blue.

KEDAH.—The High Commissioner for the Malay States informs us that prior to the tranfer of suzerainty of Kedah to Great Britain, Siamese stamps were used there, and we have seen a large number of these with the Kedah postmark.

From the time of the British suzerainty (1911) until the present issue, the stamps of the Federated Malay States were used, and we have seen the 1 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 8 c., 10 c., 20 c., 50 c., $1 and $2 so used with Kedah postmarks.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 25 centimos, blue, Edwardian stamp, perf. 15 × 14.

Adhesive.

25 centimos, blue, Edwardian issue; perf. 15 × 14.

NORTH BORNEO.—It is reported in the *Monthly Journal* that the $5 and $10 stamps have been overprinted "British Protectorate" in a new type, printed locally.

Adhesives.

$5, bright purple, new type of overprint, in red.
$10, brown ,, ,,

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—For £1, black and purple on *yellow*, on page 233, read £1, black and purple on *red.*

VICTORIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the ½d. is now printed on new thin white paper with smooth gum.

Adhesive.

½d., green, thin paper; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Three more values with portrait of the King and a new 2 c. stamp are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 2 c. has the Belgian Lion in the centre, surrounded by a Garter and with Crown above. The inscriptions read "Belgique" at left and "Belgie" at right on the Garter; 2 c. in white on solid ground appears at foot.

The Sunday Label is retained.

Adhesives.

2 c., brown, no wmk.; perf. 14.
20 c., olive ,, ,,
25 c, ultramarine ,, ,,
2 fcs., violet ,, ,,

BOSNIA.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us specimens of most of the values of a handsome new set of 20 stamps.

All the values show a fine portrait of the Emperor, Franz Josef I, three-quarter face in the denominations 1 to 30 heller, and 1 kr. and 2 kr., and side face in the values 35 heller to 72 heller and 3 kr. and 5 kr.

The stamps are large in size and square in shape, the 1 kr. to 5 kr. slightly larger than the lower values.

The portrait in frame is on vertical and horizontal lined ground.

Inscriptions, at top "K.V.K.MILITAR POST," at bottom "BOSNIEN HERCEGOVNA," both in colour on lined ground, and for the values from 1 to 72 heller, and, we presume, the 3 and 5 kr., and in white, with coloured lines running

through, horizontally, on solid ground for the 1 kr. and 2 kr.

The figures of value appear each side near the bottom of the stamp, in a square label in colour on a white ground for the 1 to 72 heller, and, we presume, the 3 and 5 kr., and in white on coloured ground for the 1 and 2 kr.

Adhesives.

No wmk. ; perf. 12½.

1 heller, olive-green.
2 ,, light blue.
3 ,, dull lake.
5 ,, yellow-green.
6 ,, black.
10 ,, deep rose.
12 ,, sage-green.
20 ,, brown.
25 ,, blue.
30 ,, scarlet.
35 ,, steel-blue.
40 ,, purple-black.
45 ,, bistre-brown.
50 ,, blue.
60 ,, purple.
72 ,, deep blue.
1 kr., purple-brown on yellowish.
2 kr., indigo on blue.
3 kr., lake on green.
5 kr., dark violet on lavender.

The colours given are as they *appear* to us by electric light.

DENMARK.— Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us copies of the new 5 kroner stamps.

These stamps are of large size and oblong in shape. "Danmark" at top and "Kroner" at foot in large white letters on coloured ground. Large figures "5" in white on coloured ground in ovals each side at foot.

The centre shows a fine building, the Central Post Office of Copenhagen, 1912.

Adhesive.

5 kroner, dull lake, wmk., two Crowns; perf. 12½ × 13.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have kindly shown us a new 10 centavos stamp.

The portrait in black is O'Higgins, and the colour of the rest of the stamp is blue.

Adhesive.

10 centavos, blue and black, perf. 12.

GUATEMALA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the issue of three new provisionals, made by surcharging three values of the 1902 set in various ways. The 20 c., rose-lilac and black, has been surcharged "1 UN CENTAVO 1" at the bottom, with the date "1912" placed over the old date "1902" in the upper right corner. The 50 c., red-brown and blue, has been surcharged "2 CENTAVOS 2" at the bottom, and dates "1912" have been placed in each of the upper corners. The 75 c., grey-lilac and black, has been surcharged "CINCO CENTAVOS" at the bottom, with new date "1912" over the old date in the lower right-hand corner. The new value is placed in the upper corners, a large figure "5" being printed over each "75."

The printing, it is stated, is very poorly done, all surcharges are in black.

Provisionals.

1 c. on 20 c., rose-lilac and black.
2 c. ,, 50 c., red-brown and blue.
5 c. ,, 75 c., grey-lilac and black.

URUGUAY.—The 2 c., with portrait of General Artigas, has been lithographed locally, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have submitted a sample.

Adhesive.

2 c., red-brown, lithographed, perf. 11½.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AZORES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the ¼ c. of the new stamps of Portugal, overprinted horizontally in black, "AÇORES."

These friends inform us that the remainder of the set, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 5, 7½, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50 c. and 1 escudo have been similarly overprinted, in red on the ½ c., and in black on the remainder.

CHINA.—Mr. W. S. Lincoln sends us a copy of the 1 cent stamp with, it is stated, a new overprint, and writes :—

"I have just received a new overprint emanating from 'Kien Yang Fu' in the province of Fukien, like the 'Hwang-do' surcharge previously received, consisting of seven values, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 cents, and the overprint is found both in red and black.

"I understand that about one thousand of each value has been surcharged, of both coloured overprints ; the type employed for the surcharge is quite distinctive, and can readily be separated from the other overprints."

The overprint is in *black*, applied *vertically* on the copy submitted and is, as far as we can remember, very similar, if not identical, to that chronicled on page 234.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. sent us the ½ cent, blue, "Postage Due" stamp, bearing a new form of overprint in *black*. Four Chinese characters appear in *two* lines applied vertically.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA.—On page 235 we chronicled some overprinted stamps in error.

The stamps referred to were of Spanish Guinea previously chronicled on page 208.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—Four more stamps of the Dom Carlos type have been perforated down the centre and each half surcharged as before, original value not cancelled. Samples are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Provisionals.

1 real	in black on half	; 1 tanga,	carmine.
1½ reis	,,	,, 9 reis,	lilac.
2 ,,	,,	,, 4 tangus,	blue.
6 ,,	,,	,, 4½ reis,	green.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Hon. Sec.—H. A. SLADE,
"Killaha," St. Albans.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SESSION, 1912-13

All Meetings will be held at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

1912.

Oct. 15. Display of the Stamps of France, with Notes, by the President (Mr. Franz Reichenheim).

Nov. 19. Display of the Stamps of India, with Notes, by W. H. Tarrant.

Dec. 17. Display of the Triangular Stamps of Cape of Good Hope, by G. B. Bainbridge, J.P.

1913.

Jan. 1. General Display (particulars to be announced later) by members.

Feb. 18. Display of the Stamps of Schleswig-Holstein, with Notes, by H. M. Hansen.

Mar. 18. Display of the Stamps of Levant, with Paper, by the Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman).

April 15. Display of the Stamps of Bosnia, with Notes, by H. R. Oldfield.

May 20. Annual General Meeting.

Promises to give Papers and Displays are regarded as strictly conditional, and changes of programme and alterations of dates may be made at the discretion of the Committee.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of September 26 and 27, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Admiralty, Type 2, 1½d., mint.	4	0	0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red.	15	0	0
Wurtemburg, 1856, with thread, 18 kr., blue	2	7	6
Ditto, 1873, 70 kr, deep purple, slight tear	2	10	0
Ditto, another copy, pale shade	2	7	6
British Central Africa, 1895, 1d. on 2d., sea-green and vermilion, double surcharge, mint	2	6	0
Zanzibar on Indian, 1 a., plum, blue overprint	2	10	0
Barbados, 1875-8, CC, perf. 12½, 6d., bright yellow, mint	4	5	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., blue-green, mint	3	7	0
Ditto, 1878, litho, 4d., orange, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, 1883, ½d. in black on half 1d., lilac-mauve, pair*, rubbed	2	2	0
Virgin Islands, 1899, "Four Pence," mint	4	4	0
Fiji, Roman "V.R.," 2d. in black on 3d. green, the "V.R." twice printed	21	0	0
Ditto, 1899, 6d., dull rose, printed on both sides	5	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate I, lake, pair, rubbed	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red, pair on entire	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red, strip of 3, one damaged	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, Plate II, 1d., red, pair, on piece	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., red, on laid, variety Hill unshaded, pair	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto. Plate III, 2d., grey-blue	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., violet-blue, pair	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, fan with six segments	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate V, 2d., blue, ditto, ditto, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, 1851, 1d., carmine on bluish, 2 leaves right of "South," pair	2	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 3d., green, wmk. "2,"* creased	5	5	0
Ditto, 1854-5, 1s., pale red, strip of 3	2	4	0
Ditto, Registration stamp, 1856, 6d., salmon and indigo, imperf., mint	6	15	0
Ditto, others, deeper shade, £7 and	7	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Samoa, 1s., yellow, sheet of 10, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 2s., deep brown, ditto, ditto	6	10	0
Collections: 6310, £35; and 8869	33	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of October 1 and 2, 1912.

Great Britain, 1867–78, £1, brown-lilac	2	7	6
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown	4	7	6
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d., on piece	10	5	0
Hanover, 1861, 10 pf., green	2	2	0
Naples, 1859, 50 gra., rose	2	7	6
Ditto, 1860, ½ t., deep blue, Arms	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ t., blue, Cross	4	17	6
Oldenburg, 1855, ⅓ gro., black on green	2	10	0
Ditto, 1859, 2 gro., black on rose	3	12	6
Moldavia, 1858, 54 paras, blue on green	20	10	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 20 k., blue and red	12	10	0
Spain, 1851, 2 reales, poor margins	18	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales	11	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales	7	0	0
Sweden, 1855, 3 sk. b., green, off centre	2	2	0
Switzerland, Winterthur, 2½ rappen	3	3	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, cut into at right	10	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.	3	17	6
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 rupees, green and brown, inverted overprint, mint	4	2	6
Lagos, single CA, 10s., green and brown, mint	5	12	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange on yellowish, medium; early	6	0	0
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1, purple and green, mint	3	5	0
Canada, 7½d., green	4	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	12	5	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair, one reading upwards and the other downwards, both without stop after 1d., one torn	8	0	0
St. Vincent, 5s., Star wmk., cancellation heavy	7	15	0
Turks Island, 4 on 1d., red, Type 15*, off centre	2	4	0
Ditto, 4 on 1s., lilac, Type 16, mint	4	5	0
Brazil, 1844, 180 reis, on greyish	3	10	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., blue, cut round, thinned	6	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, cut close	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on blue	4	7	6
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta	19	0	0
Victoria, 1860–2, 6d., orange	4	5	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., gold-bronze	3	15	0
Collections: 6287, £132; 3930, £110; and 3758	75	0	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 3 and 4, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1867, 2s., brown	2	4	0
Sweden, 1855, 3 sk., green	2	2	0
Ceylon, 1857, 2s., blue	2	6	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. in MS. on 2 as.	2	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., deep red, £2 and	3	3	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, £1, green and violet, mint	3	10	0
British Honduras, January 1888–9, 50 c. on 1s., grey, ditto	2	2	0
U.S.A., "Justice," 90 c.	2	10	0
New South Wales, "O.S.," 20s., violet and carmine	2	4	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Messrs. Harmer, Rooke and Co. inform us that they have succeeded in maintaining the record established for the number of lots sold, and that the total number of lots offered in their sales during the season ending July last was 28,296.

Sale of September 12, 1912.

Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., black	1	14	0
Ditto, 1850–8, 9 kr., yellow-green, block of 10	2	16	0
Ditto, 1874, imperf., 1 mark, mauve, strip of 3	2	10	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1856, 5 sch., blue, pair; ¼ sch., red, block of 4 and a single, all used on piece	3	10	0
Ditto, 1864, dotted ground, rouletted, ¼ sch., red	10	10	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 2 gr., black on rose	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., black on yellow	4	4	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓ gr., green, mint	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ gr., chestnut, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ gr., brown, blue and red postmarks	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2 gr., red	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., yellow	1	18	0
Saxony, 1856, 10 ngr., blue, on piece. 40s. and	2	14	0
Wurtemburg, 1851, 18 kr., lilac	2	4	0
Ditto, 1873, 70 kr., purple, mint	4	12	6
Spain, 1852, 5 rls., green, block of 8	2	5	0
Ditto, 1850, 5 rls., brown (?), pair, on piece	2	4	0
Ditto, 1868, 19 c., brown, pair and single, on piece	7	5	0
British Bechuanaland, 1887, 14×12½, £5, mint	4	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red, S.G. 17A	5	17	6
Jamaica, CA, 4d., orange-brown, with inverted wmk., block of 4	1	5	0
Labuan, 1891, 6 c. in red on 8 c., violet, S.G. 35, strip of 3 on entire	5	10	0
Wurtemburg, 1861, 18 k., blue	2	12	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red	3	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	2	8	0

THE

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A Record Single Stamp Study.



OUR columns in the present and past numbers palpably contain a study of a single stamp, that for elaboration and infinite variety of detail has probably never been equalled. The remarkable philatelic energy of our fellow-member, Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, has found ample vent in dissecting this Brazilian issue, and we can but admire the colossal energies brought to bear upon the subject. We also gladly bear testimony to the liberality of the author, who has so kindly supplied all the illustrations required, and, indeed, has spared no expense in sending his "collections" of this issue for our inspection in this country. Mr. Pack, indeed, sets a laudable example of generous views and catholicity of taste in his philatelic career that finds but few imitators. It may, however, be urged, that in his titanic efforts, Mr. Pack has gone to greater lengths as regards *minutiæ* than is necessary, and there were many who saw the display at the Royal Philatelic Society's meeting who were far from agreeing with the very numerous varieties of paper that the author of the paper had described. This is a common error of specialists, but is one to be deprecated, as it tends to discourage other students who are unable to understand or differentiate these subtle varieties. There is already too much of these hair-splitting differences in the current stamp catalogues, which are not issued for the specialist, but for the general collector, therefore the minute varieties of the specialist should be vigorously excluded, or only alluded to in a foot-note, and the full details relegated to the pages of special handbooks or monographs.

In one respect Mr. Pack's single stamp study deserves the greatest credit, i.e. in showing that philatelic interest and study can be evolved from stamps that are quite common as well as those that are scarce. He has thus set a good example, and we trust that the future will show that others will be able to find real philatelic interest in stamps that are within the reach of the humblest collector.

Collecting a Single Stamp and its Varieties —the 100 Reis of Brazil, 1894–7.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

A Paper read at a Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on November 7, 1912.

(*Continued from page* 262.)

The Letter Varieties of Type I.

SOME of the recurrent flaw varieties of Type V have been mentioned by philatelic writers, but I have never seen any reference to the interesting "letter" varieties of Type I. Those mentioned herein are persistent varieties; of most of them I have from four to eight or more copies, and many of them come in different shades and on different papers. Some of the most interesting varieties of these are:—

1. REIS—with no middle bar to the letter E. (See illustration.)
2. RFIS—for REIS, the E looking like F.
3. BRAZII —the L looking like I.
4. INIDOS—the second stroke of U entirely missing.



Middle bar of "E" of "REIS" missing.

5. COPREIOS—the first R without tail.
6. NID of UNIDOS are joined at tops of the letters with curved lines.
7. Middle point of M of CEMS is short, not on line with base of letters.
8. Wide space between legs of R of REIS.

Head-Flaw Varieties of Type I.

When I first noticed the stamps with flaws on the head and vignette it did not occur to me that they could be constant, or proper collectable

varieties. Further experience and a suggestion from Mr. Barrett led to the discovery that there are not less than sixty persistent varieties of these, most of them appearing in different printings and on several papers. I have found some specimens with certain combinations of head and frame varieties; also I have the recut or pointed zeros varieties in combination with known head-flaw varieties. Only some of the more important and interesting kinds of head-flaws are here listed, of which I have seen from four to ten or more copies of each.

1. Straight flaw on back of head.
2. Oval spot on forehead.



3. Spindle shaped flaw across leaves.
4. Diagonal flaw or scratch on cheek.
5. Crescent shaped flaw in front of nose.



6. Round flaw on head.
7. Large white flaw on upper leaf.
8. Notch at top of medallion.
9. Double pointed lower leaf.



10. Round white spot on chin.
11. White spot on front of neck.
12. Right side of medallion cut off vertically.
13. Oblong flaw on neck.
14. A berry pendant from terminal leaf.



15. Constant flaw in front of chin. (Illustrated.)
16. Flaw on lower leaf.





Cracked Medallions of Type I.

There are at least eight varieties with cracks or deep scratches from top to bottom crossing the head of the vignette, and three varieties showing horizontal scratches across medallion. There may be some connection between these varieties and the substituted heads from the higher values placed in some frames of the 100 Reis. Some collectors with whom I have



corresponded think the cracked heads may be the cause or reason for the substitution. The cancellation dates on copies of these I have run along through April, May, and June, 1896, right in the midst of the "trouble," when some of the heads of all three higher values were in use on the 100 Reis, Type I plate. I have an interesting block of four with top margin dated 9 May, 1896, one stamp of which at the south-west position is a cracked medallion variety. A large proportion, however, of the stamps with these cracked medallions (see illustration), are marginal or corner stamps, just such positions as we know were occupied by the borrowed heads. A diligent examination has, however, so far failed with one exception to reveal any identifying feature common to frames holding cracked die varieties and frames known in the "substituted head" collection. Let me also call your attention to the fact that in position four of the "cracked medallion," the lower curved edge of the vignette has been recut (as we have seen in another case) making quite an interesting variety. For those who do not care to take the time to look at the whole display of Cracked Medallions I have here a page of selected varieties. This page, together with similarly concentrated pages of frame varieties, paper varieties, etc., make a comprehensive little exhibit. The specialist may, however, enjoy looking further. The Cracked Medallions are mounted on six pages. There are eleven varieties in six positions with one perforation and on six kinds of paper.

Black Heads Badly Worn.

Instead of attributing the causes which led to the head substitutions to these cracked medallions, I am inclined to believe there were other and more apparent reasons for changing the heads in some frames. I trust you will agree with this view of the matter after examining in my collection the black meaningless heads so badly worn in some of the frames of Type I, and particularly the head in the identified frame with the crescent flaw (see



illustration) that later held a substituted head from a higher value. The many copies of these worn "black heads" which I have show many cancellation dates continuing only from 19 October, 1895, to 14 March, 1897, which looks as if they were the "victims" of substitution. Of course, in two cases at least I have direct evidence to that effect. A diligent search will probably produce more evidence. The "Black Heads" are mounted on nine pages. There are nine varieties in six positions with four perforations and on thirteen kinds of paper.

Retouches of Type I with the Grecian Head.

The stamps of Type I with the Grecian head were retouched in different places, and probably at different times, producing some very interesting varieties that repay careful study. I have the following touched-up or recut varieties:—



Liberty's Hair Retouched.

The hair of the head of Liberty plainly retouched in several places. This splendid variety (see illustration) is very easily recognized. I have a fine strip of three with left pane margin, of which the third stamp (evidently an interior specimen) has the hair retouched. It is cancelled in January, 1897; note the date just preceding the general use of Type V with the snub-nose. There is also a pair cancelled 13 June, 1896, with top and right margins, the second stamp of which, evidently from the north-east corner

of a pane, has the hair retouched. Please also note the top margin pair with both heads showing this retouch. We have been able to key the pairs, making the reconstruction of a top row of a pane complete, and showing that Nos. 1, 2, 5 had retouched heads. Now, among the single copies of



this variety there are specimens showing left margins, others with top margins, and still others with top and left margins, etc.—evidence that there were, anyway, eight or more plate positions for this hair-retouched variety. It is interesting to note that a head with the hair so distinctly retouched occupied the north-west corner as well as the north-east corner of some pane in the same frames and positions which were sometimes, as it appears, occupied by 200 Reis substituted heads.

These stamps with the hair retouched are a puzzle I have tried to solve. When were they used and why? The earliest cancellation date I have is 13 June, 1896, and the dates follow on the many copies in rather a good sequence through July, September, October, November, and December, 1896; January, February, and March, 1897. By comparison it appears that these retouches fit in as to time of use with the last months of the substituted heads, and then finally succeed them entirely. The last dated 200 Reis substituted head I have is October, 1896, the last 700 Reis substituted head is December, 1896, and the last 500 Reis substituted head is October, 1896. (See inventory herewith of dated cancellations of substituted heads.) I have found only five copies of the retouched hair variety used prior to October, 1896 (cancelled 13 June, 29 July, 27 August, — September, 3 September, 1896), and I am inclined to believe that when heads for substitution were no longer available more retouching was resorted to. Please note the large number of hair retouches with cancellation dates from October, 1896, to March, 1897. Hence there is hope of the possibility of finding sometime a pair with a borrowed head and a head with the hair retouched. The Liberty's Hair Retouched stamps are mounted on eight pages. There are eleven varieties in seven positions with one perforation on eight kinds of paper.

Some Other Retouches of Type I; Retouched Medallions; Retouched Lower Label.

A. * The mouth and lower part of entrance of the nose redrawn.

B. Diagonal label line blotted under "10" of "CORREIO." The top of the medallion is also retouched, as may be easily seen. (See illustration.)



C. The bottom of the medallion worn and retouched—a distinct variety easily distinguishable when once seen. This comes on the stamp with normal head, also on a stamp with "cracked medallion." The Retouched





Medallion stamps are mounted on eight pages. There are three varieties in seven positions with one perforation and on eleven kinds of paper.

C 2. The right side of the medallion worn and retouched. (See illustration.)

D. The frame of lower or value label heavily shaded, especially over "CEM," sometimes also over "REIS." This is a new variety to me, to which Mr. Barrett calls my attention. I have over a dozen copies, and it is a wonder we haven't noticed it before. The Retouched Lower Label stamps are mounted on two pages. There are seven varieties in three positions and and on four kinds of paper.

The varieties marked by a star (*) are mentioned by Captain George F. Napier, of Bickley, in his able article on the stamps of Brazil heretofore



Pair showing constant spot on forehead on left stamp.



Persistent flaw on "E of "ESTADOS."



Pair. Right stamp shifted. Oval. First vertical leaf double.



Red cap on right zero.



Type I.—White Crescent, flaw at right. Black head in a frame, latter occupied by a 500 Reis head.



Final "S" of "ESTADOS" joined to inner oval; always shows on black head also.

referred to. I have never seen any of the other retouches mentioned. Every Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society has, I hope, read Captain Napier's wise and helpful words on the stamps of Brazil.

Stamps with the Medallion Alone Printed on the Back, or so-called "Offset Heads."

Of these I have several copies of the Type I head with the Grecian profile. They are rare stamps in this condition, and have never been noted before so far as I know. The question naturally arises whether there were any borrowed or substituted heads in the sheet thus printed. If so, some of these heads from the 700 Reis, 200 Reis, and 500 Reis values should appear on the back of certain copies. They are good things to look for, and may some day be found. All the copies printed with the offset head on the back found among the many thousands of these 100 Reis stamps I have examined bear some portion of the cancellation stamp ATTERRADO, followed by a letter (S) in brackets, as used in Atterrado, in Santos, one of the political divisions of Brazil. Possibly only a sheet, or at least a few sheets, were thus printed. The Offset Medallions are mounted on one page. There are five varieties, in two positions with two perforations and all on one kind of paper.

The Recut Zeros Series.

The (*) simple pointed zeros varieties of Type I with the head with the Grecian profile and Type V with the snub-nose head are now well known. A closer study of these interesting value-label variations of Type I has disclosed a further series of recut varieties. They make quite an exhibit by themselves, coming as they do in several persistent combinations with known frame-flaw varieties. They divide naturally into two general groups with recut zeros in the value label, one slightly recut appearing slightly blunted, the other strongly recut appearing sharply pointed. In combination with each of these recut zeros varieties, as you will note by examining the album sheets containing this series, are the following:—

1. Top of "CEM REIS" plain.
2. Top of "CEM" recut.
3. Top of "REIS" recut.
4. Top of "CEM REIS" recut.

In the zeros sharply recut varieties the same combinations also appear, and there is a further variety with tops of zeros joined with a red line. (See illustration.)

Sytematic Comparison of Dated Copies.

The "Dated Cancellation" Collection is in an album by itself. With the collection is a *graphic diagram* of papers as used.

I believe the comparison of the many dated copies of the various varieties and papers in my collection to be very useful and often quite accurate as to the time of use in Brazil, because the specimens were selected from many unsorted lots obtained from many sources, the total number of which, as elsewhere stated, has now reached over one hundred and fifty thousand. May I call your attention to the graphic chart or diagram showing the use of papers. It is only the examination of this vast amount

of material that has made possible to me the discoveries I am showing to you this evening. It may be worth while to mention as of some interest to collectors that a fire destroyed probably over one hundred thousand specimens remaining in my hands after the varieties you see had been sorted for mounting. This is, however, not a great loss to Philately, because most of the stamps were in poor condition. My experience is that really fine specimens are scarce.

Paper Varieties of Type I in Order of Use.

My collection of the stamps of Type I with the Grecian head, as now constructed (August, 1912), is mounted as on sixteen varieties of paper (A to P inclusive), considered in the order in which they appear to have come into use in Brazil—the result of the systematic examination of the large number of dated copies, as previously mentioned. We are indebted to Captain Napier for listing Type I (head with the Grecian profile) on three different papers. Several of the papers mentioned here may perhaps correspond to a further division or rearrangement of his paper varieties, but I believe you will find that I have brought to the attention of collectors some distinct kinds of paper (with perforation varieties) heretofore unknown. More recent research has proved that my earlier published list of papers was incomplete.

A. Thin hard toned paper (aniline ink).

Earliest cancellation date, 26 *September*, 1894.

Perf. 11–11½, 12½–14, 12½–14 × 11–11½.

B. Thin hard toned paper (normal ink).

Earliest cancellation date, 1 *October*, 1894.

Perf. 11–11½; Perf. 12½–14, 12½–14 × 11–11½; Perf. 13½ at bottom only, other sides 11–11½; Perf. 13½ at top only, other sides 11–11½. I have a most unusual perforation on this paper 12½–14 at *sides* and 11–11½ at top and bottom—one copy with the 500 head Die I, Variety B, and a fine pair of Type I having a "black head" on left stamp and pane margin at right, cancelled "Campos 9 May 96." The further fact that one copy shows a borrowed head, and the pair shows a "black head' on one, is most interesting. If at least two printings were made and perforated thus, one with *black heads*, and later with substituted heads for these, why is this perforation so scarce, and hitherto unknown? I also have the 200 Reis head with this same scarce perforation.

This is the normal, thin, hard wove paper considerably toned. It is quite thin, and for our purpose is called "thin toned paper."

C. Thin, transparent paper punctate with pellucid dots.

Earliest cancellation date, 10 *October*, 1894.

Perf. 11–11½.

This is a peculiar transparent paper quite distinct from the other papers, and was used for both Type I and Type V. It first appeared that this paper was used entirely for Type V, but a few specimens have been found of Type I (Grecian head). This may in some way be accounted for by the printing of Type I and Type V side by side in a pane at the end of 1896 or very early in 1897.

D. Medium toned paper with a faint vertical mesh.

Earliest date, 15 *October*, 1894.

Perf. 11–11½, 12½–14 × 11–11½; Perf. 13½ at top only, other sides 11–11½.

This paper is not to be confused with paper "B," which is also a toned paper, but "B" is harder, thinner, and has no trace of a mesh.

E. Medium to thick toned paper with faint vertical mesh.

Earliest date ( ) *November*, 1894.

Perf. 11–11½.

This is a very different paper from "L," and scarcer.

F. Medium *yellowish toned* paper.

Earliest date, 14 *November*, 1894.

Perf. 11–11½, 12½–14 × 11–11½.

G. Medium toned with faint horizontal mesh.

Earliest date, 2 *December*, 1894.

Perf. 11–11½, 12½–14 × 11–11½.

H. Soft, thick *opaque* paper.

Earliest date, 15 *December*, 1894.

Perf. 11–11½, 12½–14.

This paper is real white, soft and opaque. It has a finish which appears chalky, and is the paper usually referred to by collectors as "thick paper."

I. Thick toned paper with faint horizontal mesh.

Earliest date, 3 *January*, 1895.

Perf. 11–11½ 12½–14.

J. Soft, white medium paper.

Earliest date, 10 *May*, 1895.

Perf. 11–11½, 12½–14 × 11–11½.

K. Thin white paper (of 1896).

Earliest date, 16 *April*, 1896.

Perf. 11–11½, 12½–14 × 11–11½.

L. Thick, soft paper with distinct mesh.

Earliest date, 25 *May*, 1896.

Perf. 11–11½.

This is a thick, chalky white paper which shows a very plain and large vertical mesh, and is therefore usually called "mesh paper." It must not be confounded with other white papers. No other paper has so distinct and large a mesh. Fine copies of "mesh paper" have often a "flaky" appearance: The mesh in these cases is slightly thinner and below the general surface of the paper, therefore would only take inked impression on higher parts. In this way the mesh often shows through the inked impression, causing this flaky appearance.

M. Medium white paper with faint horizontal mesh.

Earliest date, 30 *June*, 1896.

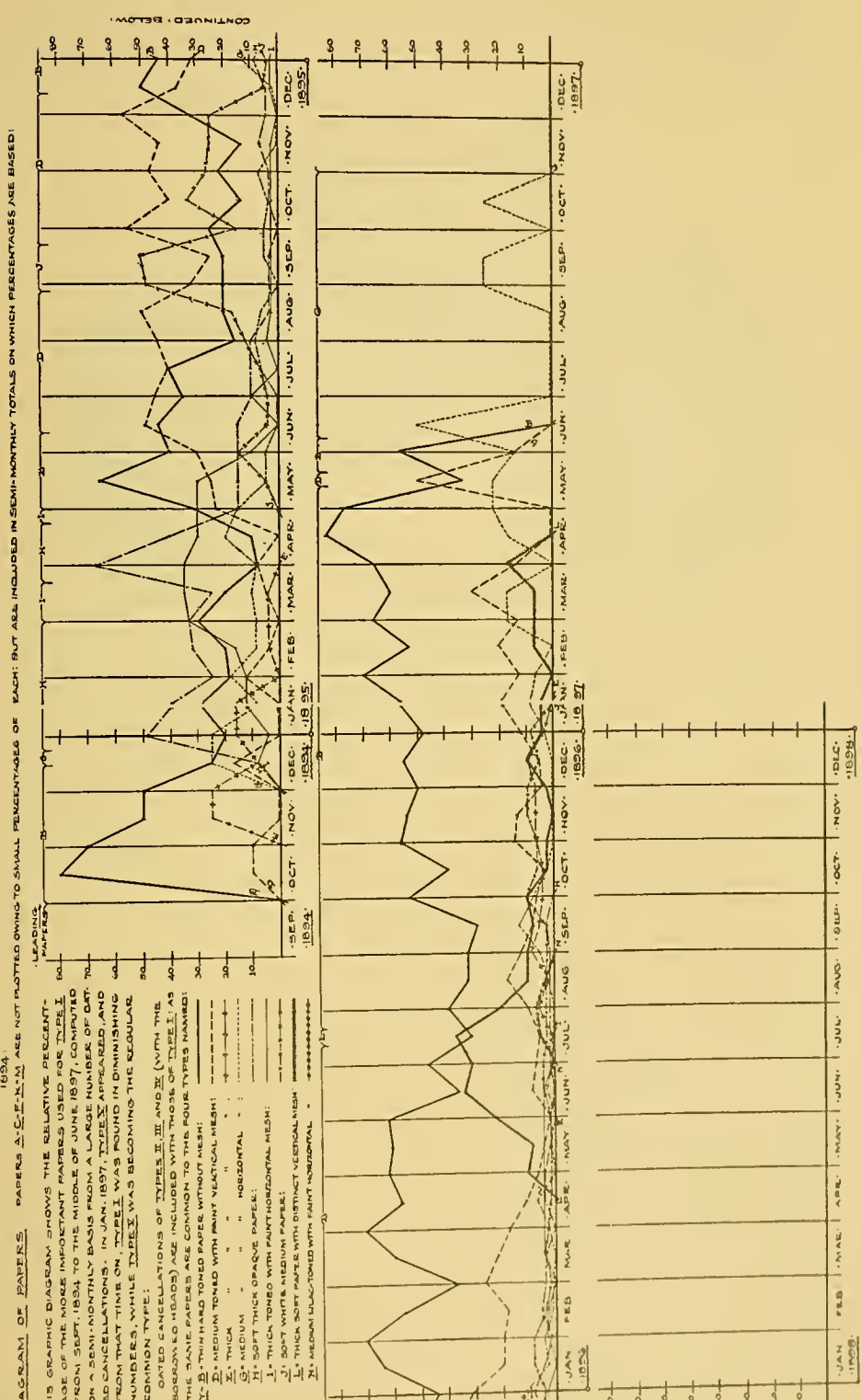
Perf. 11–11½, 12½–14 × 11–11½.

N. Medium *lilac toned* with faint horizontal mesh.

Earliest date, 10 *July*, 1896.

Perf. 11–11½.

The colour of the impression is also nearly a rosy lilac, very distinct and easily picked out from a large number of copies. The paper is


DIAGRAM OF PAPERS. PAPERS A·C·F·K·M ARE NOT PLOTTED OWING TO SMALL PERCENTAGES OF EACH: BUT ARE INCLUDED IN SEMI-MONTHLY TOTALS ON WHICH PERCENTAGES ARE BASED!
THIS GRAPHIC DIAGRAM SHOWS THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT PAPERS USED FOR TYPE I FROM SEPT. 1894 TO THE MIDDLE OF JUNE 1897, COMPUTED ON A SEMI-MONTHLY BASIS FROM A LARGE NUMBER OF DATED CANCELLATIONS. IN JAN. 1897, TYPE V APPEARED, AND FROM THAT TIME ON TYPE I WAS FOUND IN DIMINISHING NUMBERS, WHILE TYPE V WAS BECOMING THE REGULAR COMMON TYPE:
~KEY~ B·THIN HARD TONED PAPER WITHOUT MESH:
D·MEDIUM TONED WITH FAINT VERTICAL MESH:
E·THICK " " " "
G·MEDIUM " " " HORIZONTAL " :
H·SOFT THICK OPAQUE PAPER:
I·THICK TONED WITH FAINT HORIZONTAL MESH:
J·SOFT WHITE MEDIUM PAPER:
L·THICK SOFT PAPER WITH DISTINCT VERTICAL MESH
N·MEDIUM UNTONED WITH FAINT HORIZONTAL "
1894
LEADING PAPERS
SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY. JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
1894 1895
CONTINUED · BELOW ·
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
1896
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
1897
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
1898
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
1899

lilac, both by transmitted light and reflected light, and is quite different from any of the other toned papers (B and D), which look either yellowish or greenish in tone. This paper is evidently of considerable



scarcity, and was used with the Type I head with the Grecian profile. An interesting thing in connection with the "lilac toned paper" is that all, or nearly all, the various specimens I have seen show use in July and August, 1896, pretty fair evidence of a short life. I have two copies of the 500 Reis substituted head on this "lilac toned paper"; the others may exist. I have searched for several months for the substituted heads on this paper, and was only recently successful in finding the 500 Reis. It must be rare.

O. This is a true pelure paper. It probably will be found with Type I, but so far I have only a single specimen which shows Type V. Cancellation, 1899.

P. Very thick, soft paper, nearly carton; very much thicker than any other so-called "thick" paper; only one copy. Illegible cancellation.

Similarity of Type V with the Snub-nose, and the 700 Reis Substituted Head.

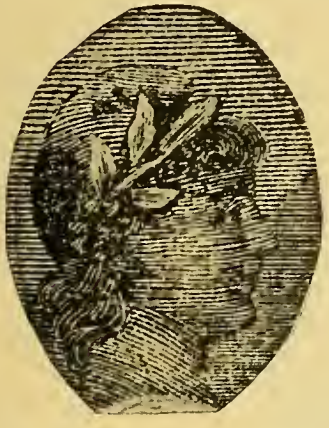
Some collectors write me that they have trouble in deciding about certain specimens of Type V with the snub-nose head, which, as we have seen, was the normal type used from January, 1897. The more I have studied over these stamps myself the more I have been convinced that Type V was not a new head, but was recut from that of the 700 Reis. The recent discovery of the identical secret marks of Die III, Die V, and Die VII of the 700 Reis substituted head on certain copies of Type V has proved this to be true. I must confess that previous to this discovery I had puzzled a good deal at times over certain finely printed specimens of Type V, and hesitated for a moment as to whether they were really Type V or the variety with the borrowed head of the 700 Reis. Of course, the snub-nose and long white line between the nose and the cheek decided things; but nevertheless it may be well to consider the following points of similarity between the head of Type V and the 700 Reis head. (See illustrations.)

A. The hair falls on to the shoulder in the same manner, except that Type V has an additional cross line just at the left of the end, which, although

not distinct on the illustration of Type V, is very plain on the stamps themselves, Type I and the heads of the 200 Reis and 500 Reis showing different endings of the hair.

B. The flatly moulded ear, or rather the almost total absence of an ear, is common in both Type V and the 700 Reis head.

C. The little identifying lock over the forehead (like an outline kidney bean) of the 700 Reis head, will be made out in a slightly worn condition on





every copy of Type V, and Type V has in addition a long *white* hair always prominent above the temple, and just adjoining the above lock to the left.

D. The laurel leaves are identical, even to the stem, with the exception of the horizontal leaf in Type V, which seems to have been recut.

E. The head of the 700 Reis shows, particularly on some copies, a few broken shade lines where the nose joins the cheek; whereas, either by wear or recutting, a continuous white line appears on Type V between the nose and the cheek.

F. The facial expression is the same on both the Type V head and the 700 Reis head, with the exception that the nose has been recut to the "snub-nose" form in Type V.

As accounting for this use of the 700 Reis head I can only surmise that possibly the 700 Reis die was, of all the Liberty Head values, in the best condition when, late in December, 1896, or very early in January, 1897, it was decided to make new transfers, superseding the makeshift printings of 1895–6, and that only such little retouching was resorted to as was needed to freshen things up a bit. This resulted in our well-known Type V with the snub-nose. The new photographs (enlarged four times) of Type II, with the 700 Reis substituted head, and Type V with the snub-nose head, make these points, I think, quite clear at a glance. (See illustrations.) On the stamps themselves you will note that both have the secret marks of Die 5 of the 700 Reis head. For comparison an illustration is shown of the 300 Reis head, enlarged four times. It is different from the five kinds of Liberty Heads sometimes used in frames of the 100 Reis.

Major E. B. Evans in the February, 1912, number of *The Monthly Journal*, has suggested in a foot-note kindly commenting on my article dealing with some aspects of these substituted and normal heads that all

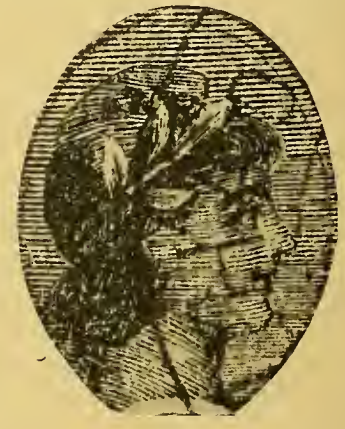
five head varieties may have been made from the touched-up matrices produced from one original die. His suggestion is very interesting and helpful, but I should like to say that it seems to me there is so large a difference between some of the heads that most of them must have been separately engraved. It has, however, as we have seen, been recently proved by the discovery of the secret marks and die varieties that the 700 Reis head was recut to make what we know as 100 Reis, Type V, with the snub-nose.

M. Alfred Montader, in *Le Postillon* of Paris for 25 March, 1912, in explaining a French translation of my first article about the 100 Reis, and commenting on the suggestion of the editor of *The Monthly Journal*, has called attention to an interesting point worth recording here. He says the number of the horizontal lines which form the regular background behind the head are eighty-four on the head vignette of all values. However, if you count from the top of the oval to the top of the head the number of such background lines is ten for the 100 Reis and 300 Reis (see illustration



enlarged four times), and eleven for the 200 Reis and 500 Reis. M. Montader thinks that therefore the hypothesis of the editor of the *M.J.* that all the five heads originated from a single die is defective. I hope someone can give us more light on this. Type V with the snub-nose is fully shown and written up in the collection, but a less number of subdivisions are required. There are many interesting varieties, including the secret marks, the retouches, the semi-Grecian heads, the Rocut Zeros series, etc., but I will not





take up your time with them at present, except to call your attention to many flaw varieties heretofore unknown.

Inventory of all the dated copies I have seen with the Substituted Heads from higher values in frames of the 100 *Reis.*

Careful lists have been kept of dated copies of the 700 Reis, 200 Reis, and 300 Reis substituted heads I have seen in frames of the 100 Reis. Most of such specimens show the date of cancellation, but many are in too poor condition to mount in a collection. Those lists, including as they do, nearly all the specimens of such stamps now owned by North American collectors, are, I believe, of much value in determining the time when those borrowed heads were in use in Brazil. Included in these lists are the dated copies of borrowed heads found by me. The many specimens that were in a condition not suitable for a collection have been destroyed.

700 Reis head.	200 Reis head.	500 Reis head.
20 Feb., 1895 (Rio)	...	...
31 Mar. „ (Pernambuco)	16 Apr., 1895	...
10 June „ (Santos)	18 „ „	...
May „	27 „ „	...
26 June „	1 May „	...
28 „ „	27 „ „	...
1 July „	29 „ „	...
4 „ „	9 June „	...
17 „ „	20 „ „	...
1 Aug. „	26 „ „	...
4 „ „	29 „ „	...
5 „ „	5 July „	...
15 „ „	10 „ „	...
1 Sept. „	16 „ „	...
7 „ „	22 „ „	. .
16 „ „	4 Aug. „	...
23 „ „	16 „ „	...
25 „ „	18 „ „	...
2 Oct. „	26 „ „	...
3 „ „	31 „ „	...
5 „ „ (Taubati)	6 Sept. „	...
16 „ „	7 „ „	...
23 „ „	18 „ „	...
24 „ „	25 „ „	...
29 „ „	3 Oct. „	. .
22 Nov. „	19 „ „	...
28 „ „	26 „ „	...
29 „ „	31 „ „	...
30 „ „	16 Nov. „	...
13 Dec. „	20 „ „	...
14 „ „	26 „ „	...
15 „ „	27 „ „	...
26 „ „	18 Dec. „	..
	24 „ „	...
	28 „ „	2 Nov., 1895 (Rio)
	1 Jan., 1896	2 Jan., 1896
	2 „ „	10 „ „
9 Jan., 1896	9 „ „	19 „ „
10 „ „	17 „ „	21 „ „
25 „ „	20 „ „	23 „ „

700 Reis head.	200 Reis head.	500 Reis head.
28 Jan., 1896	29 Jan., 1896	24 Jan., 1896
31 „ „	3 Feb. „	26 „ „
1 Feb. „	6 „ „	1 Feb. „
2 „ „	12 „ „	8 „ „
6 „ „	17 „ „	12 „ „
8 „ „	25 „ „	13 „ „
12 „ „	29 „ „	19 „ „
	(Leap year date.)	
18 Feb., 1896	1 Mar., 1896	22 Feb., 1896
21 „ „	6 „ „	26 „ „
24 „ „	12 „ „	27 „ „
1 Mar. „	17 „ „	2 Mar. „
5 „ „	30 „ „	4 „ „
16 „ „	2 Apr. „	8 „ „
18 „ „	15 „ „	14 „ „
20 „ „	16 „ „	19 „ „
25 „ „	24 „ „	22 „ „
10 Apr. „	6 May „	26 „ „
17 „ „	13 „ „	1 Apr. „
18 „ „	27 „ „	2 „ „
20 „ „	30 „ „	3 „ „
27 „ „	1 June „	5 „ „
28 „ „	10 „ „	6 „ „
2 May „	16 „ „	14 „ „
10 „ „	20 „ „	18 „ „
15 „ „	1 July „	21 „ „
20 „ „	8 „ „	25 „ „
29 „ „	16 „ „	30 „ „
5 June „	18 „ „	1 May „
8 „ „	2 Aug. „	2 „ „
10 „ „	24 „ „	3 „ „
12 „ „	3 Sept. „	12 „ „
16 „ „	17 „ „	15 „ „
22 „ „	3 Oct. „	25 „ „
25 „ „	19 „ „	30 „ „
27 „ „	29 „ „	2 June „
30 „ „	10 Nov. „	5 „ „
1 July „	..	7 „ „
3 „ „	...	11 „ „
9 „ „	...	12 „ „
15 „ „	...	16 „ „
22 „ „	...	17 „ „
28 „ „	...	19 „ „
31 „ „	...	22 „ „
3 Aug. „	...	25 „ „
6 „ „	...	30 „ „
16 „ „	...	4 July „
20 „ „	...	11 „ „
1 Sept. „	...	16 Aug. „
5 „ „	...	29 „ „
12 „ „	...	1 Sept. „
24 „ „	...	6 „ „
3 Oct. „	...	2 Oct. „
4 „ „	...	9 „ „
15 Dec. „	...	23 „ „
		1 Dec. „
		30 „ „

Since the list was compiled additional dated copies have been noted, but they in no way alter the evidence as here given. I now have a copy of the 700 Reis head cancelled 8 July, 1897, and the 500 Reis head cancelled 10 February, 1898, but they were evidently "held over" copies, used after the stamps were obsolete. It will be noted that I now have these earliest cancellation dates for the substituted heads: 700 Reis head, 20 February, 1895; 200 Reis head, 16 April, 1895; 500 Reis head, 2 November, 1895.

Exhibition Pages of Pairs.

It may be of some interest to collectors and students of these stamps that I now have the following pairs, blocks, etc., with substituted head in combination with the normal:—

1. An unused block of six with right margins containing five copies of Type I and one copy with the 700 Reis substituted head in middle of lower three stamps. (Purchased in Boston.)
2. An unused block of four having two copies of Type I in upper row and one copy with the 500 Reis substituted head at left and one copy with the 200 Reis head at right in lower row, the two substituted heads being side by side. (Purchased in Boston.)
3. A used strip of three the same as lower row of block of six above, the centre stamp of which has the 700 Reis head; the others are Type I cancelled February 12, 1896. (Purchased in Baltimore.)
4. A used pair (A), of which the left-hand stamp is Type I and the other has the 700 Reis substituted head, Die VII, and cancelled at Rio March 16, 1896.
5. A used pair (B), of which the right hand stamp is Type I and the other has the 700 Reis substituted head, Die I, and cancelled Guaratingueta February 6, 1896.
6. A used pair (C), of which the left-hand stamp is Type I and the other has the 200 Reis, Die II, substituted head, having fine top and right margins, thus placing the borrowed head in north-east corner of a pane.
7. A used vertical pair (D), of which the upper stamp has the 200 Reis, Die II, substituted head and the lower stamp the normal head of Type I. (Purchased in Toledo.)
8. A used strip of three (E), the left-hand stamp of which has the 200 Reis head; the others are Type I cancelled Porto Novo do Cu, December 28, ——. (Purchased in Paris.)
9. A pen cancelled pair (F), showing at left a "cracked medallion" variety of Type I, and at right (with right margin) the substituted head of 500 Reis, Die I—B; a comparison with unused block of six shows a "borrowed head" of 700 Reis in place of the cracked medallion.
10. A used pair (G), of which the left-hand stamp is a "black head" specimen (with left margin) of Type I, and the other has the 500 Reis substituted head, Die I, and cancelled at Rio June 25, 1896. This is on "meshed" paper. (Purchased in Leipzig.)



Type V and Type I in a pair, cancelled January 13, 1898.



Type V head and Type I head in a vertical pair, dated September 2, 1897.



200 Reis substituted head, Die I—A, and Type I, in vertical pair.



700 Reis, Die I
500 ,, ,, II substituted heads in a pair, cancelled January 26, 1896.

11. A used pair (H) showing at left the substituted head of 500 Reis, Die II, and at right (with right margin) is Type I. This is interesting, as it places the Type IV head in quite a different vertical row than the pair described under No. 10. Cancelled at Rio Grande April 10, 1896. (Purchased in Paris.)

12. A fine used pair (I), cancelled January 26, 1896, showing at left (with wide left margin) the substituted head of 700 Reis, Die I, and at right the substituted head of 500 Reis, Die II. A comparison with pair 10 described above shows that the relative positions of Type IV to the left margin of pair are identical, but that in this pair a 700 Reis head replaces the "black head" of pair No. 10.

13. A used pair (J), cancelled at Parana January 23, 1896, of which the left-hand stamp has the 500 Reis substituted head, Die I—D, and the right-hand stamp the 200 Reis substituted head, Die I—B. This is the earliest use of the 500 reis head of which I have a record in a pair. This corresponds with relative positions of the two types mentioned in No. 2 above, but here the "crescent flaw" on frame of 500 head is missing. (Purchased in Paris.)

14. A most *unusual* pair (K) showing *both* stamps with substituted heads of the 500 Reis, Die IV. It is impossible, in the absence of larger blocks containing such heads, to say whether this was common to an entire pane, or was only incidental to one location in a pane. The latter was probably the case.

15. A fine vertical pair (L), with left and bottom margins, showing at top the substituted head of 700 Reis, Die I, and at bottom Type I. The margins definitely locate this substituted head as the first stamp in ninth row of a pane, i.e. No. 41; cancelled June 26, 1896. (Purchased in France.)

16. A used pair (M) in which the left-hand stamp has the head of Type I with the head with the Grecian profile, and the right-hand stamp the head of Type V with the snub-nose. (Purchased in Portugal.) This discovery was made last winter, and for a long time it was thought unique. Recently I, however, found in a mixed lot received from France several wonderful pairs and a strip of three with Type I and Type V, *se tenant*, and they are mounted and fully written up on the Exhibition Pages of Pairs included in the volume of the Substituted Hand Collection. Attention is called to the argument at (O) demonstrating the substitution of heads of Type V with the snub-nose in some panes of Type I with Grecian head late in 1896 or early in 1897. This is new work in which I have been much interested. The pairs with Type I and Type V, *se tenant*, are dated June 22, 1897, September 2, 1897, January 12, 1898, etc. They may be seen at (O) (P) (Q) (R).

17. A vertical pair (S) with left margins showing at top the substituted head of the 700 Reis, Die III, and at bottom Type I. While

both pairs (L) and (S) have left margins, it is evident that they must come from different locations.

18. A vertical pair (T) with right margins showing at top the substituted head of the 200 Reis, Die I—A, and at bottom Type I (see illustration). This pair is from the fifth or last vertical row of a pane, while pair (D) is from the first vertical row.

All of these pieces were purchased as ordinary stamps or normal types, and are the whole net result of this character of examining since February, 1911, a total of more than one hundred and fifty thousand copies of the 100 Reis. Some of these blocks are considered remarkable by philatelists on this side of the ocean who have seen them, and they have been much admired, because for one reason it is by some of this material that we have the proof that not only the 700 Reis head as explained by Captain Napier, but also the 200 Reis and 500 Reis heads were substitutes in some of the frames of the normal Type I. Captain Napier mentions having a pair showing Type I with the Grecian Head and Type II with the head of the 700 Reis, *se tenant*, and he was indeed the first to publish the fact that the 700 Reis head occurred in a sheet of Type I. Probably other pairs or blocks exist showing substituted heads, but my attention has not been called to them.

We owe much to such philatelists as Captain George F. Napier, Mr. Thomas William Hall, Mr. Charles J. Phillips, Dr. Jose Marco del Pont, and other pioneers, who have, as it were, opened the door and shown the way towards a better understanding of the worthy and attractive stamps of Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Brazil. But the best thing about Philately is that it is never finished, and so it comes about that there is ever work and pleasure left for others. The lack of any continuing sense of finality is to me one of Philately's greatest charms. It has never been my experience to lay aside a collection as finished, and I feel that with the stamps of Brazil there is still work left for others along the road of investigation. It has been a pleasure to be permitted to travel that highway for a while in such agreeable company. Of course no claim is made that all I have written in my former papers on the 100 Reis is entirely new, but I believe much of it to be so, and I feel well rewarded if I have added something to the knowledge of one of Brazil's most interesting issues.

Since the above was written I have read the suggestion by a writer in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* that by the expenditure of sixpence I might have found out all about the substituted heads from the printers and saved a lot of bother. I really thought of that "bright idea" myself, but it did not succeed, because the officials in Brazil know little or nothing about the substituted heads. I am told that the translation of some of my articles about these stamps has stimulated the liveliest interest in Brazil, but my correspondents there all write that so far no panes with substituted heads have been found. Here is hoping that such success may yet be realized.

The Stamps of the Danish West Indies.

By THOMAS WILLIAM HALL.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 3rd January, 1907.

(*Continued from page* 264.)

Varieties.



I HAVE already dealt with the imperforate and part perforate 4 c., ultramarine, stamp of 1873 and the unofficially rouletted 3 c., rose-carmine, of 1867. I will now refer to a few varieties in the stamps of 1873–79.

In the 1 c., red violet and green, of 1873 the sheets of which are composed of 100 stamps 10×10, there are two flaws in the C of CENT, flaw A on No. 9, and flaw B on No. 82 on the entire sheet of 100 exhibited. On sheet 11a I show a block of 1 cent ninth printing in which flaw B is in a position which could not possibly be No. 82 on the sheet. The various printings of the 1 cent extended from 1873 to 1896 (twenty-three years), during which period 10,000 sheets were printed. It is not therefore to be wondered at that the electro blocks got disturbed and had towards the end to be rearranged; hence the varieties occupying different positions on the plate.

There are other varieties on the 1 c. plate, notably a flaw which occurs between the N and T of cents, No. 64 on the entire sheet. There is also a blot of colour in the centre of the 1 which I have found constant in some of the later printings; see stamp No. 6 on the top horizontal row of the entire sheet of 1 c., now shown.

In the 3 c., carmine and blue, of 1873, a wedge-shaped flaw occurs on No. 78 on the plate. It is on the left side of the crown and is caused by some injury to one of the impressions on the plate. I have this variety on printings 4, 5 and 9, and naturally on the surcharged 2 c. on 3 c. of both surcharges of 1902.

In the 5 c., of 1876, there are at least two types of the large figure 5 in the centre of the stamp.

VAR. A. The figure appears thin and the ball is so much so as to look like a hook.

VAR. B. The figure is thicker and the ball rounder and more distinct.

There is also a noticeable difference in the space between the ball and the knee of the 5.

In the 7 c. of 1874, slight variations in the shapes of both the large and small figures may be found.

In the 10 c. of 1876, several varieties exist in which there is a period between the T and S of cents, thus "CENT.S" The dot varies in size and shape, and occurs at least nine times on the full sheet of 100 stamps.

Mr. C. J. Phillips in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for May 31st, 1902, states he has examined a full sheet of 120 stamps of the 10 c. and finds this variety on

the 1st stamp on 2nd row.
2nd and 5th stamps on 3rd row.
7th stamp on 4th row.
1st and 10th stamps on 7th row.
2nd stamp on 9th row.
2nd and 4th stamps on 10th row.

The sheets, by the way, have only 100 stamps in the sheet not 120. I have two full sheets of the 10 c. The first sheet being from the fifth printing of the 10 c. of 1876, perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, the dots between the T and S occur on the

5th stamp on 1st row.
3rd and 6th stamps on 2nd row.
2nd stamp on 3rd row.
6th „ 5th row.
1st „ 7th row.
2nd „ 9th row.
5th, 6th and 9th stamps on 10th row.

The second full sheet is from the seventh printing perfd. $12\frac{1}{2}$, in this case the dots between "T" and "S" are as follows:—

1st and 6th in 2nd row.
5th and 10th „ 3rd row.
7th „ 4th row.
1st and 10th „ 7th row.
2nd and 4th „ 9th row.
2nd and 4th „ 10th row.

From the above and the varying positions of the 1 c. flaws it is evident the blocks or electros were rearranged and different printing plates prepared during the various printings of at least some of the values of this issue.

In the 10 c. on 50 c., purple, the surcharge of which was set up locally, there are several types of the figures. The most prominent are:—

(*a*) Small thin 9 in date.
(*b*) Narrow 5.
(*c*) Long straight top to figure 5.
(*d*) Large top to 5.
(*e*) Serif of 1 broken off leaving an apparently straight top in 10.

In the 2 c. on 1902 surcharge there is a variety in which the figure "2" in 1902 (which normally has a curly tail) has a straight tail.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of December 5th, Mr. L. W. Fulcher will read a paper on, and give a display of, the stamps of the Roman States.

On December 19th, Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O. (Vice-President), will read some notes on the arrangement of the Pence Issues of Ceylon, with display.

THE AWARDS AT THE JUBILEE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

TO the list of the medals awarded to the various exhibitors, given in our last issue, should be added that of a silver gilt medal given by the jury to the *Schweizer Briefmarken Journal*, in Class N, Philatelic Literature. This journal, which is well known as the official organ of the Union of Swiss Philatelic Societies, is of a high standard, and in every way merits the recompense granted by the jury, which we regret was inadvertently omitted.

THE SALE OF USED SWISS STAMPS.

IN the September number of this Journal—see pages 223–25—we drew attention to the sale of used Swiss stamps by the Federal authorities for the purposes of benevolence, and we animadverted upon the practise of cancelling stamps for sale, which we gathered had been followed by the Swiss authorities. We are, however, very glad to learn that except in the case of the unpaid letter stamps, this is not done in Switzerland, and to know that these larger quantities of stamps are *bona fide* used copies. We have now received numerous copies of these stamps, and can testify not only that the obliterations are *bona fide*, but that the specimens, notably in large blocks, are such as to be thoroughly acceptable to the collector. The purity of the administration of the European Post Offices has often been the subject of favourable comment in these columns, and we should have regretted to think that any blot should have inflicted upon the just fame of the issues of Switzerland.

We gladly give publicity to the two letters following, which fully explain the misapprehension. Baron A. de Reuterskiöld writes:—

"LAUSANNE, *October 2nd.*

"In the article 'Good News?' in the L.P. received this morning, you are maligning the Direction of Swiss Posts at Berne. The stamps they sell by the 100 or 1000 are not stamps with complimentary postmarks but genuinely used ones. They are the stamps representing the payment of postage on newspapers and circulars sent through the post unstamped, and the stamps representing the adjustment of accounts for postal orders between the different Post Offices. For the postage of the daily papers whole sheets of 1 and 3 fr. stamps are often used, and now after a certain lapse of time (two years I believe) these stamps, instead of being burnt, are sold by the direction of Posts just as they come out of the postal archives; they are not even sorted but only counted and put up in lots as advertised. The 3 fr. stamps only, of which there are immense numbers, can on request be had separately. The only stamps the Post Office sells obliterated to order are the Postage Due stamps, and these are sold at face value, so no harm is done."

Dr. Omar Weber, President of the Berne Philatelic Society, writes :—

"In the last issue (Sept., No. 249) of your esteemed paper you speak about the decision of the Swiss postal authorities to sell the stamps they use on documents for the benefit of the Swiss Federal postal employées. By the wording of this article quite wrong impressions about our Swiss postal service may be raised. It is about three years ago that as an agreeable innovation for large business-houses sending off circulars or people sending any printed announcements in great numbers—consisting of at least over a hundred letters—it was decided to alter the system of prepayment. People were no longer compelled to lick hundreds of stamps and to stick them on covers, but they could give up the letters without stamps at the Post Offices and pay the whole sum due for postage in cash—what we call "Barfrankierung" (cash postage) and the letters were then sent off without any stamp but cancelled by a postmark (such as I enclose) with PP (port payé—postage paid). On an official form, the postal employée then fastened stamps of higher value equalling the sum paid by the sender of the letters and cancelled them with the postmark used for ordinary letters. These forms are collected from time to time by the General Post Office in Berne from all the different bureaux in Switzerland, and instead of being destroyed as they used to be, the stamps are now sold for the benefit of old pensioners or for the widows' fund of the postal employées. In view of the benevolent aim the officials are instructed to cancel these stamps carefully and lightly, but *they have passed real postal service and the postmarks are those of the common letters and therefore not spurious.* In my letter you will see such a form by which you perceive that the person who gave up his letters had to pay frs. 57, 50 cts. which means that he gave up 1150 letters at 5 cts. ($\frac{1}{2}$d.) postage each, but instead of 1150 stamps of 5 cts.—to be cancelled on all the letters—only 58 stamps were cancelled on one form. This means the saving of much time and trouble, and time is money.

"Our stamps were never sold under face value, with two exceptions, in our postal history. The old stock of the stamps of 1881–82 on granite paper (Gibbon's Nos. 105 to 113) were disposed of and are therefore of very little value unused. Beyond this, about 1900, dealers or private people, taking a minimum of 50 francs of unpaid letter stamps of one kind, got them cancelled in the General Post Office at a much cheaper price than face value. This proceeding, of course, has also lowered the price of the unpaid letter stamps of that period. This has, however, now been given up and our present unpaid letter stamps can only be obtained at nominal value used or unused.

"Our Swiss stamps since 1882 can still be used for postage and have never been demonetised. The unused stamps will always keep their value as no old stock will ever be sold under face value, but they will rather rise in price. As very few of our used Swiss stamps for the last seventy years have any high value (some rarer perforations or retouches excepted), the selling of the stamps by the Post Office on their forms will not sensibly lower the prices of our Swiss stamps as they are already cheap enough.

"From these explanations you will see that we shall never come down to the standard of the Servian or Central American stamps, but we shall keep our escutcheon clean from a philatelic point of view. You would greatly oblige us by publishing this information in order to destroy any erroneous ideas which may have sprung up concerning our Swiss stamps."

We are indebted to our correspondents for their full explanation of this matter which will effectually clear away the impression created among collectors, many of whom were under a similar impression to ourselves with regard to the large quantities of Swiss issues placed upon the market.

THE LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.

THIS club has been opened by Messrs. F. A. Wickhart and F. Hugh Vallancey, in conjunction with several well-known Philatelists, at 41 and 42, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue (bottom of Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.).

The club rooms, which have been cosily furnished, provide facilities for members to exchange stamps, and enter into all the delights of Philately. In the reading room will be found most of the leading stamp journals, and a reference library is being arranged. There is also provision for members to conduct their correspondence. Light refresements will be obtainable at popular prices. The club rooms will be open daily (except on Sundays).

The subscription has been fixed at the moderate sum of ten shillings and sixpence per annum (dating from election), so that the club may be available to the medium as well as to the advanced collector. After 250 members have been enrolled an entrance fee of ten shillings and sixpence will be charged.

DEATH OF MR. H. J. CROCKER.

IT is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Crocker on the 11th October at San Francisco. The demise of this well-known collector at the comparatively early age of 52, will come as a painful shock to his many friends on both sides of the Atlantic, but it appears that his health had been failing for several months, although he did not become seriously ill until a few weeks ago while sojourning at his country home on the McCloud River.

Mr. Crocker occupied an important position in business and social circles, and his loss will be felt in many directions. *Mekeel's Weekly* states that "he was prominentiy identified with the leading clubs of this city, being a member of the Pacific Union, Bohemian and Family clubs, as well as numerous others. His financial interests were very extensive. He was president of the West Coast Life Insurance Company, vice-president of the Italian-American Bank, a director of the American National Bank, vice-president of the H. S. Crocker Company, the local stationery concern, vice-president of the Refining and Producing Oil Company, and a director in numerous other large corporations. His fortune is estimated high in the millions."

As president of the Pacific Philatelic Society, and the moving spirit in the International Stamp Exhibition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, his loss will be most keenly felt, and indeed creates a blank that is quite incapable of being filled up. Mr. Crocker was undoubtedly one of the leaders of Philately in the United States, and his loss is to be regretted upon every ground. His collections were of world-wide repute, having gained the highest awards at many exhibitions, and were, moreover, always available for the inspection of his fellow-members. It is sad to think that Mr. Crocker should have passed away even while his wonderful collection of Hawaii was being awarded the highest recognition at the recent Jubilee Philatelic Exhibition of London. Beyond his "missionary" celebrities, Mr. Crocker possessed many philatelic treasures, some of which were shown lately in London, and he was always a broad-minded and generous purchaser. Many of his stamps, including a superb collection of Japan, perished in the San Francisco earthquake, but this great loss in no way damped Mr. Crocker's philatelic energies. In common with all American collectors we on this side of the ocean, who also knew him well, most deeply deplore the great loss that Philately has sustained in the death of Henry J. Crocker.

A THEFT OF STAMPS.

WE are desired by Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau and Co., of 87 Nassau Street, New York, to call attention to the following stamps which were stolen from the Taylor collection while on exhibition at their offices prior to the auction :—Lot 174, Pan-American Invert 2 c., unused, o.g., perfectly centred ; lot 279, California State Telegraph, 1871 (2004), tear at right ; lot 317, $2, Probate of Will, imperf., good margins on all four sides, the upper margin cut away about 2 mm. at upper right corner ; lot 338, 2 c. Bank Check, orange on green paper, lightly cancelled ; lot 341, 4 c. Playing Cards, finely centred, lightly pen cancelled ; lot 343, 6 c. Proprietary, unused, o.g., but almost the entire right margin has been supplied and reperforated and a vertical crack toward the left has been repaired. Any information on the subject will be welcomed by Messrs. Morgenthau at the above address.

Reviews.

EARLY ENGLISH PHILATELIC LITERATURE, 1862–1865.*

By PERCY DE WORMS.



THE life-history of *Early English Philatelic Literature* may be conveniently summarized by the application of definitions comprised in the recently issued *Glossary of Philatelic Terms*. The first appeared in the *Philatelic Record* (Vols. 7–8) over twenty-five years ago, under the authorship of Mr. Anderson, who, in conjunction with Mr. Smith, produced in *The Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society* (Vol. IV., 1–4), a "revised and recast" *reissue*, which is now *redrawn* and *reset* to form the present volume. The object of limiting the edition to 120 copies is, perhaps, to obviate any possibility of *remainders*, but, from the excellence of the contents, is more likely to necessitate *reprints*.

The work commences without any Introduction, the Editorial Note in the *Journal* being omitted, otherwise the text is practically identical with the articles. Members of the publishing Society receive the work free, but those readers of the *London Philatelist* who have not yet joined should know that it constitutes a work of standard authority.

Since no philatelic literature, in the true sense, existed prior to 1862, the first chapter treats of extracts from newspapers, magazines, etc., and dealers' advertisements, the earliest quotation being from the *Times* of 1842 ; on page 7 also, will be found the first known reference to stamp-collecting proper. The succeeding chapter is devoted solely to literature of 1862 ; therein is given a most interesting explanation of the reason for including two foreign journals, viz., the *Magazin Pittoresque* and *Der Bazar* in a special appendix and two new paragraphs, excerpts from the *Stationer* and *City Press* are added.

Chapter III comprises the years 1863–5, and presents a history of the numerous periodicals and catalogues which came into, and in many instances went out of, existence between those dates.

* *Early English Philatelic Literature*, 1862–5. By P. J. Anderson and B. T. K. Smith. London : The Philatelic Literature Society, 1912.

The rest of the volume includes the before-mentioned appendix, a catalogue of price lists of 1862–5, which runs to over forty pages, and must have entailed immense work, an admirable index, and thirty-two illustrations of literary rarities.

Exact details of its contents are intentionally omitted, because *Early English Philatelic Literature* exhibits throughout the utmost care in every phase of its production; textually interesting, technically exact, and typographically perfect, it deserves a place, not on the bookshelf, but on the reading-desk.

Several other works and catalogues are unavoidably held over for future notice.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Barbados. — The following excerpt is taken from the West India Committee Circular of October 22nd, 1912.

"THE BARBADOS BADGE.

"The new Barbados postage stamps bear what purports to be the badge of the colony, which has been described as 'Britannia riding in a chariot drawn by sea-horses.' It must be confessed, however, that it is very doubtful whether the badge is correctly reproduced and described. The traditional Britannia wears a helmet and not a crown as depicted in the badge. At the outset it appears that Barbados has never received officially a grant of arms from the Herald's College, and that the badge is a survival of the design on the Great Seal of the colony. This seal in the time of Charles II represented very clearly the *Sovereign* in a sea chariot. Probably, during the reign of Queen Anne, a female figure was substituted for the male. Impressions of the Seal, which are no doubt to be found among the records of the island, should make this clear; but we know from the old Barbados pennies that during the reign of King George III the figure in the chariot was a very distinct presentment of that monarch. May it not be that when Queen Victoria came to the throne her portrait was substituted for that of the male figure, and that on her demise the necessary steps to substitute King Edward VII were, by some oversight, never taken? In this country the various official King's Houses —*e.g.* King's House at the Tower of London —became Queen's Houses when Queen Victoria ascended the throne, but reverted to King's Houses again on the succession of King Edward. The cases seem to be parallel. This question of the Barbados postage stamps is one of some interest, and it is hoped that it will engage the attention of philatelists."

Bechuanaland Protectorate. — We read in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the Georgian 1d., red, of improved design, has been overprinted in black for use here.

Adhesive.

1d., red, improved design, usual overprint.

Canada.—The *Monthly Journal* informs us that the 5 c. of the current set is coming in a *deep ultramarine* shade instead of the previous deep indigo.

Ceylon.—We have seen ten more values of the new Georgian set. The denominations 30 c. to 20 r. are of the Leeward Islands type, plain tablets types 7/9 of Gibbons. The three higher values are of large size, large head of the King to left on shield, lined ground. "Ceylon" in band at top, values in figures each side at top. Postage left, Revenue right side and value in words on curved label at foot.

Adhesives.

30 c., green ; name and value in violet.
50 c., black ,, ,, red.
1 r., purple on yellow.
2 r., black on yellow ; name and value in red.
5 r., black on green.
10 r., purple and black on red.
20 r., black and red on blue.
50 r., dull purple.
100 r., black.
500 r., dull green.

Multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—Fifteen values of the new Georgian set are before us.

For the cents values, type 1, and the rupee values, type 2, have been used, with the necessary alteration of the head only.

Adhesives.

1 c., black ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
10 c., orange-brown ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
12 c., grey ,, ,, ,,
15 c., blue ,, ,, ,,
25 c., carmine and green on yellow ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
50 c., dull purple and black ; multiple wmk. ; perf 14.
75 c., black on green ,, ,, ,,
1 rupee, black on green ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
2 rupees, black and carmine on blue ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
3 rupees, green and violet ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
4 ,, green and red on yellow ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
5 ,, dull purple and blue ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
10 ,, green and carmine on green ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
20 ,, purple and black on red ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
50 ,, green and carmine ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.

HYDERABAD.—It is reported in the *Monthly Journal* that the 1 a., carmine, has been received with the *Small* Official overprint in native characters.

Official.

1 anna, carmine, with *Small* native characters

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—We have seen four more values of the Georgian set.

The 2d., 3d., and 1s. have plain tablets, type 7 and the 6d., lined tablet, type 6.

Adhesives.

2d., grey ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
3d., purple on yellow ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
6d., dull and bright purple ,, ,, ,,
1s., black on green ,, ,, ,,

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—We have seen seven more values of the Georgian set. The 5d., 9d., 5s. and £1 have the values on plain tablets, type 4, and the 1s., 2s. 6d. and 10s. have the values on lined tablets, type 3.

Adhesives.

5d., dull purple and olive green ; multiple ; perf. 14.
9d., dull purple and carmine ,, ,,
1s., black on green ,, ,,
2s. 6d., black and carmine on blue ,, ,,
5s., green and red on yellow ,, ,,
10s., green and red on green ,, ,,
£1, purple and black on red ,, ,,

RHODESIA.—We read in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 6d. of the Royal Portrait set appears in a distinctly new shade, deep brown centre instead of grey-brown.

ST. HELENA.—We have seen nine values of the new Georgian set.

The ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 8d., 1s. and 2s. are types 11 and 12 with, of course, the present King's Head.

The 4d. and 6d. values are type 13 plain tablets.

Adhesives.

½d., green and black ; multiple wmk ; perf. 14.
1d., carmine and black ,, ,,
2d., grey and black ,, ,,
2½d., ultramarine and black ,, ,,
4d., black and red on yellow ,, ,,
6d., dull and bright purple ,, ,,
8d., dull purple and black ,, ,,
1s., black on green ,, ,,
2s., blue and black on blue ,, ,,

SIERRA LEONE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1½d. and 2d. stamps of the Georgian set.

We find them to be type 9—figures of value on lined tablet.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News chronicles seven more values of this set.

Adhesives.

1½d., orange ; multiple ; ordinary ; perf. 14.
2d., grey ,, ,, ,,
2½d., blue.
4d., black and red on yellow.
5d., lilac and green.
6d., lilac.
7d., lilac and orange.
9d., lilac and black.
10d., lilac and red.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.—We have seen five values of the new Georgian set, types 2 and 3 with the necessary alteration in the head only.

Adhesives.

1 anna, carmine ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
2 annas, bright and dull purple ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
4 annas, black and green ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
6 ,, violet and green ,, ,,
1 rupee, green ,, ,,

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles, on continental

authority, the 1 c., stamp of the Georgian issue.

Adhesive.

1 c., dark green.

SUDAN.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 10 piastres, watermark multiple Cresent and Star, overprinted "O.S.G.S."

Service

10 piastres, mauve and black; multiple Cresent and Star; usual overprint.

TASMANIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* lists the current 4d. stamp with the perforations $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—When chronicling the new 25c. stamp on page 271 we failed to notice that the head was larger and less of the bust included in the portrait. The *Monthly Journal* states that all the small heads are to be discontinued, new plates made with the larger portrait, and no further printings will be made from the small head plates.

GREECE. — Under dates November 1st, November 5th, and November 13th, Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff writes us as follows:—

"*1st November*, 1912.

"I read in the Greek papers, dated 26th October:—

"Commemorative Postage Stamps.

"The Ministry of Finance has admitted the ancient symbol submitted by the Director of the Numismatic Museum, Mr. F. Svoronos, to represent our present national effort by an Eagle attacking a Dragon, and has charged Mr. Ligueron, the French artist, to make a specimen, which probably will be submitted to-day.

"After this, by a Royal decree, the current stamps will be withdrawn and the new type will be in use (the paper mentions a single type and not different ones).

"The aforesaid postage stamp shall be printed in all values by the establishment of Messrs. Apiotis, Corfu, and used during the course of the campaign.

"Commemorative postage stamps of the Islands of *Lemnos* and *Icaria* are also printed in Athens (for speculative purposes, I suppose), but only for local use."

"*5th November*, 1912.

"I beg to complete my information of the other day, from later Greek papers, dated Athens, 31st October.

"'In addition to the first type of a commemoratory postage stamp, Mr. J. Svoronos has submitted a second one representing a white cross in the midst of dark clouds, which bears above the inscription

ΕΝ ΤΟΥΤΩ ΝΙΚΑ

(With this conquer.)

written in Byzantine characters. This was the dream of the Emperor Constantine the Great, and under it he triumphed against the barbarians."

"'At the inferior part there will be a view of the Acropolis and of the seas of Phalerum, Salamis and Aegina.

"'Both types shall be printed in Corfu in all the values.

"'It is now stated that by a Royal decree these stamps will be used in the offices of the towns and islands freshly occupied by the Greek armies and fleets during the war.

"'The quantity ordered is 13 millions of stamps.

"'For the moment the General Post Office has sent to Limnos 20,000 stamps of all the values overcharged ΛΗΜΝΟΣ (Lemnos) for the special use of the island.'"

"*13th November*, 1912.

"Confirming my previous notices about new Greek postage stamps, I now read in the Athenian papers that as a certain delay will occur in preparing the new types in Corfu, orders have been given to the Postal Department to surcharge a quantity of actual stamps with the words

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ

(Greek administration.)

which must be sent to the newly conquered provinces and towns."

RUSSIA.—Mr. A Scheindling writes us as follows under date 26th October (8th November):—

"To-day at our post office a letter arrived from Labinskaja (Province of Kouban, South Russia) franked with a copy of the new Jubilee stamp, 7 cop (to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the Romanow Dynasty). I regret I could not get the copy to send you, as the envelope has been seized by our Post Office for the purpose of making investigations as to the source of the stamp, because as yet no circular nor any other information has been received by our Post Office to the effect that the Jubilee stamps have already been put in use; to the contrary, only last week a circular announcing that they will be put in use on the 1st January, 1913, has arrived here.

"Meanwhile, after having carefully exam-

ined the stamp, I give you a full description of same; it is of exactly the same size as the Austrian stamp, 1908, 1—35 heller, and printed in exactly the same manner on white wove paper, perforated 14, and the colour is light brown; the stamp shows the full face portrait of our Czar Nicholas II, with a crown above the head and the word Potsch —ta on the left and right of the crown; below the head is the inscription H (the Russian N) in a lying medallion, with the figures 7 on the left and 7 on the right; finally at the foot of the stamp there is the word Kop."

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We have seen the 12 c. and 1 peso stamps of the *ploughman* type and find that a new watermark of multiple ovals resembling eggs touching one another has been used.

The 1 peso stamp is slightly larger than the 1 peso of 1908–9.

Adhesives.

12 c., blue, ploughman type, new wmk.; perf. 13½.
1 peso, slate-blue and rose, ploughman type, new wmk.; perf. 13½.

BOLIVIA.—The 10 c., vermilion "Transacciones" stamp overprinted CORREOS 1912 in black, has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The *Monthly Journal* informs us that the 20 c. postal of 1901 has been surcharged 5 centavos 1911 diagonally in black.

Provisionals.

10 c., vermilion, "Transacciones Stamp" overprinted CORREOS 1912 in black.
5 c. on 20 c., black and lilac, postal of 1911, surcharged 5 centavos 1911 in black.

CHILI.—Messrs Alfred Smith and Son have shown us another new stamp for this country.

It is identical in every way to the 3 centavos of 1911, with portrait of TORO Z, but the value is now 4 *centavos*, and the colour brown like the 3 centavos stamp.

Probably the 3 centavos will be discontinued.

Adhesive.

4 centavos, brown, portrait of TORO Z.

HAYTI.—Two more values, the 1 centime, de Gourde and the 2 centimes, de Gourde, of the Leconte set are before us.

Adhesives.

1 centime, de Gourde, lake; perf. 12.
2 centimes, de Gourde, orange; ,,

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 50 c. stamp of 1910 surcharged in black Habilitada En Veinte with a line under "VEINTE."

Provisional

20 c. on 50 c., carmine, of 1910.

URUGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 5 mils. and 5 c. stamps with portrait of General Artigas, lithographed locally.

Adhesives.

5 mils,, plum, lithographed; perf. 11½.
5 c, blue, ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

DUTCH INDIES.—We have seen the 3 cent stamp with figure of value printed on plain white ground like those of the mother country, type 11.

Adhesive.

3 c., orange; perf. 12½.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—Another provisional has come to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. It is perforated down the centre as before, each half surcharged 3 reis, and original value not cancelled.

Provisional.

3 reis in black on half, 2 tangas, brown.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1912-13.

President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon.
W. W. Corfield.
D. C. Gray.
T. W. Hall.
L. L. R. Hausburg.
F. J. Peplow.
Franz Reichenheim.
Baron P. de Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

The first meeting of the season 1912-13 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C, on Thursday, the 24th October, 1912, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, Herbert R Oldfield, T. W. Hall, J. H Barron, Major Evans, J. R. Burton, C. R. Wickins, F. J, Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, E. D. Bacon. Wilmot Corfield, J. L. Green, J. A. Tilleard, L. E. Hall, G. Papier (Associate), one visitor.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 6th June, 1912, were taken as read and signed by the Chairman.

The following letter which had been received in answer to the communication addressed to His Majesty the King, as set out in the minutes of the meeting held on 6th June, 1912, was read:—

"Buckingham Palace,
"1*st June*, 1912.

"Dear Lord Crawford,

"The King has received with much satisfaction the address which you as President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, has forwarded to His Majesty from the Council and Fellows of the Society.

"I am commanded to express His Majesty's hearty thanks for the kind congratulations which you offer him on his birthday, and for your good wishes for his future health and happiness.

"At the same time I am to assure you of His Majesty's continued interest in all work connected with Philately, and especially in that of the Society of which he is Patron.

"Yours very truly,
"Stamfordham.

"The Earl of Crawford, K.T.,
"Etc., etc., etc."

The Honorary Secretary reported that the following fellows and members of the Society had died since the date of the last meeting: Mr. R. Jamieson Torrie on the 7th July, 1912, Mr. J. E. Sparrow on the 22nd June, 1912, and that he had communicated with the relatives of the deceased members in accordance with the usual custom.

A resolution expressing the sorrow of the fellows and members at the loss the Society had sustained by the death of these two gentlemen, and approving of the action taken by the Honorary Secretary was duly passed.

The Honorary Secretary reported the resignation of the following fellows and members of the Society, to take effect as from the 31st December, 1912, and the same were accepted with regret: Mr. H. Chaplin, Mr. E. S. Gibbons, Mr. C. M. Ams, Mr. M. H. Lombard, Mr. C. J. Daun.

The Honorary Secretary reported that since the date of the last meeting the following resignations had been received in respect of the members of the Council: Mr. C. N. Biggs, Mr. T. Wickham Jones; and that the Committee had co-opted the following fellows and members to fill the vacancies: Baron P. de Worms, Mr. Wilmot Corfield.

A letter was read from Mr. Giwelb enclosing for the inspection of the members a specimen of the 1d. stamp of Barbados 1871-2 issue, apparently imperf., with the small star watermark, and with the postmark dated 1873, and the stamp was inspected with interest by the members present.

A ballot was taken for the election of Lieut. Henry K. Hamilton-Wedderburn, proposed by the Honorary Secretary and seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary, and he was declared duly elected a fellow and member of the Society.

The Honorary Librarian reported that he had received for the library by virtue of the Society's membership of the Philatelic Literature Society a copy of *Early English Philatelic Literature*.

The Honorary Librarian also reported that the following had been presented to the Society:—

Senor Jorge Rodriquez.—Photographs of his collection of Buenos Aires.
W. Cowland.—A large box of auction catalogues and miscellaneous journals.
P. Kohl.—Normal catalogues.
Carl Beck.—*Die Baierischen Muhlrad Stempel.*

The President then gave a display of his collection of "1895. Plate impressions of United States Stamps on cardboard," and Mr. E. D. Bacon read a paper thereon. Mr. Bacon stated that the collection consists of 215 sheets, partly entire and partly half-sheets, which have been specially printed to the order of the United States Post Office Department for the Exhibition held at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1895. Included in the

collection are entire sheets of the 15 c., 24 c., 30 c., and 90 c., of the 1869 issue, and of the $2, $5, and $20, of the State Department, all with the centres of the stamps inverted. These particular sheets naturally excited a lively interest amongst the fellows present. Mr. Bacon proceeded to give a description of each of the sheets in the collection, and drew attention to some novel and interesting points he had discovered connected with the manufacture of plates used to print United States stamps. These particulars are of too lengthy a nature to insert here, but when the paper is published in *The London Philatelist* readers will be able to obtain full information upon these and other points dealt with by Mr. Bacon.

At the conclusion of the paper a vote of thanks to Lord Crawford for the display of his most interesting and valuable collection, and to Mr. Bacon for his paper thereon, was moved by Major Evans, seconded by Mr. M. P. Castle, and unanimously carried, and shortly afterwards the proceedings terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary—
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCT. 3.—ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING.

THE report for the past session was presented and showed a membership of 208, a net cash balance in hand of £86 4s. 10½d., besides considerable additions to the Permanent Collection and the Library. The meetings, both indoor and outdoor, had been very successful.

The officers and committee were elected, and a special resolution was ordered to be placed on the minutes recording the special services of Mr. C. A. Stephenson, and expressing the hope that he will soon be restored to good health.

One guinea was voted as a donation to the Congress Forgery Committee.

The Permanent Collection now contains: 7351 Great Britain and Colonies, 14,639 Foreign, and 6635 miscellaneous, such as fiscals, locals, entires, etc., making a total of 28,625, an increase of 830 for the session, for which the following were thanked: Sir D. P. Masson, Humphrey Bennett, F. C. Henderson, R. B. Yardley, H. L. Hayman, J. Swabey, C. Wells, Mrs. Lake, H. B. Bilbrough, Major G. S. Strode, Dr. E. F. Marx, Dr. H. Brice.

Messrs. Bright and Son were thanked for *Edwardian Stamps*: Part I, P. Kohl for *Normal Catalogue*, C. T. Reed for periodicals, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for *Monthly Journal*, H. L. Ewen for *Ewen's Weekly*.

The following were unanimously elected members: Lieut.-Col. W. H. Starr, Mr. F. S. Durrant, Miss Muriel Silk.

The following programme was approved:—

1912.		
Oct.	3.	Annual Meeting.
,,	31.	10 minutes with interesting stamps. By members.
Nov.	14.	Display, Great Britain. Mr. B. B. Tilley.
,,	28.	Open Night. Visitors invited. Paper, "Perforations." Mr. T. W. Peck.
Dec.	5.	Auction. Lots to reach Hon. Sec. by Nov. 7th.
,,	19.	Display, with Notes, Persia. Mr. H. Ford.
1913.		
Jan.	9.	Open Night. Visitors invited. [Meeting at the Medical Institute, Edmund Street.] Philatelic display by the Epidiascope. Mr. T. W. Peck.
Feb.	23.	Paper, Trinidad. Mr. F. H. Frere.
,,	13.	Paper, U.S.A. Mr. W. Oakley.
,,	27.	,, Philatelic Generalia. Mr. Wilmot Corfield.
Mar.	6.	Auction. Lots to reach Hon. Sec. by Feb. 5th.
(Sat.)	2.	Display, Levant and Foreign Post Offices, Mr. H. L. Hayman. Address by Mr. Percy Ashley.
April (Sat.)	26.	Outdoor meeting at Mr. Pimm's.
May	1.	Annual Dinner.

The packets during the past session had amounted to £20,617 14s. 3d., and the sales from them to £2043 2s. 7d.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

THE first general meeting of the session 1912–13 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1912, at 6 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, W. T. Standen, J. R. Laing, Baron A. de Worms, Baron P. de Worms, Messrs. Percy Ashley, E. W. Arnold, L. Sauvée, R. H. Newton, F. A. Bellamy, A. H. Harris, L. R. Turner, F. Read, J. E. Booth, A. Coyette, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Mr. H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and four visitors.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on April 16th, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. W. Wilmot Corfield, A. Willheim, E. H. Collins, Captain W. J. F. Thompson, and Miss L. M. Stewart, were elected Ordinary Members of the Society.

A great number of philatelic books and publications were presented to the library during the summer months.

A set of special postcards of the German Philatelistentag were presented by Mr. P. Otto Falck; German aerial postcards and sundry stamps by the President; Portuguese stamps by Mr. C. C. Tait; a fine collection

of stamps by Colonel Peile ; and various by Mr. H. A. Slade.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

At the conclusion of formal business, the President, introduced by the Vice-President, handed round a part of his wonderful collection of the stamps of France.

The display, which was greatly appreciated, was enhanced by the comprehensive notes and descriptions written above every issue, and Mr. Ashley, in proposing, and Mr. Cool in seconding, a hearty vote of thanks, voiced the gratification of the members at the great opportunity afforded them of examining this remarkable specialised country.

The meeting terminated at 8 10 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary.

"Killaha,"
St. Albans.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

Twenty-third Session, 1912–13.

Hon. President—
FRANZ REICHENHEIM, F.R.P.S., Lond.

President—
H. M. HEPWORTH, F.R.P.S., Lond.

Vice-Presidents—
WALTER OXLEY. S. DENISON, F.S.A.

Hon. Secretaries—
W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S., F R P.S., Lond.
259 Hyde Park Road, Leeds.
J. DIGBY FIRTH, F.L.S., F.E.S.,
7 Ingledewood Terrace, Hyde Park, Leeds.

Hon. Sec. for Philatelic Congress Business—
W. K. SKIPWITH,
27 Ash Grove, Headingley, Leeds.

Hon. Treasurer—
ABRAHAM OXLEY,
2 Highbury Terrace, Dewsbury.

Hon. Librarian—
J. B. ELLISON,
14 Brookfield Place, Headingley, Leeds.

Hon. Exchange Manager—
WALTER OXLEY,
Highgate Cottage, Dewsbury.

Committee (Ex-Presidents)—
G. DAVIS, E. EGLY, W. V. MORTEN, F.R.P.S., Lond., T. K. SKIPWITH, J H. THACKRAH, H. WADE.

SYLLABUS, 1912 13.

1912.
Oct. 8. Display by Members.
,, 22 France. Display by the Hon. President, Franz Reichenheim, F.R.P.S L.
Nov. 5. Our Library and its Use. Address by J. B. Ellison.
Displays by J. L. Fox, J. H. Schwab, and W. K Skipwith.
Nov 16. (Saturday)
(1) Things you don't often see. H. L. Hayman, F.R.P.S.L.
(2) Errors and Curiosities of Philately compared with Errors and Curiosities of Literature. H. L. Hayman and Percy Ashley.
,, 19. Nevis. Display by Abraham Oxley.
Dec. 3. Trinidad. Display by R. B. Yardley, F.R.P S.L. Discussion on Philatelic Congress.
,, 12. Visit to Leeds Post Office and Telephone Exchange. Conductors: C. C. Sanderson, Postmaster, and W. V. Morten, F.R P.S L.
,, 17. Auction. J. E. Kitchen, Hon. Auctioneer.
1913.
Jan. 7. British Guiana. Display by the President, H. M. Hepworth, F R.P.S.L.
,, 21. Display. Perkins Bacon Stamps. Members.
Feb. 4 Roman States. Display and Paper. L. W. Fulcher, B sc., F.R.P.S.L.
,, 18. Prize Competition for Junior Collectors.
Display by G. Davis, S Denison, F.S.A., F. A. Padgett, and Ernest Solly, M.D.
Mar. 4. Auction. J. E. Kitchen, Hon. Auctioneer.
,, 18. Austrian Newspaper Stamps. Display by Ralph Wedmore.
,, 25. (Easter Tuesday) Japan. Display by F. J Peplow.
Apr. 8. British North America. Display by J. H. Abbott.
,, 22. Hungary. Display by Herbert Wade.
,, 29. The Annual Meeting.

Permanent Congress Committee.

ACCORDING to Rule No. 5 the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Fourth Philatelic Congress to serve on this Committee for 1912–13: Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. A. Leon Adutt, M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, R. Hollick, C. J. Phillips and Franz Reichenheim.

Rule No. 7 was altered by the Delegates to the Fourth Philatelic Congress, and reads now as follows :—

"That every Philatelic Society of Great Britain wishing to be represented by Delegates at the yearly Congress *must* pay a small contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of this Committee under the following scale :

"Societies under 100 members, 5s. per annum.

"Societies of 100 members or over 100 members, but not more than 200 members, 10s. per annum.

"Societies of over 200 members, 15s. per annum."

The first meeting of the Permanent Congress Committee for 1912 13 was held, by kind permission of Mr. A. Leon Adutt, at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, on Thursday, May 2nd, 1912, at 5 p.m.

Present: Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. Richard Hollick, John J. Darlow, A. Leon Adutt, and Franz Reichenheim.

Representatives of the Scottish Philatelic Societies under whose auspices the Fifth Congress will be held, were invited to join the meeting, to express their wishes as regards the forthcoming arrangements. Messrs. David Dicksay (Hon. President, Dundee), A. Wallace McGregor (Vice-President Scottish Philatelic Society), E. Philpot-Crowther (Dundee Philatelic Society).

Mr. Reichenheim proposed, and Mr. Darlow seconded, that Major Evans be elected Chairman for 1912–13, and Major Evans proposed, and Mr. Hollick seconded, that Mr. Reichenheim be Hon. Secretary, which were carried unanimously, and both these gentlemen signified their willingness to accept office.

On the proposition of Mr. Darlow, seconded by Major Evans, the following paragraph was added to the rules and regulations governing the Congress :—

"No paper intended to be read before a Congress shall be published in the Philatelic or public press prior to the Congress."

On the proposition of Mr. Hollick, seconded by Major Evans, the following recommendation to the Executive Committee of the next Congress, was passed, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to communicate the same to the Hon. Secretary of the Fifth Congress :—

"No auction be held under the auspices of, or recognised by, the Congress except it be held solely for the benefit of the Congress"

It was proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Mr. Adutt, and it was resolved that the Permanent Congress Committee recommend to the Scottish Philatelic Societies the appointment of representatives from each Society, who shall constitute the Congress Committee, and who shall from their own body elect a Chairman and Hon. Secretary who shall ex officio become members of the Permanent Congress Committee for the year 1912–13.

It was further resolved that the rules and regulations of the Permanent Congress Committee to be reconsidered at the next meeting be printed and circulated to all Societies and to the Philatelic press.

The Hon. Secretary informed the meeting that the accounts for 1911–12 were duly audited by the Hon. Auditors (Messrs. Darlow and Cool) appointed at the Fourth Congress, and he was instructed to print or type same as well as his first Annual Report, and to circulate it to the Societies, the members of the Permanent Congress Committee, and the Philatelic press. It was decided to hold the next meeting during September next.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Adutt for placing the room at our disposal closed the meeting.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Secretary.

29 Holland Villas Road,
Kensington,
London, W.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE twentieth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at 317 Flinders Lane on Thursday, July 18th, at eight o'clock.

The President, Mr. H. Glazbrook, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance.

The retiring President read the customary address, which was listened to with interest. It gave a concise summary of the Society's progress during the year, also a resumé of Australian philatelic doings.

The annual report and balance sheet was received and adopted, after which the election of officers for the New Year took place, the results being :—

President: Mr. W. R. Rundell; *Vice-President:* Mr. W. Brettschneider; *Librarian:* Mr. J. Fenton; *Secretary and Treasurer:* Mr. S. O. Smith; *Exchange Superintendent:* Mr. S. O. Smith; *Committee:* Rev. H. W. Lane, Messrs. C. Blogg, E. Toy, W. I. Littlewood.

A letter was received from Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., withdrawing their application *re* the "Official Organ."

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers concluded the meeting.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held on July 18th, at the close of the Annual Meeting, the same members being present.

A ballot was held for positions in Exchange Book No. 230, and Mr. T. Nicklin was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

It was decided to donate one guinea to the International Stamp Exhibition, to be held at New York in October, 1913.

The President, Mr. W. R. Rundell, kindly offered to show his collection of Australian stamps on originals at the August meeting; it was decided to make the October meeting a "Visitors'" night, a special programme to be drawn up for this occasion, including, if possible, a lime-light lecture.

It being over two years since the Society last held a dinner, it was decided to arrange for a dinner to be held on the 5th September next. The arrangements were left in the hands of the Secretary, and of Mr. E. Toy, who kindly offered to supply a musical programme.

A sale of stamps by tender concluded the meeting.

BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To cash from 1911 . .	26 2 2	
,, Debits on Exchange Books . . .	14 10 9	
		40 12 11
,, Subscriptions		37 0 0
,, Commission on Exchange Books to No. 219		41 12 0
,, Sale of Blank Exchange Sheets .		2 15 8
		£122 0 7

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward . .	122	0	7
To Subscriptions to *London Philatelist*	1	11	6
,, Subscriptions to *Gibbons Journal*	1	8	0
,, Stamps paid for in advance . .	55	2	8
,, Amount previously written off, and since received . . .	2	10	0
	£182	12	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By amount carried forward from last year of stamps paid for in advance	11	13	7
,, Rent	4	13	4
,, Commission to Exchange Supt. .	20	16	0
,, Printing and stationery . . .	10	15	2
,, Publications	15	14	4
,, Sundry small accounts, including binding	4	16	2
,, Postage	13	9	9
,, Cash in hand	84	18	3
,, Cash owing to Exchange Branch .	15	10	9
,, Insurance	0	5	5
	£182	12	9

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Due to members	55	2	8
Capital, being surplus of Assets over Liabilities	125	16	4
	£180	19	0

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand	84	18	3
Cash owing to Exchange Branch .	15	10	9
Furniture	17	10	0
Books in Library	63	0	0
	£180	19	0

(Signed)
S. ORLO SMITH,
Treasurer.

Melbourne, July 1st, 1912.

Audited and found correct,
(Signed)
C. W. ELLIS, F.I.A.V.,
Hon. Auditor.

The Philatelic Society of Rhodesia.

THE Annual Report, dated Bulawayo, August 1st, 1912, states:—

"It is with very great pleasure that I now have to give you an account of the Society's work during its second year of existence, especially so when from the figures and facts placed before you it is realized that it has been a year of great progress.

"Our membership at the beginning of the year was twenty-five, made up as follows:—

19 Town Members.
3 Country Members (Rhodesia).
3 Country Members (Union of South Africa).

"During the year three members were dropped and resigned and one member died, while nineteen new members were elected, bringing the total membership to date to forty, as follows:—

18 Town Members.
12 Country Members (Rhodesia).
7 Country Members (Union of South Africa).
3 Country Members (Overseas).

"*Meetings.*—During the year thirty-six meetings were held, consisting of:—

1 Annual General Meeting.
6 Committee Meetings.
9 Monthly Business Meetings.
11 Exhibit Meetings.
9 Auction Sales.

"As will be seen from the accounts, the financial position of the Society is eminently satisfactory. We have assets in hand amounting to £13 4s. 1d., while our cash balance is £10 10s. 6d., a position which, I think, you will agree is very sound indeed.

"W. L. SIMON,
"Hon. Secretary."

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE 15 C. 1866 PLATE OF URUGUAY.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the article in the September number of the *London Philatelist* in *re* 15 c. plate of 1866 Uruguay, permit me to add to the information there furnished that the fifty-five impressions were made direct from the plate, which accounts for the clearness. And, further, that they were struck on letter-heads of the "Ways and Means Committee" (a sample of which is here enclosed), and entirely for the benefit of the treasury of the Committee, these funds are dedicated to the support of the philatelic activities of the Pacific Philatelic Society in 1915, during the time of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

They are sold first to members of our Society, and any remaining to who may apply, for two pounds the sheet.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY B. PHILLIPS.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.,
October 17th, 1912.

LOCAL STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—May I ask you to be good enough to make it known that the Committee of the Fiscal Philatelic Society have decided to include the study of local postage stamps in the sphere of their activities? They feel that these interesting issues have too long been neglected, at all events so far as English collectors are concerned.

It is intended to devote alternate monthly meetings entirely to the study of Locals and the compilation of as complete a list of them as the material at hand affords. The next meeting to be so devoted will be held at 6.30 p.m. on Friday, December 6th next, at 71 Fleet Street, E.C., when the subject for study will be the Local issues of the Chinese Treaty Ports.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society will be happy to hear from any philatelists interested in the subject and willing to assist with material or information, or who would be likely to join the Society for the furtherance of the object in question.

Any further details respecting this section of the Society, copies of the rules, etc., will gladly be furnished to inquirers by

Yours faithfully,

P. J. EVANS

(Hon. Secretary Locals Section).

124 BROWNHILL ROAD, CATFORD,
LONDON, S.E.

THE GLOSSARY OF PHILATELIC TERMS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—May I offer a suggestion? At the Fourth Philatelic Congress at Margate the Glossary of Philatelic Terms, as formed by the Committee appointed for the purpose, was voted to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. for printing and publication, with the copyright; this Glossary is now published at 3d. In order to aid its general use and adoption in the British Empire, I am ordering a supply to begin with, intending to send a copy to each member of this Society; the cost may very properly be borne by the Society's funds.

I suggest that the Secretary or Treasurer in each Philatelic Society should proceed similarly, and enclose a written or printed note, "Please adopt these terms or meanings," with each copy. Members receiving more than one copy might send them on to personal friends who collect stamps, especially their younger friends. The terms or words most frequently misused are, "mount" for "hinge," "surcharge" for "overprint" (in most cases), and some of those under roulette and perforation.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

F. A. BELLAMY,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer Oxford Philatelic Society (since 1890).

4, ST. JOHN'S ROAD, OXFORD,
October 19, 1912.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of October 11, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1861, clean cut perf., 8d., brown	2	14	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, "Protectorate" inverted ½d., vermilion, block of 9, mint	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion, cut close	2	6	0
Barbados, 1898, Jubilee issue, blued paper, ¼d. to 2s 6d, set of 7*	2	2	0
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½d. on 1s, lilac, Type 7, mint	3	10	0
Fiji, 1875, 2d. in black on 3d. green, Roman "V.R."	3	3	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate I, re engraved, on piece	2	15	0
Ditto, Registration, 1856, 6d., salmon and indigo, imperf., mint	5	5	0
Queensland, 1st issue, 1d., carmine-rose, imperf.*	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, imperf., thinned	2	10	0
Tonga, 1897, Commemorative issue, 1d., black and red, error 1889, pair, mint	2	2	0
Collection: 265, British Colonials only	13	0	0

Sale of October 25, 1912.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., deep blue, horizontal strip of 6, lettered "T D" to "T I," one stamp slightly creased, used on piece	3	15	0
Wurtemberg, 1861, 18 kr., blue	2	12	0
Maldive Islands, 1st issue, set of 6. mint	2	7	6
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals*	2	11	0
Ditto, 1896, 1d. on 3d.*	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, cut close	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, brick-red	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue	2	12	0
Mauritius, small fillet, 2d., intermediate imp.*	4	17	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake, Plate II, hill unshaded	5	10	0
Collection: 2099, British Colonials	24	10	0

Sale of November 7 and 8, 1912.

Great Britain, 1847, 1s., green, block of 12, creased	5	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1867–83, £1, brown-lilac	£2 2s. and	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, orange or bleuté		4	0	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," King, 6d., dull purple, S.G., Type 156, strip of 3, mint		5	5	0
Heligoland, 1879, 5 marks on entire		3	2	0
New Caledonia, 1892, 2 c., red-brown, imperf., on piece		2	12	6
Ditto, another, double overprint, on piece		2	12	6
Hamburg, first issue, 9 sch., pale yellow, close at left		2	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1856, with thread, 18 k., blue		2	7	0
Ceylon, 1857–9, 9d., purple-brown, imperf.		3	13	0
Chamba, 1904, 3 pies, grey, overprint inverted, mint		2	8	0
British Central Africa, 1895, 1d. on 2d., double surcharge, mint		2	7	6
Cape Triangular, 1s., emerald-green, pair, mint		4	0	0
Transvaal, 1877, 6d., blue on blue, wide roulette, thinned		3	15	0
Barbados, 1870, Large Star, rough perf., 1s., black, mint		2	0	0
Cayman Islands, 1907, 1d. on 5s., block of 4, mint		4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, pair, ditto		2	2	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 1s., indigo, ditto		2	2	0
Trinidad, 1860, clean cut, 4d., brown-lilac, block of 4, mint		2	18	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red, Plate I		2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate II,	£3 and	2	18	0
Collection: 878		13	10	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of October 15 and 16, 1912

Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 10s., blue,* one perf. missing	6	0	0
Hamburg, 9 sch., yellow, imperf.	3	0	0
Lubeck, 2 sch., brown, entire sheet of 100 showing two of the errors "Zwei ein halb," no gum	6	10	0
Modena, 1852, 5 c., error "C E NT"	2	0	0
Monaco, 1885, 5 fcs., carmine on green, mint	2	6	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Naples, ½ tor., Arms	18	0	0
Ditto, ½ tor., deep blue, Cross	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, another, cut close	3	12	6
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓ gro., moss-green, thinned	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ½ gro., chestnut	2	12	6
Parma, 1859, 80 c., olive-yellow,* no gum	2	12	6
Saxony, 3 pf., red, slight defect	9	0	0
Spain, 1852, 2 rs., pale red	10	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 rs., vermilion, heavily cancelled	5	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 r., pale blue, no margins on two sides	10	10	0
Ditto, 1865, 12 c., frame inverted, thinned	3	15	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5 c., orange, Type A	3	0	0
Ditto, another, Type B	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., slate-blue, torn	2	12	6
Ditto, 1855, 5 c., red,* no gum	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used copy	2	12	6
Switzerland Neuchatel, 1850, 5 c.	3	2	6
Tuscany, 2 soldi £5 12s. 6d. and	6	15	0
Ditto, 60 crazie, close at top and bottom	7	12	6
Ditto, 1853, 9 crazie, grey-lilac	2	15	0
Wurtemberg, 1856, 18 kr., pale blue,* no gum	2	16	0
Ditto, 1858–60, 18 kr., blue	2	15	0
Ditto, 1873, 70 kr., purple	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 70 kr., deep purple	3	10	0
Ceylon, 9d., purple-brown, imperf.	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green,* thinned	2	17	6
India Service, 1867–73, 6 a 8 pies, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, Jhind, 1885, 2 a., blue, inverted overprint, mint	2	10	0
Straits Settlements, 1867, set of 9, all * mostly with gum	4	5	0
Ditto, Negri Semblan, 1899, 4 c. on 8 c., lilac and blue, surcharge in red and in green, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, Perak, 1895–9, $25, green and orange, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, Selangor, 1895–8, $25, green and orange, mint	3	10	0
British Central Africa, 1895, £1, black and orange, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, East Africa, 1891, ½ a., "A.B." in M.S., on 3 a., red	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1895 (July), 2 rs., red, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 rs., ditto	2	12	6
Lagos, 1874–5, CC, perf. 12½, 1s., orange, value 15½mm., ditto	2	17	6
United States, 1856, 90 c., blue, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, Newspaper, 1879–85, 1 c. to 60 dollars, set of 24,* no gum	9	0	0
Grenada, 1880, broad pointed Star, 4d., blue, block of 4, mint	10	0	0
Trinidad, 1859, imperf., 1d, rose-red,* part gum	2	4	0
Brazil, 1844–6, 180 r., thinned	2	10	0
Ditto, another,* cracked	2	8	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Brazil, 1844–6, 300 r.	5	10	0
Ditto, another, minute tear, red cancellation	3	3	0
Columbian Republic, 1861, 2½ c., black,* no gum	2	17	6
Uruguay, 1856, 80 c., pale green,* no gum £2 12s. 6d. and	2	14	0
Ditto, 1858, 120 c., pale blue,* ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, 1859, 80 c., orange yellow,* ditto	2	10	0
Hawaii, 1864, 1 c., black on white, wove,* ditto	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose-red on yellowish, Plate I, pair on piece	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on greyish, Plate I, pair, one the variety without trees	11	11	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, Plate II	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on greyish	2	0	0
Collections: 1814 (Colonials), £58; 2534, £54; 3855, £34			

Sale of October 29 and 30, 1912.

France, 1849, 10 c., bistre, block of 4, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., orange-vermilion, thinned	5	10	0
Ditto, 1853–60, 1 f., carmine, pair	2	7	6
Ditto, 1870–3, 10 c., bistre, *tête-bêche*, pair,* thinned	2	5	0
Ditto, 1872–5, 15 c., bistre on rose, thinned, *se tenant*, with 10 c.*	4	5	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, ½ to 1s.	3	10	0
Ditto, 2nd issue, ½ to 1s., mint	2	0	0
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, pale red	7	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales, vermilion, *block of 4*, close in two or three places	35	0	0
Jhind, 1885, "Jeund," ½, 1, 2, and 4 as., mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1886, red overprint, ½, 2, and 4 as., mint	2	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, Protectorate, 2s. 6d., green, mint	2	7	6
British East Africa, 1895, 1 anna, 'T.E.C.R." in MS., on 3 a., brown on red, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 1895 (July), 4½ a., purple	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 a., black on blue, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1897 (Nov.), 50 rupees, mauve, mint	4	7	6
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen," 3 blocks of 4 each	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pairs, £2 and	2	2	0
New Brunswick, Connell, 5 c., brown, "Specimen," block of 6	4	10	0
Trinidad Service, 1894, ½d. to 5s., mint	5	5	0
Collection in Senfs, about 6200	40	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 17 and 18, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Labuan, 1880, 8 on 12 c., carmine,* with gum	4	0	0
Straits Settlements, 5 c. on 4 c., rose, block of 4, mint	4	17	6
Ditto, 1883, Two Cents on 8 c., orange, strip of 3, Types E, F, and D, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, Johore, 1884–6, 2 c., rose, Gibbons No. 8, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 c., rose, Gibbons No. 3, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1903, $1 on $2, "E" of one inverted, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, Negri-Sembilan, 1899, 4 c. on 8 c., double surcharge, ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, surcharge in red, also in green, ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, Pahang, 1890, 8 c., orange, ditto	3	17	6
Ditto, Perak, Official, 1900, 12 c., purple-brown, block of 4, ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 c., rose, double overprint*	2	9	0
Ditto, Selangor, 1891, Two Cents on 24 c., green, strip of 10, all types, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, Sungei-Ujong, CA, 2 c., rose, error "UNJOG," S.G. 47	4	7	6
Prince Edward Islands, 1d., orange, block of 12, mint	3	0	0
United States, 1869, no grille, 2 c., brown, brown gum, mint	2	6	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., deep blue, Plate II, "CREVIT" omitted	7	10	0
Papua, 1901–5, thick paper, 2s. 6d., brown, mint	2	4	0
Bechuanaland, 1893–5, reading down, 2d., brown, pair, overprint double, mint	4	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blue,* almost full gum	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red, pairs, £2 4s. and	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, blocks of 4, £3 5s. and	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue,* £2 10s., £2 12s. 6d., and	2	12	6
Ditto, 1855–8, 1d., brick-red, block of 4	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose-red, pair*	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, red, postmark	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4*	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep lilac*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, pair £2 10s. and	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep slate*	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate,* worn plate	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep slate on blued*	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 6d., deep slate,* part gum	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep slate on bluish, pair	3	5	0
Ditto, 1855, 1s., yellow-green,* with gum £5 10s. and	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* £2 10s. and	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pairs £2 10s., £3 10s., £4 4s., and	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, mint	3	7	6
Cape Woodblocks, 1d., vermilion £6 10s. and	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 4 on piece	52	0	0
Ditto, 1d., bright red, defective plate	6	0	0
Ditto, 1d., deep red	6	0	0
Ditto, 1d., carmine-red, thinned	3	15	0
Ditto, 1d., pale carmine-red	5	15	0
Ditto, 1d., deep brick-red	5	10	0
Ditto, 1d., brick-red £6 and	9	15	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue*	17	0	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue	5	15	0
Ditto, 4d., dull blue £3 5s., £4, and	3	10	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	4	17	6
Ditto, 4d., medium blue £3 15s., £4 5s., and	8	0	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue £6 7s. 6d., £6 15s., and	8	5	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, pair, defective	12	0	0
Ditto, 1d., *blue*, error	77	0	0
Ditto, 4d., *red*, error	48	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., brown-red, pair, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, worn plate, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, worn plate, pair, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, pair	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., bright emerald, pair, mint	5	0	0
Cape, 1874–80, 3d. on 4d., blue, "THE EE"	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, "PENCE"	6	0	0
Ditto, 1882, CA, ½d. on 3d., claret, the "Half enny" error	12	0	0
Niger Coast, 1903, ½d. in red on half 1d., lilac, block of 4, mint	3	15	0

Sale of October 31 and November 1, 1912.

Great Britain, 1867, 2s., brown, inverted wmk.	2	6	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," 1903, 6d., Type 2, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Feb., 1902, 1s., green and carmine, mint	4	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Hanover, 1856, black net, 3 pf., rose, strip of 3 on piece	2	8	0
Naples, Arms, ½ tor., blue	4	12	6
Portugal, 1867, perf., 240 reis, bright mauve, strip of 3	2	2	0
Switzerland, October, 1850, 5 r. on blue, frame to Cross, reconstructed plate of 40	14	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1865–8, rouletted, 18 k., orange, pair on piece	5	0	0
Ceylon, 1861, perf., 6d., brown,* part gum	4	10	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 1d., blue, perf. 12½	2	10	0
British East Africa, May, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, mint	3	7	6
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blue, block of 4 on piece	5	15	0
Ditto, 1855, 1d., rose-red on white, block of 4 on piece	4	0	0
Gambia, 1874, CC, imperf., 6d., deep blue*	2	8	0
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue*	3	8	0
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1, green and violet, mint	3	12	6
Transvaal, October, 1877, 6d., blue on blue, fine roulette, overprint omitted, damaged	3	3	0
Ditto, 1879, 1 Penny in black on 6d., S.G. 286, mint	5	5	0
Guatemala, 1881, 2 c., green and brown, centre inverted, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow,* with certificate	4	4	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, thinned	4	0	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, repaired	3	10	0
St. Vincent, 1863–6, 6d., green, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1869, 1s., indigo, mint £2 10s. and	2	14	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate I, 1d., lake on greyish, pair	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, Plate III, first retouch, 2d., grey-blue, dated postmark	2	12	6
New Zealand, 1859, serrated perfs., 2d., blue	9	5	0
Victoria, 1860–2, 6d., orange, pair, some perfs. cut	4	0	0
Western Australia, 1895, CC, "Half penny" in red, also in green on 3d., brown, block of 4, mint	2	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of October 21, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., yellow, S.G. 71	3	10	0
New Brunswick, Connell, 5 c., brown, "Specimen"	1	3	0
Oil Rivers, 1893, ½d. in blue on 2d., S.G. 23	4	16	0

Sale of November 2 and 4, 1912.

Liberia, 1860, imperf., 6 c., 12 c., and 24 c., all*	1	12	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue, retouched corner, on entire	11	10	0
Ditto, 1d., brick-red	5	10	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	3	15	0
Labuan, 1891, 6 c. in red on 8 c., violet, S.G. 35, strip of 3 on entire	5	2	6
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple	9	5	0
New South Wales, 1854–6, imperf., 3d., yellow-green, pair	1	4	0
Geneva, 4 c., black and red,* but with tear	11	10	0

Sale of November 9, 1912.

Mexico, 1856, 8 reales, violet, on entire	1	11	0
Ditto, ditto, 8 reales, reddish lilac, mint	1	4	0
Ditto, 1861, 8 reales, green on brown, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, 1864, 3 centavos, with district name only*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d., real, ditto, ditto, ditto*	1	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 reales, orange, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 4 reales, green, ditto, ditto, ditto*	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, 8 reales, red, ditto, ditto, mint	1	1	0
Ditto, Guadalajara, 1867, imperf., 2 reales, S.G. 51, on entire	1	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, perf., 2 reales, S.G. 41	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 peso, S.G. 43	1	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1868, ditto, 2 reales, S.G. 73	1	13	0
Turkey, 1st issue, 20 p., yellow, design reversed*	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 p., slate-purple, ditto*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 p., *yellow*, ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, April, 1876, 25 p., pink, overprint inverted	3	15	0

THE

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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Seasonable Reflections.

IT is notorious that there are many people to whom Christmas appeals with a feeling of sadness that is not akin to the general estimate of the manner in which the greatest festival of the Christian religion is wont to be celebrated. The grim Reaper is always at work, with the inevitable result that many households are sadly reminded of those who have been taken when the wonted family Christmas gathering is held. That Philatelists have fully participated in the common destiny of mankind is fully evidenced by the numerous obituaries in the present and preceding numbers of this Journal. Fortunately for us all the beneficent influence of such pioneers and leaders of Philately as Dr. Legrand, Dr. Moschkau, and Herr Ludwig Schwarz is by no means interred with them, but their examples, writings, and experience remain as beacons to light us on the way. Philately is also in the twentieth century so strong in the number and qualities of its adherents that no void, however great, cannot be filled by those who remain to carry on the work. The force of the preceding remarks in both aspects cannot be better exemplified than in the case of the death of Mr. Tapling. His loss was then justly estimated as irreparable, but Time has amply demonstrated that his splendid example of munificence has been one of the most potent factors in the perpetuation of Philately.

It is eminently pleasing, on the other hand, to note that from its inception Philately has never rested upon so sound a basis as to-day. The remarkable vitality exhibited in the numerous exhibitions held in the preceding year and foreshadowed for those succeeding, the ever-increasing number of philatelic societies, and the wide-spreading modern interest in philatelic literature, are all indubitable signs of the vigorous aspect of stamp collecting at the present time. Nor should we be less than grateful or loyal subjects if we did not fully recognize the beneficent influence exercised by the fact of His Majesty King George's sustained interest in the pursuit.

The financial aspects of Philately fully endorse the hopeful state of things. Nothing has been more remarkable than the manner in which large and important collections have changed hands of late years. Immense

sums have been paid, and vast collections have been absorbed, by eager collectors in an incredibly short time. It may in truth be said that at the present time no collection is too vast to be acquired and satisfactorily dispersed by the dealers within a short space of time. The demand for many classes of stamps—notably the old issues of Europe and the British Colonies—has long palpably exceeded the supply, and, despite the inevitable corresponding increase of prices, the sales are more rapid than ever. The stamp trade, moreover, seems unanimous in declaring that never has the demand been more brisk or the volume of business so large. This is all for the best, as the confidence begotten of financial security is one of the most powerful factors in the constitution of the ambitious collector. For all these reasons we should therefore, as collectors, relegate to the background all saddening reflections at this holiday season, and, in the time-honoured dictum, "rest, and be thankful."

Death of Herr Ludwig Schwarz.

By M. P. CASTLE.



IT is with very deep regret that I have to add the name of Ludwig Schwarz to the heavy death roll of 1912. With him passes away another of the *vieille garde* and the long acknowledged *doyen* of Philately in Austria. Working in conjunction with Herren Krapp and Mallman—both of whom have, alas! passed away—Ludwig Schwarz was one of the celebrated triumvirate whose dicta were held as unimpeachable in the Dual Empire, and whose knowledge on important branches of Philately was universally recognized as unsurpassable. The early issues of Roumania and the Austrian Mercuries were notably two of the fields in which the judgment and opinion of Ludwig Schwarz were sought from all quarters, and it is largely owing to his studies that our present knowledge of the rare Austrian Newspaper stamps is due. The various reprints and forgeries of the Mercury series had long engaged the attention of Herr Schwarz, and by his extensive studies, aided by his superlative collection of the Austrian issues, he was enabled to differentiate and establish the real types as issued, alike from the reprints and the forgeries.

Although occupying so prominent a place in Austrian Philately, Ludwig Schwarz was a most modest and unassuming collector. Beyond his connection with several Philatelic Societies, including the Royal, of which he had been a member since 1892, and his position as judge at Philatelic Exhibitions, he was content to let his fame rest upon his philatelic writings and his collection. In Vienna, where he had resided all his life, the name of Ludwig Schwarz commanded universal respect and affection, and we deeply sympathize with our Austrian *confrères* upon the great loss that has befallen them.

As a collector, Ludwig Schwarz deservedly took high rank, and his collection, which has been steadily growing for over forty years, to-day

worthily represents the devotion and care lavished upon it by its owner until the last days of his life. In these days when so many of us, from various causes, part with our philatelic treasures, the thought of the unswerving attachment to his stamps throughout a complete lifetime, such as was patent in the case of Ludwig Schwarz, constitutes an especially pleasing feature. The collection must be of great value and extent, as it contains most of the great rarities, while where it has been specialized, as in countries like Austria and Roumania, it must contain unique copies and be of exceptional strength and interest. In the Entire Section Herr Schwarz must also have some priceless specimens, and I well remember a generation back seeing envelopes that included the greatest varieties of that day, and which must now be practically impossible of attainment. I trust that the Schwarz collection may find a home in its native country to form a memento of its most justly celebrated and honoured Philatelist.

Herr Schwarz had been in failing health for the past year or two owing to an affection of the heart, and after a protracted illness he passed away on the 4th of this month, in the seventieth year of his age, at his residence in Vienna. Herr Schwarz leaves to mourn his loss a widow and family to whom, I am sure, will be extended the most profound sympathy from all quarters. Herr Schwarz was formerly the proprietor of a brewery, but had served his country in the Army, having the rank of "Ober Lieutenant" in the Reserve, and having received the war medal.

I cannot close this notice without recording my own personal sense of the loss sustained, as I had known Ludwig Schwarz intimately during the greatest part of my philatelic career. From the day of our first meeting in Vienna—I believe in 1879—we struck a sincere note of mutual friendship which the long course of subsequent years has but tended to strengthen, and I lose in him one of the most valued links with Philately. Schwarz was a man of a singularly lovable, open, frank nature, and it was impossible to be long in his company without succumbing to the charm of his society. I deeply regretted that during my visit to the recent Vienna Exhibition the state of my friend's health allowed me to see but little of him, and that I was unable to renew my acquaintance with his philatelic treasures that I had known for over a generation. His memory as a true friend and Philatelist will, however, always remain with me the happiest of recollections.

The Record of Stamp Dealing.



THIS novel question, raised by Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co.'s announcement, as contained in an article upon page 237 of the present volume of this Journal, has elicited the following interesting statement from Mr. A. C. Emerson, whose connection with Philately is undoubtedly one of the longest among his compeers. Mr. Emerson, who enjoys the esteem and confidence of all his fellow members of the Royal Philatelic Society, has culled a few very interesting facts from the long years of his connection

with stamp collecting, and despite his modest disclaimer of not being a philatelic author, we are confident that his pleasant reminiscences will find many appreciative readers. Among experiences that he has not recounted there was also a splendid haul of the Trinidad local issues which came into his hands some twenty-five years ago, and from which the writer was enabled to purchase some superlative specimens on the original covers at prices that would excite the envy of the collector of to-day. Mr. Emerson writes as follows:—

As a schoolboy in 1860, age fourteen, I began collecting stamps. While at home for the Christmas holidays on January 2nd, 1861, my parents heard that a youth was wanted in the office of a large French firm in the raw silk trade at 9D New Broad Street, having branches and agents in most of the continental capitals. I was duly taken round for approval on the morning of January 3rd, 1861, and was placed on an office stool right away. For the next thirty-one years I devoted my spare time to dealing, more or less, in stamps, and for the last fifteen years of the period mentioned made a very comfortable income accordingly, as money was to be made in those days in stamp dealing, with practically no capital to speak of.

I used to go on "'Change" in Birchin Lane in 1862, and well remember meeting there the late Dr. Viner. It seems but yesterday that I saw the British Guiana provisional, 1862, 2 c., yellow, shown on "'Change." They came over here on newspapers. I also recollect selling a 7½d. and a 10d., Canada, found in the office where I was then employed, for 2s. 6d. the pair, and I considered it "good business"! I sold a set of 105 unused local Americans for 1s. each in good faith, but I have now no doubt the whole were forgeries. In 1877 the purchaser of the Government remainders of Prince Edward Island stamps, Mr. W. J. Hobkirk, placed in my hands for sale 6000 full sets of thirteen varieties, and 30,000 sets with one or more values short. The 1d. value was the first to run out, and soon after the 6d. value was exhausted. I sold the whole lot, but, if I remember rightly, it took me about ten years to clear them all. The agreement with the owner, dated January 24th, 1877, is before me, and I find that I had to pay him 1s. per set and *get what I could out of the sale.* The late Mr. Julius Goldner was my principal buyer of these stamps.

For many years I imported, under the name A. Churchill, used British West Indian stamps in very large quantities, paying 2s. 6d. per 100 for ½d. and 1d. values other than Jamaican, and 4s. per 100 for 2½d. and 4d. values, including plenty of 4d. lithographed Nevis, finding buyers immediately at 4s. and 7s. per 100 respectively. Pin-perf. Barbados were hardly noticed in those days! I well remember finding in a parcel of Barbados ½d. and 1d., at 2s. 6d. per 100, three fine *pairs* of the 1d. on half 5s. stamps. At first I did not notice the surcharge, seeing only that the "five shillings" at bottom had been cut off, and I nearly threw the lot into the fire.

I have had many fine things through my hands, and about twenty-five years ago I purchased, [about three o'clock one afternoon, from a West Indian over here on a visit, 133 ½d. on half 6d., 125 "one penny" on whole 6d., yellow-green, and a grand strip of 8, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, of the St. Vincent provisionals, all in mint condition. I noticed the fraction bar

missing in some of the ½d. stamps. I gave £17 for the lot, and before 8 p.m. the same day I had sold the lot for £34, or 100 per cent profit on the purchase. I wonder what would such a lot be worth to-day!

Twelve out of the sixty issued of the rare 1D. on 6d., green, Dominican, came to me *unused*, but in those days only used provisionals were esteemed. They were promptly returned to be used on letters to myself, with the result only two *unused* copies are known!

From June, 1892, to June, 1899, I was an established dealer, but by this time the business required more capital than I could command to make it pay.

I have been a member of the Philatelic Society, London (now the Royal Philatelic Society, London) since April, 1884, and for the past thirteen years I have occupied the position of clerk to this Society, and assistant editor of *The London Philatelist*. I am also a member of three other London philatelic societies.

All stamps sent in for the opinion of the Expert Committee of the Royal Society pass through my hands, inclusive of some very fine pieces, so my interest in Philately is continuous, but at sixty-six years of age, fifty-two years of which have been spent in handling stamps, it is hardly to be expected that I should be as keen over Philately as the younger generation.

The Stamps of the Danish West Indies.

By THOMAS WILLIAM HALL.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 3rd January, 1907.

(*Continued from page* 298.)

IT is said that variety occurs eight times in each sheet of 100 stamps—viz.: on numbers 13, 16, 18, 58, 66, 71, 84 and 93 in the sheets of the first printing and on Nos. 6, 33, 47, 58, 74, 94, 95 and 98 in those of the second printing. The same varieties occur in the corresponding provisional of 8 c. on 10 c. of 1902, and in the same relative positions upon the sheet as in the above named 2 c. on 3 c.

There is another variety in the 8 c. on 10 c. in which there is a space of 2 mm. between the "1" and "9" of 1902. It is number 21 on the sheet, is found only in the first setting, and is rare.

The postage due stamps of 1902 were lithographed locally. I shew entire sheets of each value.

The sheet is made up by transfers of strips of five repeated to form a sheet of 100 stamps. Each stamp in the strip of five varies.

1 *Cent.*

(1) Between the words "Dansk Vestindien" and "Portomærke" on the right hand side is a small smudge resembling a comma instead of a dot.

(2) Under the right-hand upstroke of the letter N in the word CENT is a very minute dot. This dot also exists in types 1 and 4, but type 2 does not possess the other points of difference noted for those types.

(3) In the outer of the two circles surrounding the words DANSK VESTINDIEN PORTOMÆRKE is a small defect midway between the left-hand figure 1 and the C of CENT.

(4) The left-hand dot between the words DANSK VESTINDIEN and PORTOMÆRKE shows a defect which makes it appear a small circle.

(5) This stamp does not show any special point of difference, but can be distinguished by its lack of defects.

4 *Cents.*

(1) The top of the left-hand figure 4 slopes downwards from left to right, and that of the right-hand figure from right to left.

(2) The top of each figure 4 slopes downwards from left to right.

(3) As type 2, but the first E of PORTOMÆRKE is broken to look like F.

(4) The top of each figure 4 slopes downwards from right to left, and the upper downstroke of the right-hand 4 is thin.

(5) As type 4, but the downstroke is much thicker.

6 *Cents.*

(1) This stamp may be considered as the normal type.

(2) In front of the letter P of PORTOMÆRKE is a dot.

(3) On the inner of the two circles surrounding the words DANSK VESTINDIEN PORTOMÆRKE are two small dots between the letters RT of the word PORTOMÆRKE.

(4) In addition to the two dots mentioned in type 3 is another dot, just below the central stroke of the final E of PORTOMÆRKE.

(5) A small space occurs on the inner circle, previously referred to, just under Æ of PORTOMÆRKE.

10 *Cents.*

(1) This may be taken as the normal type.

(2) On the right-hand external line of the frame is a slight defect opposite the 0 of the figures 10.

(3) Below the bottom point of the triangle of colour above the 0 of the right-hand figures 10 is a small dot.

(4) The inner circle referred to in the 6 cent is slightly defective between RT of the word PORTOMÆRKE.

(5) The triangle mentioned in type 3 has a protuberance just above the 0 of the right-hand figures 10.

In conclusion I wish to thank my friend Mr. J. Murray Bartels of New York for much assistance, both in forming the collection and in completing and describing the lists of the different printings of 1873–79.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of January 2nd, 1913, Mr. F. J. Peplow will read a Paper on, and give a Display of, the Stamps of Japan.

On January 16th, Mr. W. Corfield will give a Display of "a General Collection," with Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1913 becomes due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. McNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1913.

OUR readers, other than the members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, who are subscribers to this journal, and whose subscriptions expire with the present number, will receive enclosed a Form of Renewal.

Early attention will oblige, in order to avoid delay in the posting of the January, 1913, and following parts.

BINDING—NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volume I to XXI bound, can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed: Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN. EDINBURGH, 1913.

WE have pleasure in making public the announcement following, communicated by the Hon. Sec. of the Scottish Philatelic Society:—

It has now been decided to hold the Congress of 1913 on the 23-24-25 April, 1913. Can I trouble you to give notice to this effect in your Journal? At the same time the local Executive Committee think, in the interest of Philately, it would be advisable to hold a small exhibition mainly confined to Scottish collectors. By so doing they hope to stimulate Philately in Scotland.

The exhibition would open on Tuesday, 23rd April, and continue until Saturday nght, the 26th April, thus giving Scottish collectors, who have only the Saturday afternoon free, a chance of viewing same. Further details *re* Congress and Exhibition will be sent you from time to time.

FORGED CHIAPAS STAMPS.

AT the request of a prominent specialist in Mexican stamps we give publicity to the following notice which has appeared to the similar effect in the *Monthly Circular*, but the correspondent adds that these forgeries

are especially dangerous, as the principal divergencies between previous forgeries and the originals are no longer noticeable. It should be remembered that the Chiapas issues have always been exceedingly rare, and should not now be purchased without ample verification.

We have received from a Mexican correspondent a new and dangerous forgery of the "medio real" in two settings. It appears to correspond exactly with the design of the genuine stamp, and has evidently been reproduced by a photographic process. We warn collectors against acquiring these rare provisionals from any source that is not of unquestionable trustworthiness, and shall be glad to examine any doubtful specimens of the "medio real" or any other value that may have been lately offered for sale.

JUNIOR PHILATELY IN AUSTRALIA.

THE energies of our esteemed correspondent at Sydney, Mr. Courtenay Smith, are now being largely devoted to the promotion of Philately in the ranks of the juniors of Australia, as evidenced by his writings on the subject, notably "Philately in a Nutshell," of which notice has appeared in these columns. With Mr. Courtenay Smith as President the Junior Philatelic Society of Australia has been founded, and has already over 100 members, and at the preliminary meeting it was decided to issue a quarterly bulletin for the guidance of members, but as so many members were elected who reside in distant parts of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, it was soon apparent that a more frequent publication was absolutely essential to the well-being of the Society to form a bond of connection between the members who are unable to attend the monthly meetings. It was therefore decided to publish *The Junior Stamp News* monthly as the official journal of the J.P.S.A., and also of any other junior philatelic society that may desire to join.

We have received the first number of this little journal, which gives ample promise that it will succeed in its career. Its laudable aims are tersely stated in the Editorial, e.g. :—

"This journal has no intention of competing with any of the existing philatelic journals, neither do we intend to probe deeply into the hidden mysteries of Philately—we leave that to the older and more experienced philatelists. Our mission is the education of the beginner, to teach him, or her, the rudiments of stamp collecting, and initiate him into the mysteries and pleasures of Philately, and to prevent the too frequent loss of interest in their stamps shown by young collectors through want of encouragement and support."

We cordially trust that the new Junior Philatelic Society may secure many recruits to the pursuit, and wish our latest contemporary all success in its mission.

MR. DENDY MARSHALL'S PAPER ON GREAT BRITAIN.

WE are desired by Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall to publish the Errata and Addenda following with reference to his Paper published in this Journal on pp. 169, 191, 232 of the present volume :—

1½d. (*f*).	There are four varieties of 12 cut. Besides the two given, there is another like (i), but regular bars and no trace of 11, probably another state of the same plate. There are two corresponding to (ii), one with narrow cuts (small dots), and one with wider cuts and large dots.
3d. (*c*).	Omit "Dark and pale."
6d. (*e*).	Exists with and without purple dots at right.
„ (*g*).	Exists with and without dots at right, the white "discs" in the latter case being empty.
9d. (*c*).	The first printing (in mauve) had no 11 cuts.
„ (*e*).	The 12 cut is in both places.
10d. (*c*).	The shade of these varies. In some the red is a bright aniline pink.
1s. (*g*).	12 cut under both panes.
5s.	Add (*c*), October, 1912. 12 cut, both panes.
£1 (*c*).	There is also a dot above the top right stamp of lower pane.
Postcards.	There are two settings of the last issue of the 1d. One has the "A" of "BRITAIN" under the centre of the arms, the other the second "I."

DEATH OF MR. A. HOUTZAMER.

WE sincerely regret to have to announce the death of Mr. A. Houtzamer, of the well-known firm of Messrs. W. and A. Houtzamer, 368 Strand. The premature decease at the early age of thirty-one of such a young and promising dealer is especially sad, and the loss will be sincerely felt by the sorrowing brother, to whom we tender our sincere sympathy. We understand that the business, which was founded some ten years since, will be carried on by Mr. W. Houtzamer, and everyone must wish him continued success under the sad circumstances.

DEATH OF BARON DE WORMS.

WE have to record with deep regret the death, on the 20th inst., of Baron de Worms, the father of the well-known collectors and philatelic authors, Barons Antony and Percy de Worms, the former of whom now succeeds to the title. Baron de Worms was one of the earliest stamp collectors in this country, and had formed a choice collection of Ceylon stamps, which he ultimately passed on to his eldest son, and which is embodied in the latter's present unique collections of that country's issues. Baron de Worms leaves a widow and a married daughter, to whom, as to the sons every sympathy will be extended. Baron de Worms, of Milton Park Egham, an hereditary baron of the Austrian Empire, was born in February, 1829, and was the eldest son of Solomon, first Baron de Worms' by Henrietta, eldest daughter of Samuel Moses Samuel, of Park Crescent. His brother was the late Lord Pirbright, at one time Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and Under-Secretary for the Colonies from 1888 to 1892. He was head of the firm of Messrs. G. and A. Worms from 1856 to 1879, and was at one time closely associated with

many important Jewish charities, being, till twelve months ago, a trustee of the funds of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, having been associated in that capacity with the late Mr. F. D. Mocatta and Sir Benjamin L. Cohen. For many years Baron de Worms was a prominent figure in Hove, and identified himself with the interests of the town in many directions. He was a justice of the peace for the county of Sussex, and frequently attended at the Hove Petty Sessions.

SALE OF MR. M. P. CASTLE'S COLLECTIONS OF CEYLON AND WEST INDIES.

THE disposal of important collections is always a matter of philatelic interest, and—following many precedents—we have pleasure in giving some details of this transaction which have been furnished to us by the purchasers, Messrs. Bridger and Kay, of 71 Fleet Street, E.C.

The sale includes all the West Indian stamps in Mr. Castle's collection except those of British Guiana, which he has retained for further study and investigation. The Trinidads are exceptionally strong, notably in the lithographed issues, which contains over 400 specimens, inclusive of one reconstructed sheet of the blue stamps—which is unique—and three of the red. The six printings of the blue stamps, as detailed in the paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society on December 3rd, 1908 (see *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 208 and 228), are all worked out by the aid of numerous copies in every conceivable shade and variety of printing, and include many pairs and specimens on entires. These interesting stamps have never been properly studied, and it is much to be hoped that the result of so many years' labour may be preserved intact and remain in this country. The rare pin-perforated 12½ and 14 series have also been extensively studied and present many strong features, notably in the unused, which include the 4d., cold violet, and the 6d., dark green, pin-perf. 12½, both unused, and, as far as is known, unique in this condition. There are throughout many scarce varieties whose values are altogether inadequately expressed in the catalogues.

The St. Vincents are complete unused and used, and include blocks and strips in mint condition of most of the oldest issues. Bahamas is also complete unused in numerous shades, the no watermark issues in the three perforations being of exceptional difficulty to complete thus, while the other West Indian Colonies all include many stamps of rarity and interest.

The Ceylon issues which were exhibited before the Royal Philatelic Society on the 19th of this month are also practically complete unused and used (with three or four exceptions), and contain exceptionally fine used specimens, of which an interesting account will be found in the minutes of the Society.

Messrs. Bridger and Kay, who have been established for over fifteen years, have been the recipients of many congratulations upon the completion of this important cash transaction that undoubtedly—taken in conjunction with many recent purchases of important collections—places them in the front rank of dealers. In common with many Philatelists, we can testify to the entire satisfaction they have afforded to us both in buying and selling,

and we trust that the future career of this enterprising firm may be as eminently successful as its past.

Messrs. Bridger and Kay write us that "We have a great belief in the future of Colonials, especially the older and 'classic' issues, and can give no stronger justification of the belief than the announcement that we practically buy everything fine in British Colonials that is offered to us. There can be no doubt that early issues of the Colonial stamps, as evidenced by our sales and auction prices, have gone up tremendously during the past few years, and that imperforate stamps of almost any Colony in superb condition are worth twice or thrice catalogue value. Since purchasing the 'Castle' collection we have acquired another fine collection specialized notably in Canada, and we may mention that for the early issues we have ourselves paid 25 per cent more than our retail prices of a couple of years since! We have been for many years the largest buyers at auctions, and possess a stock of British Colonials that we venture to think is only surpassed by one or two firms, hence we feel justified in asking you to give publicity to our views upon the true value of British Colonials. It is notorious that in the opinion of all those capable of forming a sound judgment that the current quotations in the catalogues for the fine old Colonials are altogether misleading and out of date."

We can but add our own testimony to the force of Messrs. Bridger and Kay's remarks. The backbone of Philately in this country is undoubtedly the collection of the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies, and their proper classification and just valuation is a matter that urgently calls for attention in the interests alike of dealer, auctioneer, and collector.

Reviews.

BY PERCY DE WORMS.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL, 1913.*



IN recent years Philately and the Royal Horticultural Society have been associated so frequently that it is permissible to adapt the language of flowers to a review of the above publication. Having reached its tenth edition, it can now fairly be called a "Hardy Annual," and as the horticulturist's aim is to better his plants, so the editor's is to "render each yearly volume an improvement upon its predecessors," and the general consensus of opinion will be that his aim has been a true one.

The opening chapter is devoted to the Crawford Collection; it deals partly with the sale of a portion thereof, but more largely with the section the owner has retained and with his philatelic career.

The story of the year gives a clear and succinct account of the principal events during 1911–12, and the sections on Georgian stamps and the German Colonial Posts make useful and instructive reading. A well-illus-

* *The Stamp Collectors' Annual*, 1913. Tenth edition. Edited by D. B. Armstrong. London: H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

trated extract from the *Colonial Office Journal* on key-plates is well worthy of attention, as are the short biographies of the pioneers of Philately.

Considering that British Contract Letters "do not form part of the plate itself, but are clamped up to it," the attention devoted to them appears overdone. A feature of the volume is the space allotted to literature, a list being given of the complete works published during 1911–12, a Press Guide, Literature Dealers, and a very good Literary Index. Beyond this are Directories of British Stamp Exchange Clubs and Philatelic Societies of the World, and a chapter on Postage Stamp Printers.

There are some mistakes, e.g. July 13th, on page 9, the misquotations of Booty's and Mount Brown's catalogues and Mr. Tilleard's present address, but these are only small flaws in a work which can be confidently recommended to the general body of philatelists.

ST. HELENA.*

This sixteenth volume completes the second series of these handbooks, and although the author in the Preface acknowledges that it contains little not previously published, he has condensed into a few pages all the main points of earlier articles. Mr. Harland's study of the sheet resulted in the discovery that there probably were six die impressions on the transfer roll used in the construction of the plate, and the descriptions thereof are worthy of careful study by collectors of stamps printed from Perkins Bacon plates. The misplaced impressions from the transfer roll in the case of this colony are particularly useful in dealing with the surcharges, of which exact details are provided in the succeding chapters.

After thirty-five years' use the original beautiful design gave place to the surface-printed stamps, these being adequately described in the closing chapters. The usual Check List and Bibliography complete a thoroughly interesting and well-illustrated volume, on which sixpence cannot be misspent.

KING EDWARD VII LAND.†

The title of the above volume might lead philatelists to suppose that these overprinted New Zealand stamps were issued to supply the needs of the settlers in an inhabited British colony, whereas they were originally issued on board the *Nimrod*, the letters being conveyed back by the *Koonya*, which had accompanied her. The second mail was brought back by the *Nimrod* herself, and on the return of the expedition the "Post Office" ceased to exist.

As an interesting account of Antarctic travel the book is to be recommended, but the issue of stamps in the "void spaces of the world," to use Sir Ernest Shackleton's own expression, is pushing Philately beyond its legitimate limits.

* *St. Helena.* By F. J. Melville. London: The Melville Stamp Books, 47 Strand, W.C., 1912.

† *King Edward VII Land.* By Alexander J. Séfi. London: D. Field, 4 and 5 the Royal Arcade, W., 1912.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bahamas.—We read in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the expected has come to pass this time, and at least two values have been reprinted in the regulation colours, the 6d., lilac, and 1s., black on green.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 1s., red and green, *Edwardian* stamp with the usual overprint, Gibbons No. 9, in black.

Adhesive.

1s., red and green; wmk. Crown; perf. 14.

Bermuda.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 2d. and 3d. of the Tercentenary set.

Adhesives.

2d., grey; multiple; ordinary.
3d., red on yellow; multiple; ordinary.

Cyprus.—On page 76 we chronicled five values of the new Georgian set, and now another value, the 10 paras, comes to us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

10 paras, orange and green; multiple; ordinary; perf. 14.

East Africa and Uganda.—We have seen the 100 rupees and 500 rupees values of the Georgian set.

Adhesives.

100 rupees, black and lilac on red; multiple; chalky; perf. 14.
500 rupees, red and green on green; multiple; chalky; perf. 14.

Hong Kong.—We have seen a set of fifteen varieties of the new Georgian Issue, which were issued at 10 a.m., 9th November 1912. The 12 c. and all above are on multiple, chalky paper, the rest ordinary paper.

Adhesives.

1 c., brown.
2 c, green.
4 c., scarlet.
6 c., orange.
8 c., grey-green.
10 c., ultramarine.
12 c., purple on yellow.
20 c., olive green and purple.
30 c., orange and purple.
50 c., grey-black on green.
$ 1, bright blue and purple on pale blue.
$ 2, black and carmine.
$ 3, purple and green.
$ 5, carmine and green on pale green.
$ 10, black and purple on red.
Colours as seen by electric light.

Jamaica.—Four more values of the Georgian set are listed in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesives.

1d., red.
2½d., ultramarine.
4d., red and black on yellow.
6d., lilac and purple.

Northern Nigeria.—We should have stated on page 304 that the seven stamps chronicled were printed on chalky paper.

Papua.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that "the two remaining values of the unicolored series have been issued, paper and perforation as before."

The 4d. stamp is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

4d., olive; Crown and A sideways; perf. 12½.
2s. 6d., rose-red.

Seychelles.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* makes additions, on Continental authority, to the set of Georgian stamps.

Adhesives.

12 c., brown-olive and green; multiple; perf. 14.
18 c., olive-green and red ,, ,,
30 c., violet and green ,, ,,
45 c., dark brown and carmine ,, ,,
75 c., yellow and violet ,, ,,
R 1.50, black and carmine ,, ,,
R 2 50, red-violet and green ,, ,,

TASMANIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the current 2d., perf. 12½, surcharged in dull red, "One Penny," in sloping sans-serif capitals.

The *Australian Philatelist* states that this stamp is found in both perforations: 11, also 12½, small holes.

Adhesives.

ONE PENNY in dull red on 2d., deep mauve; wmk. Crown and A sideways; perf. 11.
ONE PENNY in dull red on 2d., deep mauve; wmk. Crown and A sideways; perf. 12½.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that specimens of the Georgian set up to the 4d. value have been seen. The design is stated to be the same as hitherto, but with head of King George in the centre.

Adhesives.

½d., green.
1d., rose.
2d., grey.
2½d., ultramarine.
3d., lilac and yellow.
4d., red on yellow.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—A new 8 c. stamp has reached us from Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and the latter friends have further sent a 2 c. stamp with a new portrait.

Adhesives.

2 c., scarlet; portrait of Colon; perf. 12; no wmk.
8 c., black; portrait of Freire; ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AZORES.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states, on Continental authority, that the 1 c. and 2 c. have been overprinted "Assistencia" diagonally from left to right.

Adhesives.

1 c., green; overprinted as above in red.
2 c., red ,, ,, in black.

CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 2 cents and 3 cents values with the new Waterlow overprint, and inform that they also have the $1 and $5 of this set.

Adhesives.

2 c., deep green; no wmk.; perf 14; red Waterlow overprint.
3 c., blue green; no wmk.; perf 14; red Waterlow overprint.
$1, red and flesh; no wmk.; perf 14; black Waterlow overprint.
$5, green and salmon; no wmk.; perf. 14; red Waterlow overprint.

DUTCH INDIES.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds four more values to the set, with figures of value on plain white ground.

Adhesives.

1 c., olive.
2 c., brown.
4 c., ultramarine.
5 c., rose.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—Another provisional is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

This time it is 1 real on half of 5 tangas, brown, with "Republica" diagonally in red.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News adds two more varieties to our list.

Provisionals.

1 real on half 5 tangas, brown. "Republica" in red.
1½ reis on 4 tangas.
6 reis on 8 tangas.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1912-13.

President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON.
W. W. CORFIELD.
D. C. GRAY.
T. W. HALL.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
F. J. PEPLOW.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. VAROLEY.

THE second meeting of the season 1912–13 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 7th November, 1912, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, T. W. Hall, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, Baron P. de Worms, Captain G. S. F. Napier, A. J. Warren, C. R. Wickins, J. H. Barron, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, C. Neville Biggs, B. D. Knox, G. Papier (Associate).

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 24th October, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was received from the Committee of the International Exhibition to be held at Cassel with prints of the prospectus

which were distributed among the Fellows present.

The Honorary Secretary reported the resignation of the following Fellows and members, such resignations to take effect as from the 31st December, 1912, and the same were accepted with regret: Mr. F. W. Riggall; Consul Sixten Keyser.

The Honorary Secretary reported the death during the vacation of Mr. H. J. Crocker, a well-known Fellow and valued member of the Society, and that Mr. Adolph H. Weber had represented the Society at the funeral and had sent a wreath in the name of the Society.

A resolution expressing the sympathy of the Fellows and members and approving of Mr. Weber's action was duly passed.

The Honorary Secretary also reported that he had expressed to the relatives of the late Mr. Crocker the regret with which the intimation of his death had been received, and the sincere sympathy of the Fellows and members of the Society with his relatives in the loss they had sustained, and the Honorary Secretary's action was cordially approved and confirmed.

The Honorary Librarian reported that he had received from Baron Percy de Worms for the use of the Society's library several copies of the *Society of Arts Journal* from 1853 onwards, containing articles and advertisements relating to postage stamps, and the best thanks of the members were accorded to Baron P. de Worms for his gift.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of Mr. Arthur H. Berly, proposed by Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine and seconded by Captain E. Stanley Clarke, who after ballot was declared duly elected a Fellow and member of the Society.

A paper on the stamps of Brazil by Mr. C. Lathrop Pack was in his absence read by Mr. T. W. Hall.

The paper related solely to the 100 reis value of the 1894 issue, and was illustrated by a display of stamps contained in ten volumes said to have been selected from 150,000 specimens.

The paper and collection undoubtedly hold the record with regard to the amount of labour and intricate work involved and devoted to the collection of one individual stamp and also for the number of copies shown.

Among other things Mr. Pack referred to the secret marks in the stamps, photographs of which were shown and copies presented to the members present.

In the course of the discussion which ensued upon the paper and display attention was called to the fact that the sixteen different papers mentioned by Mr. Pack included some duplicates, as all the thin papers were apparently hand-made and might properly be said to fall under one heading.

Captain Napier, in moving a vote of thanks, called attention to the fact that the stamps with the borrowed heads contained in the collection were uncommonly fine and unique. In his opinion the number of papers might really be reduced to three.

The vote was seconded by Lord Crawford, who referred to the patience and energy shown by Mr. Pack as an illustration of what can be done by anyone giving special and undivided attention to what at first sight might appear to be a very limited subject.

The resolution was duly carried and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE third meeting of the season 1912–13 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 21st November, 1912, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, Baron P. de Worms, J. C. Sidebotham, Captain G. S. F. Napier, J. L. Green, C. R. Wickins, B. D. Knox, F. J. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, J. R. Laing, J. H. Barron, Colonel J. Bonhote, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, L. L. R. Hausburg, B. Pinner, G. Papier (Associate).

The chair was taken by the President and the minutes of the meeting held on the 7th November, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

A ballot was then taken for the election as an associate of Mr. Charles Arthur Pocock, proposed by the Hon. Secretary and seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Pocock was declared duly elected an associate of the Society.

Mr. W. Harold S. Cheavin, F.R.M.S., then read a paper on "The Application of the Microscope in Philately," illustrated by photographs of stamps and portions of stamps taken by means of a philatelic microscope specially made to Mr. Cheavin's design.

One of these microscopes was brought to the meeting, and its special features and method of use was explained to the members present.

Mr. Cheavin showed that by means of this microscope stamps could be more minutely examined than by the use of hand lenses, and that the watermarks could be more easily ascertained.

The paper was received with very considerable interest, and will be published at a later date in the *London Philatelist*.

In the course of discussion it was pointed out that a method such as that shown by Mr. Cheavin would be most valuable in connection with the work of the Expert Committe, and for the purposes of detecting forgeries.

A very heaty vote of thanks was moved by Lord Crawford to Mr. Cheavin for his paper and display, and for his having taken a journey from Yorkshire for the purpose of giving to the members the interesting information contained in such paper.

The resolution was seconded by Mr.

M. P. Castle, and unanimously carried, and after a suitable response from Mr. Cheavin the proceedings terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary—
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCTOBER 31st. The subject for the evening was "Ten Minutes with Interesting Stamps," by members, and the following contributed to the entertainment:—Messrs. Hollick, Pimm, Groom, Walker, Wadams, Margoschis, Peck, Johnson.

A discussion also took place on the new Government regulations for the illustration of postage stamps in journals.

November 14th. The date of the fifth Congress was discussed, and although it was considered that May was somewhat early, it was decided to offer no objection whatever to the date proposed by the Scottish Societies.

Mr. B. B. Tilley was thanked for a donation to the Permanent Collection, and Mr. D. Field for a copy of King Edward VII Land.

Mr. Tilley then gave a display of his very fine collection of the stamps of Great Britain. All varieties, excepting about twenty, were shown in mint condition, and included the plate numbers of all values complete.

A very fine lot of stamps has been sent in for the Auction on December 5th by our English and Colonial members. Anyone not receiving a catalogue is invited to write to the Hon. Secretary for a copy.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
H. A. SLADE.

THE second general meeting of the season 1912–13 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, November 19th, 1912, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), W. T. Standen, T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. J. R. Laing, R. Frentzel, W. H. Tarrant, W. van Oppen, S. R. Turner, M. Weinberg, F. Read, Wilmot Corfield, E. W. Arnold, R. H. Newton, D. Thomson, C. L. Harte Lovelace, P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, T. E. Sansom, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and two visitors.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on October 15th, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

The following were duly elected as ordinary members of the Society: Dr. E. Diena, Messrs. Nils Strandell, Carl Beck, W. A. V. Neill, Percy Taylor, W. P. Rocke, and B. B. Kirby.

Several philatelic books and publications were presented to the library. The Vice-President presented to the Society's collection a splendid copy of Mauritius 2d., blue, Greek border, of December, 1859, with flaw in plate, with half a stamp of the same value attached, on original letter. Other stamps were contributed to the Society's collection by the President.

It was decided that sufficient copies of the *Glossary of Philatelic Terms* should be purchased from the funds of the Society and a copy be presented to every member of the Society.

Mr. W. H. Tarrant, at the conclusion of formal business, gave a display of his collection of the stamps of India, accompanied by explanatory notes. The collection, which is highly specialized and full of good things, was examined with the greatest interest by the members. Mr. Wilmot Corfield, in proposing, and Mr. Harte Lovelace, in seconding, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Tarrant for his courtesy in coming from such a distance to show his treasures, voiced the feeling of the members present. The vote was carried with acclamation and modestly responded to.

The Vice-President then handed round some remarkable rarities on entires, and a pleasant and instructive meeting terminated at 7.45 p.m.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

ON the afternoon of Saturday, November 2, a most enjoyable function took place, when Lady Egerton, herself a philatelist, was "At Home" at Government House to the members of the British Guiana Philatelic Society and their friends.

Those who had the privilege of an invitation had looked forward to a pleasant afternoon, and the result proved that they had been right in their surmise, as the energetic committee had provided a programme of proceedings which left nothing to be desired.

On arrival, the first thing that attracted the notice of the guests was the collection of stamps exhibited, which well repaid the attention bestowed upon them, the uninitiated being particularly interested in a Servian exhibit, while the first English penny stamp of the new issue to be seen in the colony was also the object of much curiosity.

Then came a summons to the garden, which was gladly obeyed, the fresh breezes proving very grateful. It is always a pretty sight when the many hues of ladies' dresses are contrasted with green lawns and a background of trees, and this was no exception to the rule, the grounds at Government

House being well adapted for a gathering of the kind. After refreshments had been partaken of, the President addressed a few remarks to the assembled guests on the objects of the Society, and the Vice-President pointed out that Philatelic Societies are not the hobbies of "lunatics" as some people seem to think, but among other things had proved themselves most useful from time to time in detecting forgeries.

After a hearty vote of thanks had been accorded to Lady Egerton for her kind hospitality, all wended their way back to the ballroom to listen to the musical part of the programme, to which some of the best talent of the colony contributed, including the Militia Band, under the conductorship of Lieutenant A. R. Carrol.

The "At Home," which lasted from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., was the most successful function of its kind organized by the Society. Nearly 300 guests were invited. Among those present were His Excellency Sir Walter Egerton, Captain M. M. Napier, A.D.C., Ven. Archdeacon Josa (Vicar-General) and Mrs. Josa, Mr. C. E. L. Cox, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Earnshaw, Mr. C. Richter (Consul for France) and Mrs. Richter, Mr. H. Seedorff (Consul for Germany) and Mrs. and and Miss Seedorff, Colonel and Mrs. C. May, Mr. Jules Pairaudeau (Consol for Norway), Mr. Rea Hanna (Consul for United States) and Mrs. Hanna, Hon. J. Park (Colonial Civil Engineer) and Mrs. Park, Hon. Clifton Grannum (Receiver-General) and Mrs. Grannum, Mr. Abraham, Mr. A. D. Ferguson, Sir Crossley Rayner (Chief Justice), Dean and Mrs. Sloman, Mr. T. A. Pope (Principal of Queen's College), Mr. L. V. Vaughan, Mr. N. Farrar (Postmaster-General) and Mrs. Farrar, Dr. and Mrs. Macquade, Mr., Mrs., and Misses Flemming, Rev. G. V. Salmon, Rev. A. M. Hale, Inspectors A. H. Baker and I. Irving, etc., etc.

EXHIBITS.

W. A. ABRAHAM.—**St. Lucia.** A fairly complete collection of these stamps, including the 1s., orange, of 1883–4, an interesting lot of the 1892 provisionals, with minor varieties. The postal fiscals were all represented, including the 1s. stamp, orange, and the 1d., rose, of 1883. **St. Vincent.** The gem of this collection was a fine unused specimen of the 5s., star, in mint condition. The other provisional rarities were represented, except the 4d. on 1s. With the exception of this and the compound perf. of 1863–6, the collection may be said to be complete.

A. H. BAKER.—A complete set of the United States re-issue on card, including all the Departmental stamps. There was also shown a frame containing unchronicled varieties of many well-known stamps.

MRS. C. E. BARNES.—**New Zealand** collection, well up in recent issues, also Gibbons' Imperial Album, containing a fair proportion of stamps of all the British colonies, British Guiana being the best represented.

MRS. G. J. DE FREITAS.—A small collection mounted in a Hinton Album, chiefly represented by Europeans.

G. K. DRINKWATER.—A complete collection of Leeward Islands, including the 5s. sexagenary.

LADY EGERTON.—**Straits Settlements.** A great deal of interest was taken in this collection, which has never before been shown here, unfortunately being mounted in a bound album, the stamps were not seen by every one, and a full description will therefore be of interest to our readers:—

1867 issue, complete, used, and with two exceptions unused.

1868, complete, used and unused, also the 96 c., grey, 12½ perf., used.

1879–82 provisionals, complete, with the exception of the two no stop varieties, and a half-dozen varieties of the 10 c. on 30 c.

1885, 3 c. on 5 c., purple-brown, used and unused; 1883 and 1883–91, complete, used and unused.

1883 provisionals, TWO CENTS, and 2 c., 4 c., and 8 c. complete, only the 8 c. in blue on 12 c. being missing.

The issues from 1885 to 1900 were all complete, used and unused, except the two double surcharges, and 32 c. with surcharge omitted.

There was also the uncatalogued variety of the 1892–9 $5 stamp with the "spot" on the neck (only one of which is found in each pane) *se tenant* with the normal stamp, also many unchronicled varieties of surcharges. The King Edward issue, on single, multiple, and chalky paper, were complete, except the $100 and $25 stamps. The Native States were also fairly complete, including the following special items:—

Bangkok. Only a few missing.

Johor. Nearly complete, including all high values, the four rare varieties and errors alone being wanting.

Negri Sembilan. Complete except varieties of 1899 provisionals.

Pahang. This lot included the J. H. Owen surcharges and the 1898 provisional 4 c. on 8 c. inverted, and several uncatalogued varieties.

Perak. An almost complete set of the overprinted Straits stamps, 1878–1891, including the errors **Ferak** and **Preak**, also S.G. No. 26 strips showing all varieties *se tenant* of the 1891 surcharges 1 c. on 2 c., 6 c., and 24 c., all subsequent issues being complete except the $25 and a few errors of the 1900 surcharges.

Selangor. A large number of the overprinted stamps 1878–1891 and strips show-

ing all the varieties of the 1891 provisional 2 c. on 24 c., *se tenant*.

Sungei Ujong. A strong lot of the overprinted surcharges, including S.G. 2, 13, 15, 23, and error "Ungong."

Federated Malay States. Nearly complete.

A. D. FERGUSON.—**British Guiana**. The chief gems of this display were: 1852, strip of four, 1 c., magenta, on original letter sheet; 1853, fine strips and blocks of the 1 c., vermilion, also all varieties of type and shade; 1860, 1 c., rose, 1 c., brown, 1 c., red-brown, 1 c., black, perf. 10 vertically, imperf. horizontally; 1862, many fine specimens; 1876, block of four of 96 c., bistre, 1 c., perf. 14×12½, 4 c., perf. 12; 1878–81 provisionals, many rare pieces, etc.

ARCHDEACON N. P. L. JOSA—**Portugal and Colonies**. A strong lot, including early issues. **Greece**. A fine display of the Paris and Athens prints. **Italy and States**. A representative lot of all the obsolete States, the modern issues of Italy being particularly strong.

MRS. MCTURK.—A book of blocks, among which we noticed British Guiana, 1860, 8 c., Official mint; 1876, 2 c., orange, Official mint.

L. VERNON VAUGHAN.—**Cayman Islands**. Complete except for the rare surcharges. **Antigua**. Complete, used and unused, except the imperf. second issue.

J. A. RALEIGH. — Recent **British Guiana**, including 1860, 1 c., rose, and 1 c., red-brown; 1876, 96 c., bistre; 1888–9, $2 and $4, unused.

G. HUGHES.—**St. Lucia**. A fine and nearly complete used collection of postal and postal fiscals of this interesting island.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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ANOTHER ARGENTINE ERROR.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—I have to report to you first the discovery of the 6 c. of Argentine Republic in the Liberty seated type, 1901–3, in the exact yellow colour of the 4 c.; you will recall that the normal 6 c. is black. My 6 c. yellow copy is on a part of an envelope, with a 1 c., green, and a 5 c., carmine, and is cancelled Rosario, 9 February, 1903. This error comes from a well-known dealer, who called my attention to it. The stamp is a genuine error of colour in my judgment, and not a "changeling."

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

THE SALE OF USED SWISS STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—The explanation of the sales of Swiss used stamps, as published in your issue of November, raises an interesting point as to the exact status of these labels. Are they truly postally used stamps?

A large number of postal packets—letters or circulars, etc.,—are handed in at a Post Office, together with a cash sum representing the total postage due upon the lot. These packets are then impressed with a "Paid" postmark, and forwarded to their destination. In this transaction no postage stamps are used or required. Subsequently—not necessarily immediately—an employee affixes to an official form a number of stamps, usually of high value, equalling the sum paid by the sender of the packets. This is purely a matter of departmental control, and would be equally effected by a mere signed statement that such a sum had been received.

These stamps do not individually represent the postage upon any one of the packets; they are not affixed to any postal matter; they do not pass through the post; they do not leave the office until they are sent to head-quarters to be checked. In fact, they are simply and purely receipt stamps, and the mere marking or obliterating with a dated postmark cannot alter their status as such. The fact that they are obliterated in this manner makes it impossible to distinguish them from genuinely used stamps, but I cannot agree with the statement that "they have passed real postal service." That is exactly what they have not done.

Yours truly,
ERNEST A. ELLIOTT.

[We agree with our correspondent to a certain extent, but the obliterations are undistinguishable from others when the stamps are detached from the official forms. A practically parallel case exists with regard to the U.S. Periodicals, and in both cases the transit of postal matter is prepaid, but *en bloc*.—ED.]

The Market.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

Sale of November 12 and 13, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red-brown, without letter in lower corner, cut into at top and damaged	5	5	0
Ditto, £5 on white	2	8	0
Hanover, 1861, 10 gros, green	2	18	0
Lubeck, 1859, ½ sch., slate-lilac,* no gum	2	4	0
Naples, 1858, ½ g., lake, strip of 4	2	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1869–74, "Habilitado," etc., 1 r., mauve	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 r., blue, minute tear	2	7	6
Tuscany, 1851, 60 crazie, brick-red on azure, cut into	6	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 soldo, *pair*	4	2	6
Wurtemberg, 1851–2, 18 k., black on lilac	2	2	0
Ditto, 1858–60, 18 k., blue	2	2	0
Ditto, 1873, 70 k., deep purple	5	15	0
Cape, 1874–80, "Three Pence" on 4d., blue	3	3	0
Natal, 1857, 1s., buff	3	7	6
Virgin Islands, "Fourpence," brown,* no gum	2	15	0
Ditto, another, but used	2	17	6
Uruguay, 1858, 120 c., pale blue	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 120 c., slate-blue,* with gum, thinned	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 180 c., deep green	2	12	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine on greyish, Plate 2, PAIR	4	5	0
Ditto, 1d., bright crimson on laid, pair, one with hill unshaded, double printed, several tears	4	10	0
Ditto, Laureated, no wmk., 1d., carmine on yellowish,* cut close	2	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, 1s., green on *bleuté*	2	5	0
Collections, over 12,000, £36; 2553	23	0	0

Sale of November 27, 1912.

Bulgaria, Postage Due, 1901, Rustchuk provisionals, 5, 10, 15, 30, and 50 stotinki, mint	13	0	0
Germany, China, 1900, hand-stamped provisional, 50 pf., black and purple on buff, part gum*	8	0	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 1 a, plum, with blue overprint,* no gum.	2	6	0
Ditto, another, used	2	0	0
Ditto, 1 a., plum, the error "Zanzidar," and normal type, *se tenant*	2	8	0
Ditto, 1½ a., sepia, the same error	3	3	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., golden bronze, thinned	2	0	0
Tasmania, 1892–99, £1, green and yellow	3	7	6
Ditto, another	3	7	6
Ditto, another, minute tear at bottom	2	2	0
Ditto, another	2	8	0
Ditto, another, heavily cancelled	2	0	0
Tinga, 1899, 1d., black and red, error "1889," with normal type, *se tenant*	2	5	0
Collections, 6287, £92; and 5035	36	0	0

* Unused.

* * *

Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper.

Sale of November 21 and 22, 1912.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1880, 2s., brown, octagonal postmark	3	15	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green.	2	6	0
Ditto, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	12	6
Ditto, "I R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 10s., blue, "Specimen" mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3 Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, "Specimen", mint	8	5	0
Hamburg, 9 sch, yellow, imperf., close two sides on piece	2	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1st issue, 18 kr. with a 3 kr. on entire	3	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 18 kr., pair	6	7	6
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.,* part gum	5	0	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 9d., deep brown, block of 4, mint.	4	10	0
India, Seinde District, ½ a., white, ¼ a., blue, and ½ a., scarlet	2	17	6
Natal, 1891, 2½d. on 4d., "Half-penn," mint	3	12	0
Seychelles, 1901, 3 c. on 16 c., surcharge inverted, mint	3	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1893, C C., ½d. on 1½d., mint	2	16	0
Transvaal, 1876, thin, hard transparent paper, 6d., deep blue, fine roulette	4	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate V	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green	2	8	0
Collection in Lallier's, 691	49	0	0

* * *

Messrs. Plumridge and Co.

Sale of November 14 and 15, 1912.

Bremen, 7 grote, yellow, perf., small defects	2	4	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, with black Maltese Cross, postmarked Glasgow, June 1, 1840, the earliest known date in black	2	0	0
Ditto, 1855, Large Garter, 4d., pale rose, on thick paper, block of 4,* some perfs. clipped	4	7	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1867, Cross, £1, brown-lilac . £2 2s. and	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, on white, 10s., grey-green . . .	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on white, £5, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, £5, used . . £2 6s. and	2	8	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown, pair	3	5	0
Ditto, "I R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., blue	4	15	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, Queen, 10d., on piece. . . .	2	4	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, block of 4. .	3	5	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1d., ditto, ditto .	3	12	6
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue £2 and	3	7	6
Cape Triangular, 1863, 6d., bright mauve, pair	2	10	0
Swazieland, 1889, 10s., fawn, mlnt .	4	17	6
Barbados, 1870, Large Star, rough perfs., 1s., black, mint . .	2	4	0
Cayman Islands, 1d. on 5s., salmon, pair, mint	2	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, pair.	2	10	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 1s., indigo, mint	2	4	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 6d., green	3	5	0
Collection in Senfs, 2245 . .	14	10	0

Sale of November 28 and 29, 1912.

Great Britain, 1841, 1d. red, block of 24, worn plate, mint . .	7	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 2s., brown . .	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor on blued, £1, brown-lilac . . .	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £5, orange .	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor on white, £5, orange . £2 6s. od. &	2	4	0
Ditto, "IR OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s. carmine	4	12	6
Ditto, ditio, ditto, ditto* . .	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue .	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green .	4	0	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Die 2, 2½d., blue	2	2	0
Tuscany, 1851, 1 g., black on grey, strip of 4 on entire. . .	3	3	0
Ceylon, 1867, C C, 3d., rose, imperf., block of 4, mint . .	2	4	0
India, 1854, 1 c, red, strip of 8 .	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 12* .	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, vert. strip of 8*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 annas, pair, Die 1	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3, Die 1	5	0	0
Dttto, ditto, 2 annas, deep green, block of 4*	2	0	0
North Borneo, 1886–7, $2, sage-green, Gibbons 32, block of 8, mint	7	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blue, 1d., brick-red, block of 4 .	2	4	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, single C A, £1, mint	3	17	6
Collection in blocks, about 1400 .	20	0	0

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MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of November 12, 1912.

Reference numbers are from *Scott's* Catalogue, 1912 edition.	$	Sterling Ex.4.87.		
United States, 1847, 5 c., orange on bluish (28 B),* O.G.	20^{50}	4	4	2
Ditto, 1851–6, 1 c., blue, Type 1 (30), pen cancelled	38	7	16	1
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., dark blue, Type 3 (32 A) . .	31	6	7	4
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., red-brown (34),* O.G., creased	42^{50}	8	14	6
Ditto, ditto, 24 c., lilac, (37)*	155	31	16	7
Ditto, 1857–60, 5 c., red-brown, Type 1 (46)* .	32^{50}	6	13	6
Ditto, 1862–6, 3 c., scarlet, (74),* O.G. . . .	80	16	8	7
Ditto, 1893, Columbian Issue, 4 c., blue, error, (233 A),* O.G. . .	65	13	6	11
Ditto, 1901, *Pan-American Inverts*, 1 c., green and black (294 A), pair,* O.G.	61	12	10	6
Ditto, 4 c., chocolate and black (296),* O.G., "Specimen" removed .	50^{50}	10	7	4
Ditto, *State*, $5,* O.G. .	115	23	12	3
Ditto, ditto, $10,* O.G. .	51	10	9	6
Ditto, ditto, $20,* O.G. .	35	7	3	9
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* O.G., strip of 5	211	43	6	6
Hawaiian Islands, 1853, 5 c. on 13 c., dark red* (7)	53	10	17	8
Ditto, 1859, 1 c., blue on bluish white* (10) . .	127	26	1	7
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., blue on bluish white (13) . .	51	10	9	6
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., black (20)*	23	4	14	6

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of November 16 and 18, 1912.

Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, £1, green	2	16	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown . 35s. &	1	16	0
Denmark, 1853, rouletted, 16 sk., mauve	1	0	0
Hamburg, 1859, imperf., 4 sch. and 2 sch., on piece . .	7	10	0
Hanover, 1856, with network, 3 pf., red, pair on entire . . .	3	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple	8	15	0
Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 k., violet* .	8	5	0



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